FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1991

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991

APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY

The following pages represent the actual FY 1989 and FY 1990 country allocations for accounts funded under the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs appropriations bill and the FY 1991 request from the Administration for accounts under Foreign Operations.

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EXPLANATION OF TABLES

The attached all-spigots tables for FYs 1989, 1990 and 1991 reflect allocations of appropriated new obligational authority.

In certain programs, NOA and obligations shown in the all-spigots tables in the CP are the same except for an adjustment. In the case of PL 480 Title I this is because the large Title I receipts amount is not separately allocated. In other programs, such as Peace Corps and certain military assistance programs, the differences were not available from the administering agency.

Where differences occur between appropriated levels and program levels, they are the result of both positive and negative adjustments attributable to: 1) reobligations of funds deobligated from pipelines, 2) prior-year unobligated balances carried over to the current year, 3) current year unobligated balances carried forward into a subsequent year, 4) reimbursements, 5) transfers to/from other accounts, 6) funds rescinded by Congress, and 7) funds returned to Treasury.

There are no differences between requested appropriations and program levels in the budget year (except in Title I) because the Administration does not make a practice of projecting carryover or deob-reob authority in the budget year.

Questions about differences between appropriated levels and program levels in specific countries should be addressed to the administering agencies.

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

09:14 AM
19-Mar-90

	DA	ESF	----- PL 480 -----		NARCOTICS	PEACE CORPS		IMET	MAP	FMF		TOTAL	TOTAL
			APPROP	APPROP			OTHER				OTHER	(INCLUDING	(EXCLUDING
	APPROP	APPROP	TITLE I	TITLE II	APPROP	APPROP	ECONOMIC	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP	MILITARY	PL 480)	PL 480)
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE													
Africa	552,749	95,750	95,400	154,179	--	56,083	--	9,155	24,700	0	--	988,016	738,437
Asia/Near East & Europe	358,314	2,616,050	467,000	263,560	11,870	29,570	--	27,615	248,250	4,272,750	--	8,294,979	7,564,419
Latin America & Caribbean	384,604	546,700	172,700	93,470	55,400	32,730	--	10,385	153,600	0	--	1,449,589	1,183,419
Central Bureaus	438,359	--	(336,000)	187,791	33,730	34,804	--	245	38,450	--	--	397,379	545,588
Contingency Unallocated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Geographic & Central Programs	1,734,026	3,258,500	399,100	699,000	101,000	153,187	--	47,400	465,000	4,272,750	--	11,129,963	10,031,863
(Africa Fund)	[500,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[500,000]	[500,000]
(SADCC)	[50,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[50,000]	[50,000]
(PSRF)	[6,367]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[6,367]	[6,367]
(Andean Narcotics Init.)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Deob/Reob	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Subtotal	1,734,026	3,258,500	399,100	699,000	101,000	153,187	--	47,400	465,000	4,272,750	--	11,129,963	10,031,863

09:14 AM
19-Mar-90

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

	DA	ESF	----- PL 480 -----		NARCOTICS	PEACE CORPS		IMET	MAP	FMF		TOTAL	TOTAL
	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP TITLE I	APPROP TITLE II	APPROP	APPROP	OTHER ECONOMIC	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP	OTHER MILITARY	(INCLUDING PL 480)	(EXCLUDING PL 480)
ASHA	35,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35,000	35,000
Disaster Assistance	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000	25,000
Humanit. Relief (McCollum Amdt)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Private Sector Guarantees	(30,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(30,000)	(30,000)
Housing Guarantees	(125,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(125,000)	(125,000)
Housing Borrowing Authority	13,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,000	13,000
Operating Expenses	418,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	418,000	418,000
Operating Expenses-IG	28,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,300	28,300
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	40,533	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,533	40,533
Special Assistance Initiatives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
TCIP Central America	(200,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(200,000)	(200,000)
TCIP Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Central Amer. Reconciliation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Advanced Acq. of Property	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
A.I.D. Loan Repayments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Subtotal A.I.D.	2,294,059	3,258,500	399,100	699,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,650,659	5,552,559
Trade & Development Program	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000	--	--	--	--	25,000	25,000
Inter-American Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,600	--	--	--	--	16,600	16,600
African Development Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,000	--	--	--	--	8,000	8,000
Peace Corps Trust Fund	--	--	--	--	--	440	--	--	--	--	--	440	440
Migration & Refugee Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	461,950	--	--	--	--	461,950	461,950
Emergency Refugee Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	27,000	--	--	--	--	27,000	27,000
Misc. Trust Funds - BOT	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,115	--	--	--	--	17,115	17,115
Misc. Trust Funds - BOT Rec.	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,816)	--	--	--	--	(2,816)	(2,816)
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp													
(limit on direct loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(23,000)	--	--	--	--	0	0
(limit on guar. loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(175,000)	--	--	--	--	0	0
Receipts	--	--	--	--	--	--	(39,312)	--	--	(162,458)	--	(201,770)	(201,770)
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Total: Bilateral	2,294,059	3,258,500	399,100	699,000	101,000	153,635	313,559	--	--	--	--	7,418,833	6,320,733

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

09:14 AM
19-Apr-90

	DA APPROP	ESF APPROP	—— PL 480 —— APPROP TITLE I	APPROP TITLE II	NARCOTICS APPROP	PEACE CORPS APPROP	OTHER ECONOMIC	IMET APPROP	MAP APPROP	FMF APPROP	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL (INCLUDING PL 480)	TOTAL (EXCLUDING PL 480)
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE													
MDB's	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,314,630	—	—	—	—	1,314,630	1,314,630
I O & P	—	—	—	—	—	—	226,115	—	—	—	—	226,115	226,115
Total: Multilateral	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,540,745	—	—	—	—	1,540,745	1,540,745
TOTAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	2,294,059	3,258,300	399,100	699,000	101,000	153,635	2,054,204	—	—	—	—	8,959,578	7,861,478
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,840	9,840	9,840
Peacekeeping Operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,689	31,689	31,689
Guarantee Reserve Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	452,065	452,065	452,065
Asset Sales Prepayment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(788,219)	(788,219)	(788,219)
Adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,400	465,000	4,110,292	(294,625)	4,328,067	4,328,067
TOTAL ECONOMIC & MILITARY	2,294,059	3,258,300	399,100	699,000	101,000	153,635	2,054,204	47,400	465,000	4,110,292	(294,625)	13,287,645	12,189,545

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

09:14 AM
19-Mar-90

	DA	ESF	—— P.L. 480 ——		NARCOTICS	PEACE CORPS		IMET	MAP	FMF		TOTAL	TOTAL
	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP TITLE I	APPROP TITLE II	APPROP	APPROP	OTHER ECONOMIC	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP	OTHER MILITARY	(INCLUDING P.L. 480)	(EXCLUDING P.L. 480)
AFRICA													
Angola	--	--	--	2,232	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,232	0
Benin	--	--	--	2,601	--	1,650	--	75	--	--	--	4,326	1,725
Botswana	8,280	--	--	1,329	--	3,861	--	330	300	--	--	14,100	12,771
Burkina	3,140	--	--	5,056	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	8,296	3,240
Burundi	528	--	--	67	--	797	--	140	--	--	--	1,532	1,465
Cameroon	25,300	--	--	--	--	3,494	--	275	--	--	--	29,069	29,069
Cape Verde	1,765	--	--	2,180	--	52	--	70	--	--	--	4,067	1,887
Central African Republic	390	--	--	384	--	2,485	--	100	--	--	--	3,359	2,975
Chad	5,400	10,000	--	3,016	--	873	--	250	2,000	--	--	21,539	18,523
Comoros	700	--	--	125	--	338	--	40	--	--	--	1,203	1,078
Congo	500	--	--	152	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	677	525
Cote d'Ivoire	70	--	3,000	506	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	3,726	220
Djibouti	--	3,200	--	--	--	--	--	125	300	--	--	3,625	3,625
Equatorial Guinea	625	--	--	--	--	258	--	300	--	--	--	1,183	1,183
Ethiopia	--	--	--	19,766	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,766	0
Ethiopia (North)	--	--	--	7,306	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,306	0
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	2,144	--	100	--	--	--	2,244	2,244
Gambia	3,100	--	--	3,269	--	1,153	--	70	--	--	--	7,592	4,323
Ghana	7,000	--	6,000	12,364	--	1,980	--	175	--	--	--	27,519	9,155
Guinea	12,605	--	--	6,558	--	1,361	--	130	--	--	--	20,654	14,096
Guinea-Bissau	2,080	--	--	460	--	662	--	70	--	--	--	3,272	2,812
Kenya	44,305	10,000	3,000	1,716	--	3,404	--	1,030	15,000	--	--	78,455	73,739
Lesotho	9,660	--	--	3,891	--	1,937	--	70	--	--	--	15,558	11,667
Liberia	9,200	11,000	--	7,881	--	2,983	--	300	--	--	--	31,364	23,483
Madagascar	14,550	--	--	1,986	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	16,611	14,625
Malawi	19,310	--	--	4,352	--	2,210	--	250	1,200	--	--	27,322	22,970
Mali	21,900	--	--	4,353	--	4,144	--	150	--	--	--	30,547	26,194
Mauritania	210	--	--	4,249	--	1,903	--	125	--	--	--	6,487	2,238
Mauritius	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	1,520	1,520
Mozambique	18,622	--	--	13,672	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,294	18,622
Namibia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Niger	19,855	--	--	1,140	--	3,472	--	275	225	--	--	24,967	23,827
Nigeria	35,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	35,100	35,100
Rwanda	7,500	--	--	752	--	419	--	100	--	--	--	8,771	8,019
Sao Tome	300	--	--	1,254	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	1,614	360
Senegal	18,200	10,000	3,000	3,339	--	2,501	--	475	300	--	--	37,815	31,476
Seychelles	--	3,000	--	126	--	223	--	50	--	--	--	3,399	3,273
Sierra Leone	340	--	4,000	3,719	--	2,973	--	70	--	--	--	11,102	3,383
Somalia	4,000	23,250	--	7,184	--	--	--	900	--	--	--	35,334	28,150
South Africa	19,150	13,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,450	32,450
Sudan	4	12,000	23,200	22,174	--	--	--	900	--	--	--	58,278	12,904
Swaziland	6,846	--	--	194	--	1,281	--	50	--	--	--	8,371	8,177
Tanzania	5,440	--	--	883	--	1,212	--	50	--	--	--	7,585	6,702
Togo	2,700	--	--	3,681	--	2,946	--	100	--	--	--	9,427	5,746
Uganda	13,011	--	6,000	850	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	20,011	13,161
Zaire	32,513	--	31,000	572	--	3,275	--	1,000	3,000	--	--	71,360	39,788
Zambia	6,100	--	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,100	6,100
Zimbabwe	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	5,200	5,200
S Africa Regional/SADCC	45,489	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45,489	45,489
Africa Regional	120,333	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,773	--	--	122,106	122,106
Disaster Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Env/Global Climate Change Res	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
AEPRP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

09:14 AM
19-Mar-90

	DA	ESF	----- PL 480 -----		NARCOTICS	PEACE CORPS		IMET	MAP	FMF		TOTAL	TOTAL
			APPROP	APPROP			OTHER				OTHER	(INCLUDING	(EXCLUDING
	APPROP	APPROP	TITLE I	TITLE II	APPROP	APPROP	ECONOMIC	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP	MILITARY	PL 480)	PL 480)
Total	552,749	95,750	95,500	154,179	--	56,003	--	9,155	24,700	0	--	988,036	738,357
(FDAP/Sahel)	[10,500]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[10,500]	[10,500]

09:14 AM
19-Mar-90

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

	SA	ESF	----- PL 480 -----		NARCOTICS	PEACE CORPS		IMET	MAP	FMF		TOTAL	TOTAL
	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP TITLE I	APPROP TITLE II	APPROP	APPROP	OTHER ECONOMIC	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP	OTHER MILITARY	(INCLUDING PL 480)	(EXCLUDING PL 480)
ASIA/NEAR EAST & EUROPE													
Afghanistan 1/	22,500	22,500	--	57,382	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	102,382	45,000
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	100	100
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	30	30
Bangladesh	61,980	--	80,000	22,630	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	164,910	62,280
Bhutan	--	--	--	450	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	450	0
Burma	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	260	--	--	--	380	380
Cambodian Resistance	--	5,000	--	1,225	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,225	5,000
Cyprus	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000	15,000
Egypt	--	815,000	177,000	1,187	--	--	--	1,500	--	1,300,000	--	2,294,687	2,116,500
Fiji	--	--	--	--	--	1,360	--	50	--	--	--	1,410	1,410
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	35	35
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	700	30,000	300,000	--	330,700	330,700
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	25	25
India	24,000	--	--	118,070	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	142,370	24,300
Indonesia	42,450	--	15,000	6,581	--	--	--	1,800	1,000	--	--	66,831	45,250
Ireland	--	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	10,030	10,030
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800,000	--	3,000,000	3,000,000
Jordan	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	1,750	--	10,000	--	26,750	26,750
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	307	--	--	--	--	--	307	307
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,300	--	--	--	1,300	1,300
Laos	--	--	--	1,317	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,317	0
Lebanon	--	300	--	12,323	--	--	--	400	--	--	--	13,023	700
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	950	--	--	--	950	950
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	30	30
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	50	50
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	2,630	--	--	--	--	--	2,630	2,630
Morocco	12,500	20,000	40,000	16,632	--	3,091	--	1,000	--	52,000	--	145,223	88,591
Nepal	11,900	--	--	1,571	--	2,674	--	100	500	--	--	16,745	15,174
Oman	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	15,100	15,100
Pakistan	30,000	215,000	80,000	--	4,000	220	--	923	--	230,000	--	560,143	480,143
Papua New Guinea	--	--	--	--	--	1,780	--	50	--	--	--	1,830	1,830
Philippines	43,000	124,000	--	15,997	--	3,456	--	2,000	125,000	--	--	313,453	297,456
Poland	--	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	3,000
Portugal	--	30,000	--	--	--	--	--	2,250	--	100,000	--	132,250	132,250
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	50	50
Solomon Islands	--	--	--	--	--	1,292	--	30	--	--	--	1,322	1,322
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,100	--	--	--	2,100	2,100
Sri Lanka	26,300	--	30,000	2,980	--	714	--	160	--	--	--	60,154	27,174
Thailand	14,000	5,000	--	--	4,038	4,011	--	2,300	22,000	--	--	51,349	51,349
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	880	--	20	--	--	--	900	900
Tunisia	--	11,750	25,000	--	--	1,460	--	1,000	--	30,000	--	69,210	44,210
Turkey	--	60,000	--	--	250	--	--	3,500	69,250	430,750	--	563,750	563,750
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	10	10
USSR (Armenian Earthquake)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Vanuatu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
West Bank/Gaza	--	--	--	2,306	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,306	0
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	1,313	--	--	--	--	--	1,313	1,313
Yemen	21,000	--	10,000	561	--	1,400	--	1,000	300	--	--	34,261	23,700
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	100	100
Asia/Near East Regional	24,456	20,000	--	--	450	--	--	--	--	--	--	44,906	44,906
Eastern Europe Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

09:14 AM
19-May-90

	DA APPROP	ESF APPROP	—— PL 480 —— APPROP TITLE I	APPROP TITLE II	NARCOTICS APPROP	PEACE CORPS APPROP	OTHER ECONOMIC	IMET APPROP	MAP APPROP	FMF APPROP	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL (INCLUDING PL 480)	TOTAL (EXCLUDING PL 480)
ASEAN	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000
South Pacific	5,000	10,000	—	—	—	690	—	—	—	—	—	15,690	15,690
SPRP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Env/Global Climate Change Dev	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Total	228,214	2,616,050	467,000	262,560	11,875	71,370	—	27,413	398,220	4,272,720	—	8,294,979	7,564,619

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

09:14 AM 19-Mar-90	DA	ESF	----- PL 480	-----	NARCOTICS	PEACE CORPS	OTHER	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER	TOTAL	TOTAL
	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP TITLE I	APPROP TITLE II	APPROP	APPROP	ECONOMIC	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP	MILITARY	(INCLUDING PL 480)	(EXCLUDING PL 480)
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN													
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	340	--	--	365	365
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	--	--	125	125
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	30	30
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	100	--	--	135	135
Belize	7,600	--	--	--	--	2,445	--	100	500	--	--	10,645	10,645
Bolivia	21,000	25,000	17,000	16,284	10,000	--	--	450	5,000	--	--	94,734	61,450
Brazil	--	--	--	1,229	200	--	--	125	--	--	--	1,554	325
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	50	50
Colombia	--	5,000	--	91	10,000	--	--	1,000	7,100	--	--	23,191	23,100
Costa Rica	8,995	90,000	15,000	71	--	3,547	--	230	--	--	--	117,843	102,772
Costa Rica Fact Finding	--	250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	250	250
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	205	--	--	255	255
Dominican Republic	16,632	12,350	5,400	5,080	--	2,473	--	700	--	--	--	42,635	32,155
Ecuador	16,000	9,000	--	668	1,000	3,534	--	650	4,000	--	--	34,852	34,184
El Salvador	62,200	185,000	40,000	8,170	--	--	--	1,400	80,000	--	--	376,770	328,600
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	80	80
Guatemala	32,950	80,000	18,000	10,325	--	4,173	--	400	9,000	--	--	154,848	126,523
Guyana	--	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	7,050	50
Haiti	26,037	--	--	22,089	--	190	--	100	--	--	--	48,416	26,327
Honduras	37,626	85,000	18,000	3,216	--	6,269	--	1,100	40,000	--	--	191,211	169,995
Jamaica	30,300	25,000	37,300	6,227	1,000	3,046	--	300	3,500	--	--	106,673	63,146
Mexico	--	--	--	4,329	15,000	--	--	225	--	--	--	19,554	15,225
Nicaragua	--	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000	2,000
Panama	--	--	--	254	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	254	0
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	2,727	--	125	--	--	--	2,852	2,852
Peru	14,998	2,000	15,000	15,525	10,000	--	--	520	2,500	--	--	60,543	30,018
St. Kitts and Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	155	--	--	205	205
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	120	--	--	170	170
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	480	--	--	530	530
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	25	25
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	100	--	--	140	140
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	500	--	--	625	625
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	700	--	--	125	--	--	--	825	825
Caribbean Regional	18,547	10,200	--	--	--	4,126	--	--	--	--	--	32,873	32,873
Central American Reg	19,678	7,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27,178	27,178
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,100	--	--	--	2,100	2,100
ROCAP	29,972	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,972	29,972
LAC Regional	31,431	8,600	--	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	47,031	47,031
UPPP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Andean Narcotics Initiative	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Total	381,604	346,700	172,700	93,678	55,600	32,730	--	18,385	153,600	0	--	1,449,289	1,183,419

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

09:14 AM
19-Mar-90

	DA APPROP	ESF APPROP	PL 480 APPROP TITLE I	PL 480 APPROP TITLE II	NARCOTICS APPROP	PEACE CORPS APPROP	OTHER ECONOMIC	IMET APPROP	MAP APPROP	FMF APPROP	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL (INCLUDING PL 480)	TOTAL (EXCLUDING PL 480)
CENTRAL BUREAUS													
S&T													
Agriculture	33,714	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,714	33,714
Education	6,866	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,866	6,866
Energy	10,139	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,139	10,139
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	6,561	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,561	6,561
Health	77,928	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	77,928	77,928
Nutrition	10,272	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,272	10,272
Population	113,151	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	113,151	113,151
Rural & Institutional Dev	9,091	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,091	9,091
Research & Univ Relations	8,912	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,912	8,912
Program Office	1,973	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,973	1,973
CGIARS	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000	40,000
Total S&T	319,407	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	319,407	319,407
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
FVA													
Food for Peace	630	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	630	630
PVC	57,916	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,916	57,916
Biden Pell	[3,367]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[3,367]	[3,367]
Program Mgt Support	213	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	213	213
Total FVA	58,759	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	58,759	58,759
PPC													
Economic Affairs	2,384	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,384	2,384
Evaluation	4,512	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,512	4,512
PDPR	3,659	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,659	3,659
Women in Development	5,150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,150	5,150
Donor Coordination	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Intl Trade & Invst. Promotion	459	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	459	459
Strategic Planning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Peace Corps	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Israel Cooperation	3,219	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,219	3,219
Total PPC	19,383	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,383	19,383
PRE													
Investment	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500	500
Revolving Fund	6,367	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,367	6,367
Program Review	270	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	270	270
Project Development	10,382	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,382	10,382
Total PRE	17,519	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,519	17,519
OFDA	5,529	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,529	5,529
Science Advisor	10,994	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,994	10,994
Israel Cooperation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
PRE Housing & Urban Dev	4,747	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,747	4,747
Office of Intl Training	1,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,600	1,600
Peacekeeping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,520)	--	--	(1,520)	(1,520)
Other	344	--	--	--	33,730	34,884	--	245	39,970	--	--	109,173	109,173
P.L.480:													
Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
World Food Program	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Stock Adjustment	--	--	--	(59,698)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(59,698)	0
Ocean Freight	--	--	50,609	231,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	281,609	0
Initial Payment	--	--	(18,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(18,000)	0

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FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

	DA	ESF	----- PL 480 -----		NARCOTICS	PEACE CORPS		IMET	MAP	FMF			
	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP TITLE I	APPROP TITLE II	APPROP	APPROP	OTHER ECONOMIC	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL (INCLUDING PL 480)	TOTAL (EXCLUDING PL 480)
Farmer to Farmer	--	--	--	699	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	699	0
Buydown	--	--	--	46,890	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,890	0
Forward Funding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Transfer from Title I	--	--	--	(31,100)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(31,100)	0
Receipts	--	--	(360,300)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(360,300)	0
Adjustment for rounding	(3)	--	(129)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(132)	(3)
TOTAL	430,339	--	(336,100)	187,791	33,730	34,884	--	245	30,450	--	--	397,339	343,668

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

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19-Mar-90

	DA	ESF	----- PL 480 -----		MARC'S	PEACE CORPS		IMET	MAP	FMF		TOTAL	TOTAL
			APPROP	APPROP			OTHER				OTHER	(INCLUDING	(EXCLUDING
	APPROP	APPROP	TITLE I	TITLE II	APPROP	APPROP	ECON	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP	MILITARY	PL 480)	PL 480)
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE													
Africa	573,294	13,690	101,500	104,852	--	39,896	--	8,828	--	29,871	--	871,931	665,579
Asia/Near East & Europe	401,421	2,845,169	427,400	153,570	15,540	34,061	159,312	26,915	--	4,510,775	--	8,574,163	7,993,193
Latin America & Caribbean	347,555	849,640	164,000	86,019	57,400	34,425	--	11,312	--	237,126	--	1,787,477	1,537,458
Central Bureaus	432,378	--	(387,278)	328,158	40,100	37,267	--	141	0	29,870	--	480,636	539,756
Contingency Unallocated	15,859	2,489	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,348	18,348
Geographic & Central Programs	1,770,507	3,710,908	305,622	672,599	113,040	145,649	159,312	47,196	0	4,807,642	--	11,732,555	10,754,334
(Africa Fund)	[561,823]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[561,823]	[561,823
(SADCC)	[49,785]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[49,785]	[49,785
(PSRF)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
(Andean Narcotics Init.)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Deob/Reob	39,000	18,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,000	57,000
Subtotal	1,809,507	3,728,908	305,622	672,599	113,040	145,649	159,312	47,196	0	4,807,642	--	11,789,555	10,811,334
AGHA	37,850	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,850	37,850
Disaster Assistance	24,893	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,893	24,893
Humanit. Relief (McCollum Amdt)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Private Sector Guarantees	[91,109]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[91,109]	[91,109
Housing Guarantees	[99,570]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[99,570]	[99,570
Housing Borrowing Authority	37,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,000	37,000
Operating Expenses	430,044	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	430,044	430,044
Operating Expenses-IG	30,453	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,453	30,453
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	40,147	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,147	40,147
Special Assistance Initiatives	[159,312]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[159,312]	[159,312
TCIP Central America	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]	[200,000
TCIP Poland	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]	[200,000
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	5,000
Central Amer. Reconciliation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Advanced Acq. of Property	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
A.I.D. Loan Repayments	(450,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(450,000)	(450,000)
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts	(5,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(5,000)	(5,000)
Subtotal A.I.D.	1,959,894	3,728,908	305,622	672,599	--	--	159,312	--	--	--	--	6,826,415	5,848,194
Trade & Development Program	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,499	--	--	--	--	31,499	31,499
Inter-American Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,859	--	--	--	--	16,859	16,859
African Development Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,850	--	--	--	--	8,850	8,850
Peace Corps Trust Fund	--	--	--	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	--	400	400
Migration & Refugee Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	438,409	--	--	--	--	438,409	438,409
Emergency Refugee Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	49,785	--	--	--	--	49,785	49,785
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,737	--	--	--	--	3,737	3,737
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT Rec.	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,912)	--	--	--	--	(2,912)	(2,912)
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp													
(limit on direct loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[19,914]	--	--	--	--	0	0
(limit on guar. loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[211,537]	--	--	--	--	0	0
Receipts	--	--	--	--	--	--	(39,000)	--	--	--	--	(39,000)	(39,000)
Adjustments	0	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0	0
Total: Bilateral	2,145,566	3,728,908	305,622	672,599	113,040	146,049	666,339	--	--	--	--	7,798,403	6,820,182

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FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

	DA APPROP	ESF APPROP	----- PL 480 ----- APPROP TITLE I	APPROP TITLE II	MARC'S APPROP	PEACE CORPS APPROP	OTHER ECON	IMET APPROP	MAP APPROP	FMF APPROP	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL (INCLUDING PL 480)	TOTAL (EXCLUDING PL 480)
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE													
MDB's -	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,469,191	--	--	--	--	1,469,191	1,469,191
I O & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	274,137	--	--	--	--	274,137	274,137
Total: Multilateral	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,743,328	--	--	--	--	1,743,328	1,743,328
TOTAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	2,145,566	3,720,900	305,622	672,599	113,040	166,049	2,409,867	--	--	--	--	9,341,731	8,563,510
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,974	9,974	9,974
Peacekeeping Operations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,773	32,773	32,773
Guarantee Reserve Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	499,055	499,055	499,055
Asset Sales Prepayment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47,196	0	4,807,642	541,802	5,396,640	5,396,640
TOTAL ECONOMIC & MILITARY	2,145,566	3,720,900	305,622	672,599	113,040	166,049	2,409,867	47,196	0	4,807,642	541,802	14,738,371	13,960,150

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FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

	DA	ESF	----- PL 480 -----		NARC'S	PEACE CORPS		IMET	MAP	FMF		TOTAL	TOTAL
	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP TITLE I	APPROP TITLE II	APPROP	APPROP	OTHER ECON	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP	OTHER MILITARY	(INCLUDING PL 480)	(EXCLUDING PL 480)
AFRICA													
Angola	--	--	--	2,126	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,126	0
Benin	--	--	--	2,049	--	1,602	--	75	--	--	--	3,726	1,677
Botswana	7,000	--	--	--	--	4,192	--	358	--	996	--	12,546	12,546
Burkina	3,000	--	--	5,651	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	8,751	3,100
Burundi	6,000	--	--	--	--	860	--	139	--	--	--	6,999	6,999
Cameroon	20,000	--	--	--	--	3,816	--	274	--	--	--	24,090	24,090
Cape Verde	3,000	--	--	939	--	87	--	70	--	--	--	4,096	3,157
Central African Republic	2,000	--	--	360	--	2,568	--	179	--	--	--	5,107	4,747
Chad	6,000	--	--	859	--	1,117	--	249	--	2,987	--	11,212	10,353
Comoros	700	--	--	--	--	451	--	40	--	--	--	1,191	1,191
Congo	500	--	2,000	66	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	2,616	550
Cote d'Ivoire	500	--	--	757	--	395	--	149	--	--	--	1,801	1,044
Djibouti	--	1,742	--	--	--	--	--	149	--	1,991	--	3,882	3,882
Equatorial Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	--	427	--	100	--	--	--	1,527	1,527
Ethiopia	--	--	--	30,796	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,796	0
Ethiopia (North)	--	--	--	10,924	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,924	0
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	2,556	--	100	--	--	--	2,656	2,656
Gambia	5,000	--	--	1,199	--	1,198	--	70	--	--	--	7,467	6,268
Ghana	15,000	--	6,000	7,795	--	2,158	--	174	--	--	--	31,127	17,332
Guinea	15,000	--	10,000	--	--	1,302	--	149	--	--	--	26,451	16,451
Guinea-Bissau	2,000	--	--	44	--	1,167	--	70	--	--	--	3,281	3,237
Kenya	30,000	--	8,000	885	--	3,278	--	1,006	--	9,956	--	53,125	44,240
Lesotho	8,000	--	--	586	--	2,039	--	70	--	--	--	10,695	10,109
Liberia	--	--	7,500	--	--	2,648	--	398	--	996	--	11,542	4,042
Madagascar	19,000	--	5,000	2,132	--	--	--	75	--	299	--	26,506	19,374
Malawi	20,000	--	--	8,234	--	2,508	--	249	--	1,991	--	32,982	24,748
Mali	19,000	--	--	557	--	3,921	--	149	--	--	--	23,627	23,070
Mauritania	590	--	--	1,009	--	1,700	--	124	--	--	--	3,423	2,414
Mauritius	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	1,520	1,520
Mozambique	20,000	--	--	13,352	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,352	20,000
Namibia	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500	500
Niger	18,000	--	--	82	--	3,489	--	274	--	1,693	--	23,538	23,456
Nigeria	11,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	11,600	11,600
Rwanda	8,000	--	--	123	--	624	--	100	--	--	--	8,847	8,724
Sao Tome	300	--	--	41	--	267	--	60	--	--	--	668	627
Senegal	37,000	--	5,000	1,961	--	2,637	--	473	--	996	--	48,067	41,106
Seychelles	--	1,991	--	--	--	267	--	100	--	--	--	2,358	2,358
Sierra Leone	500	--	4,000	1,927	--	2,734	--	70	--	--	--	9,231	3,304
Somalia	740	--	5,000	258	--	--	--	796	--	--	--	6,794	1,536
South Africa	21,600	9,957	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,557	31,557
Sudan	--	--	20,000	743	--	--	--	676	--	--	--	21,419	676
Swaziland	6,000	--	--	787	--	1,848	--	50	--	--	--	8,685	7,898
Tanzania	10,810	--	--	--	--	1,860	--	100	--	--	--	12,770	12,770
Togo	4,000	--	--	2,705	--	2,504	--	100	--	--	--	9,309	6,604
Uganda	18,000	--	6,000	5,492	--	--	--	149	--	--	--	29,641	18,149
Zaire	33,000	--	16,000	413	--	3,668	--	955	--	2,987	--	57,023	40,610
Zambia	5,000	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,000	5,000
Zimbabwe	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	239	--	--	--	5,239	5,239
S Africa Regional/SADCC	49,785	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49,785	49,785
Africa Regional	83,769	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,979	--	88,748	88,748
Disaster Reserve	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000	15,000
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	(2,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,000)	(2,000
AEPRP	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000	40,000

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

09:14 AM
19-Mar-90

	DA	ESF	—— PL 480 ——		NARC'S	PEACE CORPS		IMET	MAP	FMF		TOTAL (INCLUDING PL 480)	TOTAL (EXCLUDING PL 480)
	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP TITLE I	APPROP TITLE II	APPROP	APPROP	OTHER ECON	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP	OTHER MILITARY		
Total	573,294	13,690	101,300	104,852	--	57,896	--	8,828	--	29,871	--	891,931	685,579
(FDAP/Sahel)	[11,471]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[11,471]	[11,471]

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	DA APPROP	ESF APPROP	PL 480 APPROP TITLE I	PL 480 APPROP TITLE II	NARC'S APPROP	PEACE CORPS APPROP	OTHER ECON	IMET APPROP	MAP APPROP	FMF APPROP	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL (INCLUDING PL 480)	TOTAL (EXCLUDING PL 480)
ASIA/NEAR EAST & EUROPE													
Afghanistan 1/	34,629	34,850	--	815	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70,294	69,479
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	100	100
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	15	15
Bangladesh	52,500	--	60,000	17,460	--	--	--	299	--	--	--	130,259	52,799
Bhutan	--	--	--	246	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	246	0
Burma	--	--	--	--	5,500 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,500	5,500
Cambodian Resistance	--	5,070	--	2,490	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,560	5,070
Cyprus	--	14,936	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,936	14,936
Egypt	--	811,495	153,000	--	--	--	--	1,493	--	1,294,410	--	2,260,398	2,107,398
Fiji	--	--	--	--	--	1,791	--	25	--	--	--	1,816	1,816
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	35	35
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	597	--	348,495	--	349,092	349,092
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	1,263	--	--	--	--	--	1,263	1,263
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	10	10
India	22,473	--	--	83,204	--	--	--	299	--	--	--	105,976	22,772
Indonesia	43,000	1,991	10,000	5,089	--	--	--	1,791	--	--	--	61,871	46,782
Ireland	--	19,769	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	19,799	19,799
Israel	--	1,194,840	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,792,260	--	2,987,100	2,987,100
Jordan	--	34,850	--	--	--	--	--	1,991	--	47,794	--	84,635	84,635
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	531	--	--	--	--	--	531	531
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,195	--	--	--	1,195	1,195
Laos	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Lebanon	3,710	3,734	--	10,605	--	--	--	398	--	--	--	18,447	7,842
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	946	--	--	--	946	946
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	30	30
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	32	--	50	--	--	--	82	82
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	2,214	--	--	--	--	--	2,214	2,214
Morocco	11,500	19,914	35,000	15,899	--	3,454	--	996	--	42,815	--	129,578	78,679
Nepal	12,393	--	--	2,160	--	2,707	--	100	--	--	--	17,360	15,200
Oman	--	12,546	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	12,646	12,646
Pakistan	43,000	229,011	80,000	--	5,700	822	--	911	--	229,011	--	588,455	508,455
Papua New Guinea	--	--	--	--	--	1,918	--	50	--	--	--	1,968	1,968
Philippines	43,000	124,022	18,400	12,512	--	5,902	159,312	2,588	--	140,095	--	505,831	474,919
Poland	--	--	20,000	--	--	1,221	--	--	--	--	--	21,221	1,221
Portugal	--	40,002	--	--	--	--	--	2,584	--	84,635	--	127,221	127,221
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	50	50
Solomon Islands	--	--	--	--	--	1,460	--	30	--	--	--	1,490	1,490
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,092	--	--	--	1,092	1,092
Sri Lanka	18,000	--	16,000	844	--	631	--	159	--	--	--	35,634	18,790
Thailand	10,000	2,539	--	--	3,500	4,225	--	2,191	--	3,038	--	25,493	25,493
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	737	--	50	--	--	--	787	787
Tunisia	--	12,446	15,000	--	--	1,797	--	1,394	--	29,671	--	60,308	45,308
Turkey	--	14,264	--	--	350	--	--	3,385	--	497,050	--	515,049	515,049
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	51	--	--	--	--	--	51	51
USSR (Armenian Earthquake)	--	4,979	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,979	4,979
Vanuatu	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	30	--	--	--	90	90
West Bank/Gaza	--	11,949	--	2,246	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,195	11,949
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	1,162	--	--	--	--	--	1,162	1,162
Yemen	21,000	--	20,000	--	--	1,329	--	1,000	--	301	--	43,630	23,630
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	100	100
Asia/Near East Regional	25,575	11,948	--	--	450	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,973	37,973
Eastern Europe Regional	51,381	230,006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	281,387	281,387

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

09:14 AM
19-Mar-90

	DA	ESF	----- PL 480 -----		NARC'S	PEACE CORPS		IMET	MAP	FMF		TOTAL	TOTAL
	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP TITLE I	APPROP TITLE II	APPROP	APPROP	OTHER ECON	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP	OTHER MILITARY	(INCLUDING PL 480)	(EXCLUDING PL 480)
ASEAN	3,260	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,260	3,260
South Pacific	6,000	10,000	--	--	--	734	--	--	--	--	--	16,734	16,734
DPRP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	(3,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(3,000)	(3,000
Total	401,421	2,045,169	427,400	133,570	15,540	34,061	139,312	26,915	--	4,310,775	--	8,574,163	7,993,193

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FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

	DA	ESF	----- PL 480 -----		NARC'S	PEACE CORPS		IMET	MAP	FMF		TOTAL	TOTAL
	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP TITLE I	APPROP TITLE II	APPROP	APPROP	OTHER ECON	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP	OTHER MILITARY	(INCLUDING PL 480)	(EXCLUDING PL 480)
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN													
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44	--	--	--	44	44
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	139	--	--	--	139	139
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65	65
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65	65
Belize	6,454	--	--	--	--	2,470	--	100	--	--	--	9,024	9,024
Bolivia	21,000	20,163	20,000	13,302	9,200	826	--	498	--	39,728	--	124,717	91,415
Brazil	--	--	--	600	1,900	--	--	124	--	--	--	2,624	2,024
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	50	50
Colombia	--	--	--	158	10,000	--	--	1,494	--	48,789	--	60,441	60,283
Costa Rica	11,850	63,544	15,000	207	--	3,517	--	229	--	--	--	94,347	79,140
Costa Rica Fact Finding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65	65
Dominican Republic	14,485	--	20,000	5,231	--	3,115	--	777	--	--	--	43,608	18,377
Ecuador	14,091	--	--	335	1,400	3,251	--	722	--	--	--	19,799	19,464
El Salvador	58,818	130,615	35,000	4,547	--	--	--	1,394	--	84,635	--	315,009	275,462
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	84	--	--	--	84	84
Guatemala	30,070	56,483	18,000	8,531	--	4,470	--	398	--	2,887	--	120,839	94,308
Guyana	--	996	4,000	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	5,046	1,046
Haiti	27,281	--	--	14,353	--	807	--	100	--	498	--	43,039	28,686
Honduras	34,210	60,017	12,000	5,670	--	6,192	--	1,095	--	20,163	--	139,347	121,677
Jamaica	14,011	4,978	30,000	4,185	1,900	3,381	--	299	--	--	--	58,754	24,569
Mexico	--	--	--	2,256	15,000	--	--	249	--	--	--	17,505	15,249
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Panama	--	500,000	--	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500,042	500,000
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	2,908	--	124	--	--	--	3,032	3,032
Peru	12,000	3,286	10,000	26,602	10,000	--	--	523	--	35,945	--	98,356	61,754
St. Kitts and Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65	65
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65	65
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65	65
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	25	25
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65	65
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	124	--	--	--	124	124
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	124	--	--	--	1,124	1,124
Caribbean Regional	17,375	--	--	--	--	3,488	--	--	--	--	--	20,863	20,863
Central American Reg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,091	--	--	--	2,091	2,091
ROCAP	21,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,300	21,300
LAC Regional	64,602	9,558	--	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	4,481	--	85,641	85,641
DPRP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	(3,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(3,000)	(3,000)
Andean Narcotics Initiative	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Total	347,555	849,640	164,000	86,019	57,400	34,425	--	11,312	--	237,126	--	1,787,477	1,537,458

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

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	DA	ESF	----- PL 480 -----		MARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER	TOTAL	TOTAL
	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP TITLE I	APPROP TITLE II	APPROP	APPROP	ECON	APPROP	APPROP	APPROP	MILITARY	(INCLUDING PL 480)	(EXCLUDING PL 480)
CENTRAL BUREAUS													
S&T													
Agriculture	32,229	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,229	32,229
Education	5,227	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,227	5,227
Energy	15,406	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,406	15,406
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	9,869	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,869	9,869
Health	75,290	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,290	75,290
Nutrition	8,662	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,662	8,662
Population	116,061	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	116,061	116,061
Rural & Institutional Dev	9,899	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,899	9,899
Research & Univ Relations	8,330	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,330	8,330
Program Office	700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	700	700
CGIARS	39,828	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39,828	39,828
Total S&T	321,501	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	321,501	321,501
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[7,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[7,000]	[7,000
FVA													
Food for Peace	556	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	556	556
PVC	57,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,300	57,300
Biden Pell	[2,712]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[2,712]	[2,712
Program Mgt Support	440	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	440	440
Total FVA	58,296	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	58,296	58,296
PPC													
Economic Affairs	5,035	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,035	5,035
Evaluation	3,417	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,417	3,417
PDPR	1,990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,990	1,990
Women in Development	4,947	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,947	4,947
Donor Coordination	350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	350	350
Intl Trade & Invst. Promotion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Strategic Planning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Peace Corps	1,989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,989	1,989
Israel Cooperation	4,918	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,918	4,918
Total PPC	22,646	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,646	22,646
PRE													
Investment	704	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	704	704
Revolving Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Program Review	800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	800	800
Project Development	10,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,400	10,400
Total PRE	11,904	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,904	11,904
OFDA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Science Advisor	11,004	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,004	11,004
Israel Cooperation	[2,459]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[2,459]	[2,459
PRE Housing & Urban Dev	4,947	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,947	4,947
Office of Intl Training	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000	2,000
Peacekeeping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Other	--	--	--	--	40,100	37,267	--	144	--	29,870	--	107,381	107,381
P.L.480:													
Reserve	--	--	113,000	172,431	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	285,431	0
World Food Program	--	--	--	24,640	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,640	0
Stock Adjustment	--	--	--	(19,618)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(19,618)	0
Ocean Freight	--	--	59,363	197,879	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	257,242	0
Initial Payment	--	--	(16,100)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(16,100)	0

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

09:14 AM 19-Mar-90	DA APPROP	ESF APPROP	----- PL 480 ----- APPROP TITLE I	 APPROP TITLE II	MARC'S APPROP	PEACE CORPS APPROP	OTHER ECON	IMET APPROP	MAP APPROP	FMF APPROP	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL (INCLUDING PL 480)	TOTAL (EXCLUDING PL 480)
Farmer to Farmer	—	—	—	673	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	673	0
Buydown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Forward Funding	—	—	—	(47,847)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(47,847)	0
Transfer from Title I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Receipts	—	—	(543,341)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(543,341)	0
Adjustment for rounding	—	—	(200)	—	—	—	—	(3)	—	—	—	(203)	(3)
TOTAL	432,379	—	(387,278)	328,130	40,100	37,267	—	141	0	29,870	—	480,436	539,756

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

10:11 AM
19-Mar-90

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	MARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL (INCLUDING PL 480)	TOTAL (EXCLUDING PL 480)
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE												
Africa	560,500	56,100	94,000	83,731	--	63,083	--	10,175	26,000	--	893,589	715,858
Asia/Near East & Europe	404,480	2,636,000	395,000	149,693	12,850	39,694	500,000	27,235	4,679,800	--	8,844,752	8,300,059
Latin America & Caribbean	374,567	651,900	184,000	67,420	86,600	33,360	--	12,000	283,100	--	1,695,827	1,444,407
Central Bureaus	428,953	--	144,000	345,156	50,550	42,925	--	210	28,000	--	1,039,794	550,638
Contingency Unallocated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Geographic & Central Progr	1,768,500	3,344,000	817,000	646,000	150,000	101,062	500,000	50,500	5,016,900	--	12,473,962	11,010,962
(Africa Fund)	[560,500]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[560,500]	[560,500]
(SADCC)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
(PDRF)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
(Andean Narcotics Init	--	[175,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[175,000]	[175,000]
Deob/Reob	23,000	14,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,000	37,000
Subtotal	1,791,500	3,358,000	817,000	646,000	150,000	101,062	500,000	50,500	5,016,900	--	12,510,962	11,047,962
ASHA	23,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,000	23,000
Disaster Assistance	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000	40,000
Humanit. Relief (McCollum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Private Sector Guarantees	[125,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[125,000]	[125,000]
Housing Guarantees	[100,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[100,000]	[100,000]
Housing Borrowing Authorit	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000	40,000
Operating Expenses	447,794	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	447,794	447,794
Operating Expenses-IG	33,804	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,804	33,804
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis	40,341	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,341	40,341
Special Assistance Initiat	[500,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[500,000]	[500,000]
TCIP Central America	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]	[200,000]
TCIP Poland	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]	[200,000]
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	5,000
Central Amer. Reconciliati	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Advanced Acq. of Property	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
A.I.D. Loan Repayments	(460,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(460,000)	(460,000)
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts	(5,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(5,000)	(5,000)
Subtotal A.I.D.	1,964,319	3,358,000	817,000	646,000	--	--	500,000	--	--	--	7,285,319	5,822,319
Trade & Development Progra	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,000	--	--	--	30,000	30,000
Inter-American Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,941	--	--	--	16,941	16,941
African Development Founda	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,500	--	--	--	11,500	11,500
Peace Corps Trust Fund	--	--	--	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	400	400
Migration & Refugee Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	450,648	--	--	--	450,648	450,648
Emergency Refugee Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000	--	--	--	25,000	25,000
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,643	--	--	--	3,643	3,643
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT Re	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,743)	--	--	--	(2,743)	(2,743)
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp												0
(limit on direct loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[23,000]	--	--	--	[23,000]	[23,000]
(limit on guar. loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[185,000]	--	--	--	[185,000]	[185,000]
Receipts	--	--	(565,147)	--	--	--	(39,000)	--	(224,415)	--	(828,562)	(263,415)
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Total: Bilateral	1,472,557	3,358,000	251,853	646,000	150,000	101,462	995,989	--	--	--	7,052,861	6,158,008

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

10:11 AM
19-Mar-90

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL (INCLUDING PL 480)	TOTAL (EXCLUDING PL 480)
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE												
MDB's	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,736,269	--	--	--	1,736,269	1,736,269
I O & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	225,000	--	--	--	225,000	225,000
Total: Multilateral	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,961,269	--	--	--	1,961,269	1,961,269
TOTAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	1,472,557	3,358,000	251,853	646,000	150,000	181,442	2,957,258	--	--	--	9,017,130	8,119,277
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,026	12,026	12,026
Peacekeeping Operations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,800	32,800	32,800
Guarantee Reserve Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	587,061	587,061	587,061
Asset Sales Prepayment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,500	4,792,485	631,887	5,474,872	5,474,872
TOTAL ECONOMIC & MILITARY	1,472,557	3,358,000	251,853	646,000	150,000	181,442	2,957,258	50,500	4,792,485	631,887	14,492,002	13,594,149

10:11 AM
19-Mar-90

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL (INCLUDING PL 480)	TOTAL (EXCLUDING PL 480)
AFRICA												
Angola	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Benin	1,000	--	--	1,132	--	1,718	--	100	--	--	3,950	2,818
Botswana	7,000	--	--	--	--	4,046	--	375	1,000	--	12,421	12,421
Burkina	3,000	--	--	5,574	--	--	--	100	--	--	8,674	3,100
Burundi	7,500	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	175	--	--	8,675	8,675
Cameroon	20,000	--	--	--	--	3,611	--	275	--	--	23,886	23,886
Cape Verde	3,000	--	--	1,989	--	95	--	75	--	--	5,159	3,170
Central African Republic	2,000	--	--	--	--	2,700	--	200	250	--	5,150	5,150
Chad	6,000	6,000	--	2,315	--	1,619	--	300	2,000	--	18,234	15,919
Comoros	700	--	--	--	--	599	--	75	--	--	1,374	1,374
Congo	1,000	--	2,000	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	3,050	1,050
Cote d'Ivoire	500	--	5,000	--	--	1,041	--	150	--	--	6,691	1,691
Djibouti	--	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	175	2,000	--	6,175	6,175
Equatorial Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	--	497	--	100	--	--	1,597	1,597
Ethiopia	--	--	--	11,456	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,456	0
Ethiopia (North)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	2,833	--	100	--	--	2,933	2,933
Gambia	6,000	--	--	2,792	--	1,269	--	100	--	--	10,161	7,369
Ghana	16,000	--	6,000	5,302	--	2,354	--	175	--	--	29,831	18,529
Guinea	15,000	--	10,000	500	--	1,378	--	150	--	--	27,028	16,528
Guinea-Bissau	4,000	--	--	531	--	1,326	--	100	--	--	5,957	5,426
Kenya	26,000	7,000	5,000	2,707	--	3,176	--	1,175	8,000	--	53,058	45,351
Lesotho	7,000	--	--	--	--	2,395	--	75	--	--	9,470	9,470
Liberia	--	6,000	--	--	--	2,410	--	500	1,000	--	9,910	9,910
Madagascar	19,000	--	5,000	2,302	--	--	--	75	500	--	26,877	19,575
Malawi	20,000	--	--	--	--	2,524	--	250	2,000	--	24,774	24,774
Mali	18,000	--	--	3,034	--	3,982	--	125	--	--	25,141	22,107
Mauritania	590	--	--	4,892	--	1,749	--	175	--	--	7,406	2,514
Mauritius	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	1,525	1,525
Mozambique	22,000	--	--	29,784	--	--	--	--	--	--	51,784	22,000
Namibia	2,000	5,800	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	7,900	7,900
Niger	18,000	--	--	--	--	3,456	--	275	1,250	--	22,981	22,981
Nigeria	11,000	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	17,100	17,100
Rwanda	9,000	--	--	--	--	652	--	100	--	--	9,752	9,752
Sao Tome	300	--	--	--	--	388	--	125	--	--	813	813
Senegal	19,000	5,000	5,000	--	--	2,596	--	525	1,000	--	33,121	28,121
Seychelles	--	3,300	--	--	--	285	--	100	--	--	3,685	3,685
Sierra Leone	500	--	4,000	906	--	3,366	--	100	--	--	8,872	3,966
Somalia	3,000	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	900	--	--	8,900	3,900
South Africa	25,000	13,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38,000	38,000
Sudan	--	--	20,000	2,939	--	--	--	900	--	--	23,839	900
Swaziland	6,000	--	--	--	--	2,143	--	75	--	--	8,218	8,218
Tanzania	14,000	--	--	--	--	2,417	--	100	--	--	16,517	16,517
Togo	4,000	--	--	2,576	--	2,442	--	100	--	--	9,118	6,542
Uganda	20,000	--	6,000	3,000	--	--	--	175	--	--	29,175	20,175
Zaire	33,000	--	16,000	--	--	3,016	--	1,075	3,000	--	56,091	40,091
Zambia	5,000	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	5,000
Zimbabwe	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	5,250	5,250
S Africa Regional/SADCC	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,000	50,000
Africa Regional	72,910	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000	--	76,910	76,910
Disaster Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Env/Global Climate Change	[3,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[3,000]	[3,000]
AEPRP	55,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55,000	55,000
Total	560,500	56,100	94,000	83,731	--	63,063	--	10,175	26,000	--	893,569	715,838

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY

10:11 AM
19-Mar-90

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	MARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL (INCLUDING PL 480)	TOTAL (EXCLUDING PL 480)
ASIA/NEAR EAST & EUROPE												
Afghanistan 1/	35,000	35,000	--	27,469	--	--	--	--	--	--	97,469	70,000
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	150	150
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	15	15
Bangladesh	56,100	--	60,000	16,482	--	--	--	300	--	--	132,882	56,400
Bhutan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Burma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Cambodian Resistance	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,000	7,000
Cyprus	--	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	3,000
Egypt	--	815,000	150,000	--	--	--	--	1,500	1,300,000	--	2,266,500	2,116,500
Fiji	--	300	--	--	--	1,792	--	50	300	--	2,442	2,442
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	15	15
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	550	345,000	--	345,550	345,550
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	2,117	--	--	--	--	2,117	2,117
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
India	22,000	--	--	71,621	--	--	--	300	--	--	93,921	22,300
Indonesia	38,500	5,000	5,000	5,754	--	--	--	1,900	1,000	--	57,154	46,400
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	30	30
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800,000	--	3,000,000	3,000,000
Jordan	--	35,000	--	--	--	--	--	2,100	50,000	--	87,100	87,100
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	629	--	--	--	--	629	629
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	1,000	1,000
Laos	--	--	--	--	500	--	--	--	--	--	500	500
Lebanon	--	1,000	--	10,625	--	--	--	400	--	--	12,025	1,400
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	1,000	1,000
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	30	30
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	60	--	--	90	90
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	2,499	--	--	--	--	2,499	2,499
Morocco	12,500	12,000	35,000	3,452	--	3,361	--	1,050	40,000	--	107,363	68,911
Nepal	13,000	--	--	--	--	3,363	--	100	--	--	16,463	16,463
Oman	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	15,100	15,100
Pakistan	46,000	210,000	80,000	--	7,300	1,093	--	930	228,000	--	574,323	494,323
Papua New Guinea	--	--	--	--	--	2,143	--	75	--	--	2,218	2,218
Philippines	55,000	160,000	20,000	12,113	--	5,727	200,000	2,600	200,000	--	655,440	623,327
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	2,743	--	--	--	--	2,743	2,743
Portugal	--	45,000	--	--	--	--	--	2,650	125,000	--	172,650	172,650
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	20	20
Solomon Islands	--	--	--	--	--	1,430	--	50	--	--	1,480	1,480
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	--	--	1,500	1,500
Sri Lanka	11,250	--	20,000	--	--	819	--	160	--	--	32,229	12,229
Thailand	10,000	5,000	--	--	4,000	4,737	--	2,500	15,000	--	41,237	41,237
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	709	--	50	--	--	759	759
Tunisia	--	10,900	15,000	--	--	2,152	--	1,300	30,000	--	59,352	44,352
Turkey	--	50,000	--	--	350	--	--	3,400	545,000	--	598,750	598,750
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	77	--	--	--	--	77	77
USSR (Armenian Earthquake)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Vanuatu	--	--	--	--	--	91	--	30	--	--	121	121
West Bank/Gaza	--	11,800	--	2,177	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,977	11,800
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	1,157	--	--	--	--	1,157	1,157
Yemen	20,500	--	10,000	--	--	1,300	--	1,000	500	--	33,300	23,300
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	100	100
Asia/Near East Regional	25,630	5,000	--	--	500	--	--	--	--	--	31,130	31,130
Eastern Europe Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	300,000	--	--	--	300,000	300,000
ASEAN	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	3,000

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

10:13 AM
19-Mar-90

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	MARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL (INCLUDING PL 480)	TOTAL (EXCLUDING PL 480)
South Pacific	6,000	10,000	--	--	--	821	--	--	--	--	16,821	16,821
DPRP	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,000	50,000
Env/Global Climate Change	(4,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(4,000)	(4,000)
Total	404,400	2,636,000	395,000	149,693	12,850	39,694	500,000	27,233	4,679,000	--	8,844,732	8,300,039

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

10:11 AM
19-Mar-90

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL (INCLUDING PL 480)	TOTAL (EXCLUDING PL 480)
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN												
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	1,000	--	1,150	1,150
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	1,200	--	--	50	--	--	1,250	1,250
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Belize	7,320	--	--	--	--	2,367	--	100	500	--	10,287	10,287
Bolivia	23,541	30,800	20,000	12,061	15,700	1,238	--	900	40,000	--	144,240	112,179
Brazil	--	--	--	--	2,500	--	--	125	--	--	2,625	2,625
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	500	--	600	600
Colombia	--	--	--	--	20,000	--	--	2,500	58,000	--	80,500	80,500
Costa Rica	9,705	40,000	15,000	--	--	3,020	--	230	--	--	67,955	52,955
Costa Rica Fact Finding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Dominican Republic	11,335	12,000	20,000	3,827	--	3,315	--	800	1,000	--	52,277	28,450
Ecuador	14,752	9,000	--	--	1,500	3,738	--	800	2,000	--	31,790	31,790
El Salvador	64,118	180,000	35,000	4,886	--	--	--	1,400	90,000	--	375,404	335,518
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Guatemala	34,295	60,000	18,000	7,342	--	4,257	--	500	5,000	--	129,394	104,052
Guyana	--	2,000	7,000	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	9,050	2,050
Haiti	29,471	10,000	12,000	12,710	--	1,468	--	200	600	--	66,449	41,739
Honduras	36,933	80,000	12,000	3,601	--	5,827	--	1,100	40,000	--	179,461	163,860
Jamaica	15,642	17,000	30,000	3,600	1,400	3,314	--	300	1,000	--	72,256	38,656
Mexico	--	--	--	--	18,300	--	--	300	--	--	18,600	18,600
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Panama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	75	75
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	3,013	--	175	--	--	3,188	3,188
Peru	11,875	3,100	15,000	19,193	19,000	--	--	900	39,000	--	108,068	73,875
St. Kitts and Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	25	25
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	75	75
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	200	200
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	125	--	--	1,125	1,125
Caribbean Regional	17,464	10,000	--	--	--	3,803	--	700	4,500	--	36,467	36,467
Central American Reg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	1,000	1,000
ROCAP	20,430	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,430	20,430
LAC Regional	52,486	23,000	--	--	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	81,486	81,486
DPRP	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000	25,000
Env/Global Climate Change	[4,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[4,000]	[4,000]
Andean Narcotics Initiativ	--	175,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	175,000	175,000
Total	374,567	651,900	184,000	67,420	86,600	35,360	--	12,880	283,100	--	1,695,827	1,444,407

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

10:11 AM
19-Mar-90

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ----		MARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL (INCLUDING PL 480)	TOTAL (EXCLUDING PL 480)
			TITLE I	TITLE II								
CENTRAL BUREAUS												
S&T												
Agriculture	32,950	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,950	32,950
Education	5,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,800	5,800
Energy	13,250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,250	13,250
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	9,450	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,450	9,450
Health	77,150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	77,150	77,150
Nutrition	9,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,000	9,000
Population	109,086	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	109,086	109,086
Rural & Institutional Dev	9,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,300	9,300
Research & Univ Relations	8,319	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,319	8,319
Program Office	598	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	598	598
CGIARS	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000	40,000
Total S&T	315,703	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	315,703	315,703
Env/Global Climate Change	[4,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[4,000]	[4,000]
FVA												
Food for Peace	625	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	625	625
PVC	55,750	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55,750	55,750
Biden Pell	[2,700]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[2,700]	[2,700]
Program Mgt Support	625	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	625	625
Total FVA	57,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,000	57,000
PPC												
Economic Affairs	5,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,300	5,300
Evaluation	3,790	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,790	3,790
PDPR	3,120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,120	3,120
Women in Development	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	5,000
Donor Coordination	430	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	430	430
Intl Trade & Invst. Promo	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Strategic Planning	990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	990	990
Peace Corps	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000	2,000
Israel Cooperation	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	5,000
Total PPC	25,630	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,630	25,630
PRE												
Investment	927	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	927	927
Revolving Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Program Review	473	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	473	473
Project Development	11,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,000	11,000
Total PRE	12,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,400	12,400
OFDA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Science Advisor	8,662	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,662	8,662
Israel Cooperation	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500	2,500
PRE Housing & Urban Dev	4,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,500	4,500
Office of Intl Training	2,350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,350	2,350
Peacekeeping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Other	--	--	--	--	50,550	42,925	--	210	28,000	--	121,685	121,685
P.L.480:												
Reserve	--	--	94,800	72,742	--	--	--	--	--	--	167,542	0
World Food Program	--	--	--	76,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	76,700	0
Stock Adjustment	--	--	--	(33,146)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(33,146)	0
Ocean Freight	--	--	64,600	228,860	--	--	--	--	--	--	293,460	0
Initial Payment	--	--	(15,400)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(15,400)	0
Farmer to Farmer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Buydown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

10:11 AM 19-Mar-90	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL (INCLUDING PL 480)	TOTAL (EXCLUDING PL 480)
Forward Funding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Transfer from Title I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Adjustment for rounding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
TOTAL	428,953	--	144,000	345,156	50,550	42,925	--	210	28,000	--	1,039,794	550,638

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1991

MAIN VOLUME

Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

Office of
the Administrator

February 20, 1990

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

On behalf of the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.), I am pleased to transmit the Agency's request for authorization and appropriation for fiscal year 1991.

As we move into the nineties, A.I.D. has defined three fundamental objectives that provide a useful and appropriate framework for our work. The emphasis in this year's Congressional Presentation is on these broad developmental goals for the international development assistance programs:

- Economic growth that is broad-based and sustainable in both economic and environmental terms;
- Human capacity development with particular emphasis on health and education levels required to enable all citizens to contribute to and benefit from economic progress; and
- Pluralism, including the promotion of democracy, freedom and competition in the political, economic and social institutions of a nation.

The following material and accompanying volumes describe in detail A.I.D.'s programs and objectives.

Mark L. Edelman

Mark L. Edelman
Acting Administrator

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[1] Economic Support Fund tables provide information on uses and purposes of these funds as required by Section 531(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act, and responds to House Appropriations Committee reporting requirement on the dollar amount and percent of the total ESF request allocated for project assistance, commodity import program, cash transfers, balance of payment assistance, and any additional category.

[2] Private and Voluntary Organization activities summary is provided in compliance with Section 123(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act.

[3] This Consulting Services report is required by Section 1114(a) of the Money and Finance Act, P.L. 97-258, September 13, 1982.

[4] This Metric System report is provided in accordance with Section 12 of the Metric Conversion Act of 1975, as amended by Section 5164(b) of P.L. 100-418, August 23, 1988.

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INTRODUCTION

The Agency for International Development's (A.I.D.'s) FY 1991 Congressional Presentation (CP) reflects the Administration's program and budget justification for the bilateral foreign assistance program.

The Main Volume summarizes the budget request and describes other programs in which A.I.D. plays a role. Project-level details for centrally funded programs appear in this volume.

Three regional annexes to the Main Volume discuss A.I.D.'s programs in the geographic regions. Annex I details specific projects and programs for Africa, Annex II details the programs for Asia, the Near East and Europe, and Annex III details the programs for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Because the planning for programs and projects described in this presentation takes place so far in advance of the actual obligation of funds, some of these projects do not go forward as planned, new ones are added, and some undergo minor or substantial funding and program changes before agreements are reached with the recipient countries. In each instance, however, the appropriate Congressional committees will be given 15 days notice before such changes are effected, as required by Section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Also, included as a separate annex to the Main Volume (Main Volume Part II) is additional information on selected economic and social data for aid and non-aid recipient countries as well as a report on all aid and non-aid recipients broken out by region and by gross national product (GNP) rank.

Separate volumes contain the budget justification for the International Organizations and Programs and the Trade and Development Program.

A separate set of Summary Tables is also included, which contains tables and graphs illustrating the foreign assistance budget request. These tables provide a detailed tabular breakout of the foreign assistance budget for FY 1989 - FY 1991 (including the entire Function 150 International Affairs account).

Finally, a separate volume contains a comprehensive development budget for the International Development Cooperation Agency entities, including A.I.D. bilateral Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund programs, P.L. 480 food aid, Multilateral Development Banks, International Organizations and Programs, Peace Corps, Trade and Development Program, and Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

ACTING ADMINISTRATOR'S STATEMENT

One hundred and seventy-five years ago, Thomas Jefferson wrote that "laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind. As that becomes more developed, more enlightened, as new...truths (are) discovered, with the change of circumstances, institutions must advance also to keep pace with the times."

Today, that wisdom, that insight into the evolving nature of human development and appreciation of the inevitability of change, is as applicable to the future of America's foreign aid program as it was to the still-fledgling United States of America almost two centuries ago.

In the forty-five years that have elapsed since the end of World War II and the emergence of a U.S. foreign assistance program, great changes have taken place in the world. The most dramatic of those changes have occurred in the past twelve months.

An institution such as A.I.D. must, as Jefferson said, advance to keep pace with the times.

Today, as we stand on the threshold of a new millennium, we must ask ourselves whether the U.S. foreign assistance program can change, and advance, in order to remain a leader as dramatic changes sweep the world. The question is indeed timely because, as a 1989 Task Force on Foreign Assistance of the House Foreign Affairs Committee concluded, A.I.D. is presently "hamstrung by too many conflicting objectives, legislative conditions, earmarks, and bureaucratic red tape to be an effective institution for development."

We are in complete agreement.

For too many years, the work of A.I.D. has been managed and evaluated not in terms of results, but in terms of how much money has been spent on various kinds of programmatic activities, or "inputs." The emphasis in managing as well as evaluating the foreign assistance program needs to be shifted back to the fundamental results we seek.

The task of setting sound development goals for the U.S. foreign assistance program is a complex one. It requires that two different perspectives be effectively merged. On the one hand, we know that every developing nation has its own set of political, social and economic problems. These problems require appropriate, and often unique, solutions. At the same time, accumulated evidence has demonstrated that economic growth and development proceed most rapidly and are most permanent where people are free and where market-oriented economic policies make it possible for all citizens to participate in and benefit from economic progress.

A.I.D. looks to its overseas missions to blend these two perspectives. Through country-based program planning, we identify practical, country-specific approaches for achieving three fundamental, and essentially universal, development goals:

- Economic growth that is broad-based and sustainable, in both economic and environmental terms;
- Human capacity development, with particular emphasis on health and education levels required to enable all citizens to contribute to and benefit from economic progress; and,
- Pluralism, including the promotion of democracy, freedom and competition in the political, economic and social institutions of a nation.

The goals outlined above reflect the philosophical directions in which A.I.D. has been moving for several years. They also reflect concerns expressed in the aforementioned report of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Task Force.

With respect to broad-based and sustainable economic growth, a consensus is emerging concerning its central importance in the development process. When economies are growing and are open to full participation, individual and family incomes rise enabling people to obtain adequate food, health care, education and shelter. Where there is no significant economic growth, improvements in living standards are tenuous at best.

For growth and its benefits to be broad-based, economies must be open. Private firms must be able to compete with governments in the provision of services and in all aspects of industrial and agricultural production and distribution. Similarly, entrepreneurs, including the smallest entrepreneurs, must have easy access to the market, and individuals must have a fair chance to compete for each new job that emerges as the economic growth process takes hold.

The sustainability of development progress depends in good part on a long-term commitment to sound economic policies. It also depends, to an ever-increasing degree, on whether adequate steps are being taken to protect the natural environment.

Until recently, the careful protection of the environment was not considered to be a problem that required the attention of development agencies. Awareness of the fragility of the world's environment, and how critical protecting the precious natural resources of developing nations is to their future and, indeed, to the future of all the world's inhabitants, has become more widespread. A.I.D. recognized the importance of the environment to sustainable development early on and became active in this area more than a decade ago.

Protecting the environment and formulating development policies and programs that are environmentally sound are now absolute priorities at A.I.D. We are committed to working with developing nations and other donors to hasten the day when environmental degradation is a thing of the past, and the plundering of precious natural resources for short-term gain is recognized as the long-term tragedy that it is.

While we are convinced that economic growth is the objective that most benefits societies from bottom to top, A.I.D. remains committed to assisting developing country governments and private sector service providers to reach the poor with food and essential health and family planning services and to provide them with a basic education. Without these investments in human capital, overall economic growth is neither attainable nor meaningful.

The final ingredient that is integral to the success of any society is political, social and economic pluralism and the rule of law. In simple terms, pluralism means the right to choose -- to make all of the daily choices that add up to control of one's own destiny. Pluralism and the policies that promote openness, fairness and opportunity are natural in societies where individual responsibility is valued and where people willingly work together to the benefit of society as a whole.

The importance we attach to the promotion of pluralism stems from deep within the American experience. We value our freedom. We believe that all people should be free. We also believe that freedom helps foster economic progress. As societies move toward openness and pluralistic approaches to governance, people gain a real stake in their economies, and they begin to invest accordingly. When that occurs, the chances for achieving broad-based and sustainable growth expand dramatically.

When developing nations achieve these objectives, it benefits not only the 2.8 billion people who live in these nations, but also the 250 million people who live in the United States. Today, the determinants and benefits of economic growth and well-being reflect an increasingly global interdependence, encompassing trade, political freedom, environmental issues, technology and other interactions that flow across borders.

Foreign assistance can play an important role in helping developing countries achieve fundamental development goals, but its importance in these economies should not be overstated. As a general rule, foreign assistance -- from all donors -- pays for a smaller portion of a country's imports -- and, hence, its development investments -- than do receipts from exports. Foreign direct investment in these countries and private charitable contributions are also important development resources. Our approach to the provision of development assistance must take these facts into account.

We must also take into account changes in the structure of the donor community. Until the mid-1960s, the United States provided more than fifty percent of the foreign aid supplied to the developing countries. Today, our share is around twenty percent and our assistance strategies must reflect our reduced role. The U.S. ability to unilaterally assure development outcomes is much more limited today. A.I.D. must approach development problems with an eye to being the catalyst for local solutions, not the primary source of financing for development programs.

Consistent with our belief that it is time to refocus the management and evaluation of A.I.D. on fundamental development goals and realistic ways to help developing nations achieve them, we have organized our FY 1991 Congressional Presentation to show how A.I.D.'s work contributes to achieving these goals.

In addition to focusing on results, it is essential that A.I.D. employ management approaches that will ensure that the funds appropriated for foreign assistance are used efficiently. In tight budgetary times, the need for efficiency is particularly great.

A.I.D. is keenly aware of today's budget realities and we are prepared to operate within this framework. We must, however, have sufficient program funds and operating expense funds to carry out our development mandate while ensuring the accountability of tax dollars. Our overall budget request for FY 1991 calls for a minimal six percent increase over last year's appropriated level for all A.I.D.-managed programs, with virtually all of that increase going to support new initiatives for Eastern Europe and the implementation of the President's drug control strategy. To manage A.I.D.'s complex program at the requested level, we must do everything we can to achieve a high degree of efficiency in the allocation of our resources.

In Africa, where the Development Fund for Africa provides the flexibility we need to address priority development problems on a country-specific basis, we are able to program resources very efficiently. Elsewhere, however, we are constrained by functional accounts, earmarks and other directives that often prevent us from responding rapidly to unforeseen priorities. Each year the attention of the public and Congress focuses on new issues, and new expectations are continually being imposed on the foreign assistance program. New directives are imposed without reference to existing requirements or to the cumulative effects of this process. This system hinders the efficient allocation of resources in response to changing ~~needs~~ and actually inhibits our ability to achieve development goals.

In seeking greater responsibility for achieving broad goals and the flexibility to program our resources to achieve those goals, A.I.D. must be extremely sensitive to the need to account for every taxpayer dollar entrusted to us. To that end, we have improved procedural controls for financial expenditures. We believe that these improvements reduce the need for many of the restrictive and burdensome accounting and reporting procedures currently required by law.

The emphasis in this year's Congressional Presentation is on broad-based and sustainable economic growth, human resource capacity development, democratic pluralism and the need for flexibility to manage the foreign assistance program effectively. This emphasis reflects the kind of "enlightenment" that I believe Mr. Jefferson had in mind.

I hope that we have the courage to heed the wisdom of Thomas Jefferson, to grow and advance with the changes that time has wrought, and to develop a partnership between A.I.D. and the Congress that ensures that America's foreign assistance goals are being addressed. I believe that this presentation moves us toward such a partnership.

Mark L. Edelman

Mark L. Edelman

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FY 1991 AUTHORIZATION AND BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUESTS AND FY 1991 PROPOSED PROGRAM

(in thousands of dollars)

	FOR. ASSIST. AUTHORIZATION REQUEST	BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUEST	REIMBURE-MENTS AND CARRYOVER	PROPOSED A.I.D. PROGRAM
Development Programs..................	1,208,000	1,208,000	--	1,208,000
Deob/Reob	23,000	23,000	--	23,000
Development Fund for Africa...........	560,500	560,500	--	560,500
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad....	23,000	23,000	--	23,000
Disaster Assistance....................	40,000	40,000	--	40,000
Housing Guaranty Borrowing Authority...	48,000	48,000	--	48,000
Housing Guaranties Limitation..........	N/A	[100,000]	--	[100,000]
Private Sector Loan Guaranty Limitation	[50,000]	[125,000]	--	[50,000]
SUBTOTAL, DA Program Funds.............	1,902,500	1,902,500	0	1,902,500
Operating Expenses.....................	447,794	447,794	5,700	453,494
Oper. Exp. - Inspector General.........	33,884	33,884	--	33,884
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund..................	N/A	40,341	--	40,341
Trade Credit Insurance Program.........	[200,000]	[200,000]	--	[200,000]
TCIP Poland............................	[200,000]	[200,000]	--	[200,000]
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance	2,384,178	2,424,519	5,700	2,430,219
Economic Support Fund..................	3,344,000	3,344,000	--	3,344,000
Deob/Reob	14,000	14,000	--	14,000
Total Economic Support Fund............	3,358,000	3,358,000	0	3,358,000
Special Assistance Initiatives.........	500,000	500,000	--	500,000
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE......	6,242,178	6,282,519	5,700	6,288,219

BUDGET AUTHORITY 17-Feb-90 12:16 PM	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 APPROP POST-GRH	FY 1991 REQUEST
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE			
Inter-American Dev. Bank	---	31,482	57,449
Fund for Special Operations	---	63,451	20,850
Inter-American Investment Corp	---	---	25,500
Subtotal: IADB	---	94,933	103,799
World Bank	50,001	49,786	110,592
International Finance Corp.	4,892	74,607	40,331
Int'l Development Association	995,000	960,851	1,064,150
Asian Development Fund	152,392	174,973	301,809
African Development Fund	105,000	104,548	105,452
African Development Bank	7,345	9,493	10,136
Subtotal: MDBs	1,314,630	1,469,191	1,736,269
IO & P (Voluntary Contrib.)	226,115	274,137	225,000
Int'l Fund for Agricultural Dev.	[2,500]	[34,438]	[6,250]
	-------	-------	-------
TOTAL: MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE	1,540,745	1,743,328	1,961,269
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE - A.I.D.			
Ag., Rural Dev. & Nutrition	487,715	481,635	[424,520]
Population	197,940	216,171	[193,191]
Health	122,397	124,996	[115,465]
Child Survival Fund	71,000	70,695	[74,538]
AIDS Prevention & Control	40,000	41,239	[38,200]
Education & Human Resources	129,396	131,990	[134,201]
Private Sector, Env. & Energy	120,549	133,333	[144,223]
Science & Technology	8,662	8,625	[8,662]
FDAP Deob/Reob	90,816	39,000	[23,000]
Private Sector Rev. Fund	---	[4,978]	---
Development Policy Reform Prog	---	---	[75,000]
Subtotal	1,268,475	1,247,684	1,231,000
Development Fund for Africa	500,000	561,823	560,500
SADCC	50,000	[49,785]	[50,000]
Private Sector Rev. Fund	6,367	[4,978]	---
Loan Guaranty Limitation	[50,000]	[91,109]	[125,000]
American Sch. & Hosp. Abroad	35,000	37,850	23,000
International Disaster Assistance	26,499	24,893	40,000
Humanit. Relief (McCollum Amdt)	3,000	---	---
Housing Guaranties Limitation	[125,000]	[99,570]	[100,000]
Housing Guaranty Borrowing Auth.	13,000	37,000	48,000
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	40,533	40,147	40,341
Trade Credit Insurance Program	[200,000]	[200,000]	[200,000]
TCIP for Poland	---	[200,000]	[200,000]
Operating Expenses	429,500	430,044	447,794
Operating Expenses - IG	28,500	30,453	33,884
Subtotal: Development Assistance	2,400,874	2,409,894	2,424,519

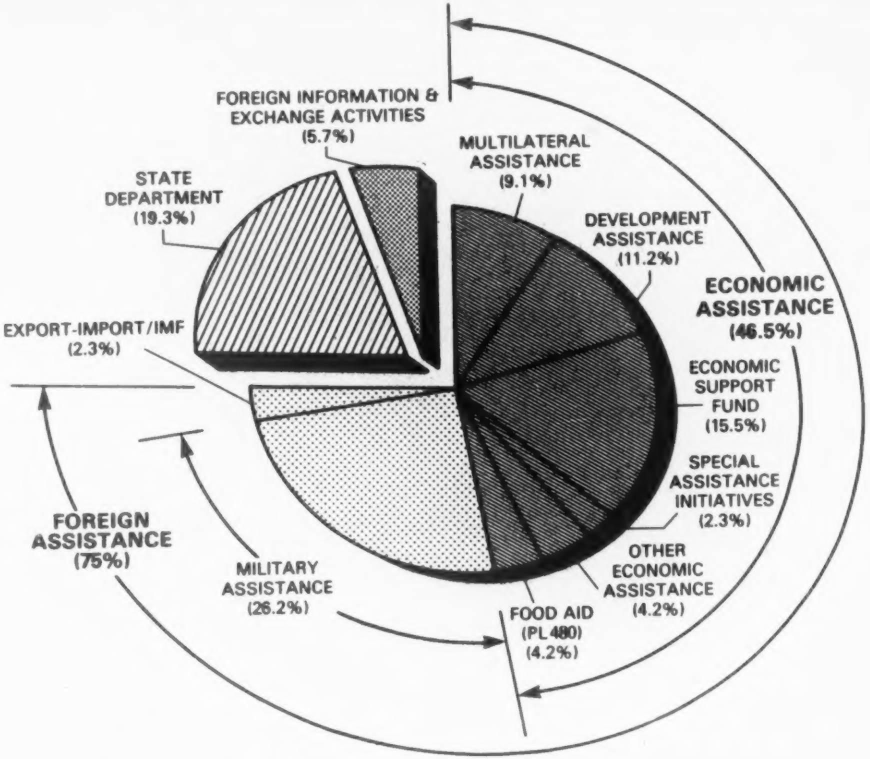
BUDGET AUTHORITY 15-Feb-90 06:13 PM	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 APPROP POST-GRH	FY 1991 REQUEST
Economic Support Fund	3,281,500	3,191,219	3,344,000
Panama Supplemental Request	---	500,000	---
International Fund for Ireland	---	19,769	---
Deob/Reob	20,000	33,000	14,000
ESF Appropriation Total	3,301,500	3,743,988	3,358,000
Rescission of prior year balances	---	(50,000)	---
ESF BA-	3,301,500	3,693,988 *	3,358,000
Special Assistance Initiatives	---	159,312	500,000
Central Am. Reconciliation asst.	36,340	26,360	---
Subtotal: A.I.D.	5,738,714	6,289,554	6,282,519
Trade & Development Program	25,000	31,499	30,000
Peacekeeping Operations	31,689	32,773	32,800
International Narcotics Control	101,000	113,040	150,000
Inter-American Fndt (incl. gifts)	16,600	16,859	16,941
African Development Foundation	8,000	8,850	11,500
Peace Corps	153,500	165,649	181,061
Migration & Refugee Assistance	461,950	438,409 *	450,648
Emergency Refugee & Migration Fund	27,000	49,785	25,000
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	9,840	9,974	12,026
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp (OPIC)			
(Limitation on direct loans)	[23,000]	[19,914]	[23,000]
(Limitation on Guar. Loans)	[175,000]	[211,537]	[185,000]
TOTAL: BILATERAL ASSISTANCE	6,573,293	7,156,392	7,192,495
MILITARY ASSISTANCE			
Military Assistance Program	465,000	---	---
Int'l Military Ed. & Training	47,400	47,196	50,500
Special Defense Acq. Fund	[236,865]	[280,000]	[325,000]
Foreign Military Sales Credit	4,272,750	4,827,641	5,016,900
Direct Credit & Forgiven Loans	4,272,750	4,827,641	5,016,900
Guaranty Reserve Fund	452,065	499,055	587,061
TOTAL: MILITARY ASSISTANCE	5,237,215	5,373,892	5,654,461
(Total BA)	5,237,215	5,373,892	5,654,461
(Total off budget)	---	---	---
IMF Enhanced Structural Adj. Fac.	---	139,398	10,602
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK	695,000	612,356	500,000
(Limitation on Direct Loans)	[695,000]	[612,356]	[500,000]
(Limitation on Guaranteed Loans)	[10,200,000]	[10,191,408]	[10,599,064]
TOTAL: FOREIGN OPERATIONS (GROSS BA)	14,046,253	15,025,366	15,318,827
(Scorekeeping adjust for tied aid)	(695,000)	(502,829)	(386,000)
Net Functional BA	13,351,253	14,522,537	14,932,827

BUDGET AUTHORITY	15-Feb-90 06:13 PM	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 APPROP POST-GRH	FY 1991 REQUEST
SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE				
PL 480 Title I Program		767,480	848,963	817,000
Title I Receipts		(368,380)	(543,341)	(565,147)
		-------	-------	-------
Title I BA		399,100	305,622	251,853
Title II BA		699,000	672,599	646,000
		-------	-------	-------
Total Food Assistance (BA)		1,098,100	978,221	897,853
Total Food Assistance (Program)		1,466,480	1,521,562	1,463,000
CONDUCT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (153)		2,733,998	2,891,476	4,014,991
(Unassigned to Approp Committee)		146,993	142,981	147,433
FOREIGN INFO & EXCHANGE ACT. (154)		1,125,983	1,323,137	1,231,762
(Unassigned to Approp Committee)		(329)	(4,414)	(4,590)
TOTAL: APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE		19,150,998	20,356,767	21,606,276
ADJUSTMENTS (TRUST FUNDS & RECEIPTS)		(1,057,566)	(522,311)	(1,079,092)
Misc. Trust Funds - A.I.D.		7,829	5,000	5,000
Misc. Trust Funds - Peace Corps		448	400	400
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT		17,115	3,737	3,643
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts - DOT		(2,814)	(2,912)	(2,743)
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts - A.I.D.		(7,829)	(5,000)	(5,000)
A.I.D. Loan Repayments		(471,946)	(450,000)	(460,000)
Peace Corps Receipts		(65)	---	---
Foreign Currency Loan Repayments		(39,312)	(39,000)	(39,000)
FMS Receipts		(162,458)	(158,441)	(224,415)
Asset Sales Prepayment		(788,219)	---	---
FMS - Trust Funds		8,635,659	8,988,000	8,041,000
FMS - Advances, Deposits		(8,153,724)	(8,770,000)	(8,302,000)
Treasury Loan Repayment (U.K.)		(92,250)	(94,095)	(95,977)
		=======	=======	=======
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS		17,251,768	19,193,060	19,998,341

* Includes FY 1990 Panama supplemental request of $500 million in the Economic Support Fund and $70 million in Migration & Refugee Assistance. Also includes $15 million ESF deobligation/reobligation authority proposed for Panama.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST

FY 1991



AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM TRENDS: FY 1988 - FY 1991
(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1988 ACTUAL	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 ESTIMATE	FY 1991 PROPOSED
Functional Development Assistance:				
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nut.......	561,095	553,800	482,325	(424,520)
Population Planning................	198,549	201,579	218,134	(193,191)
Health.............................	129,957	135,969	129,211	(115,465)
Child Survival Fund................	66,448	71,000	70,718	(74,538)
AIDS...............................	30,000	39,999	41,239	(38,200)
Education & Human Resources Dev.....	122,319	148,925	132,101	(134,201)
Private Sector, Environment & Energy	143,674	129,453	133,652	(144,223)
Science and Technology.............	9,648	8,662	8,625	(8,662)
Private Enterprise Revolv. Fund.....	--	--	--	---
Deob/Reob..........................	[104,956]	[90,516]	39,000	[23,000]
Development Policy Reform Program ..	---	---	---	(75,000)
SUBTOTAL	1,261,690 1/	1,289,387 1/	1,255,005 2/	1,231,000
Grants, included above............	1,212,685	1,287,843	1,255,005	1,231,000
Loans, included above.............	49,005	1,544	--	--
Sahel Development Program	4,894	6,353	162 2/	--
Development Fund for Africa...........	549,903	549,928	561,823	560,500
SADCC.................................	[50,000]	[49,989]	[49,785]	-- 3/
SUBTOTAL, Geographic & Central Programs	1,816,487	1,845,668	1,816,990	1,791,500
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund	11,786	5,000	--	--
Private Sector Loan Guaranties........	--	[50,000]	[91,109]	[125,000]
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad...	40,000	33,500	37,850	23,000
International Disaster Assistance.....	31,599	32,163	29,115 2/	40,000
Housing Borrowing Authority...........	25,000	13,000	37,000	48,000
Housing Guaranties....................	[125,000]	[125,000]	[99,570]	[100,000]
Advanced Acq. of Property.............	134	82	100	100
SUBTOTAL, DA Program Funds............	1,925,006	1,929,413	1,921,055	1,902,600
Operating Expenses....................	413,610	433,735	437,056 2/	447,794
Oper. Exp. - Inspector General........	23,557	28,084	30,453	33,884
Foreign Service Retirement & Dis......	35,132	40,533	40,147	40,341
Trade Credit Insurance Program........	[200,000]	[200,000]	[200,000]	[200,000]
TCIP Poland...........................	--	--	[200,000]	[200,000]
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance	2,397,305	2,431,765	2,428,711	2,424,619
Economic Support Fund.................	2,939,722	3,391,679	3,454,018	3,344,000
Panama Supplemental Request	--	--	500,000	--
ESF Deob/Reob & Reappropriation	81,033	20,000	33,000	14,000
Total ESF	3,020,755	3,411,679	3,987,018 2/4/	3,358,000
Special Assistance Initiatives........	--	--	127,450	500,000
Central American Reconciliation Asst..	44,012	56,895	33,256 2/	--
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.....	5,462,072	5,900,339	6,576,435	6,282,619

1/ Excludes transfers to the Private Sector Revolving Loan Fund.

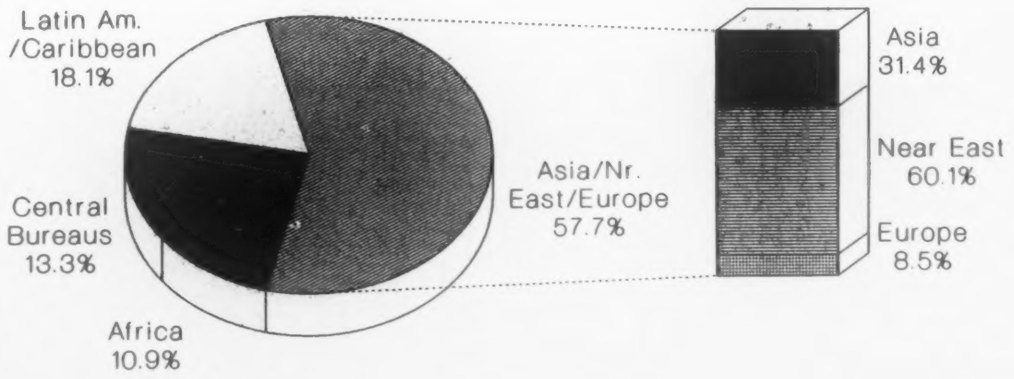
2/ Includes unobligated funds carried forward as follows:
Disaster Assistance - $4.222 million; Sahel - $.162 million; $227.905 million Economic Support Fund; CARA $6.896 million; and $1.512 million in Operating Expenses. Also includes Section 517 funds as follows: $.69 million of ARDN; $1.963 million of POP; $4.215 million of HE; $.023 million of CS; $.111 million of EHR; and $.319 million of PSEE.

3/ Included within Development Fund for Africa in FY 1991.

4/ Includes $15 million deobligation/reobligation and $15.125 million of Section 517 reprogramming for Panama.

FY 1991
Regional Funding Breakouts

DA, ESF, SAI and PL480
(Percentage of Total)



Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund Countries Assisted in FY 1990 or FY 1991

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Belize
Benin
Bolivia

Botswana
Burkina
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde

Central African Republic
Chad
Colombia
Comoros
Congo

Costa Rica
Cote d'Ivoire
Cyprus
Djibouti
Dominican Republic

Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Fiji

Gambia
Ghana
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau

Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
India

Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Jamaica
Jordan

Kenya

Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi

Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique

Namibia
Nepal
Niger
Nigeria
Oman

Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Poland

Portugal
Rwanda
Sao Tome
Senegal
Seychelles

Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Swaziland

Tanzania
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey

Uganda
USSR (American Earthquake)
Yemen
Zaire
Zambia

Zimbabwe

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The program overview for FY 1991 is comprised of four sections. These sections cover:

- A.I.D.'s overall budget request and the account leve. that aggregate to that request, including:
  1. Development Assistance
     - a. Development Programs
     - b. Development Fund for Africa
     - c. Other Development Assistance
  2. The Economic Support Fund
  3. The Special Assistance Initiative (SAI)
  4. P.L. 480 - Food for Peace

- The development context in which A.I.D. operates and the goals that A.I.D. seeks to achieve, including:
  1. The Development Context in the 1990s
  2. Program Objectives
     - a. Economic Growth
     - b. Human Capacity Development
     - c. Pluralism
  3. Assessing Development Outcomes

- Management issues that affect A.I.D.'s ability to achieve our objectives, including:
  1. Functional Accounts, Earmarks and Directives
  2. Sustained Performance
  3. Importance of Measures to Assure Proper Accountability
  4. Management Approach and Requirements

- The types of programs and projects A.I.D. is undertaking to achieve fundamental development objectives in the countries it assists, including:

1. Program Elements that Produce Broad-based and Sustainable Economic Growth
    a. Support for Policies Conducive to Growth
    b. Enhancing the Private Sector
    c. Environment
    d. Agriculture
2. Program Elements that Promote Human Capacity Development
    a. Basic Education
    b. Training
    c. Women in Development
    d. Health and Child Survival
    e. Nutrition
    f. AIDS Control and Prevention
    g. Population
    h. Narcotics
3. Program Elements that Promote Pluralism, Participatory Democracy and Political Freedoms

Taken together, the four sections of the Program Overview are intended to provide a comprehensive summary of A.I.D.'s work.

A. FUNDING SUMMARY

This section of the Program Overview presents A.I.D.'s overall budget request and the account levels that aggregate to that request.

For its FY 1991 bilateral economic assistance programs, A.I.D. requests an appropriation of $6,282,519,000, which compares to $5,774,554,000 appropriated in FY 1990. This request includes funding for Development Assistance (DA), the Economic Support Fund (ESF) and the Special Assistance Initiative (SAI). It excludes P.L. 480, which is requested by the U.S. Department of Agriculture but administered overseas by A.I.D.

1. Development Assistance

For Development Assistance, the FY 1991 request totals $2,424,519,000, compared to an FY 1990 appropriation of $2,409,894,000. Development Assistance includes funding for our development programs, the Development Fund for Africa (DFA), American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, International Disaster Assistance, Operating Expenses and the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

Guaranty authority is requested for additional programs, including the Private Sector Revolving Fund, the Trade Credit Insurance Program and the Housing Guaranty program.

a. Development Programs [1]

The Agency's FY 1991 request for development programs totals $1,231,000,000, compared to an FY 1990 [2] appropriated level of $1,247,684,000 for the Functional Development Assistance accounts [3]. This request covers funding previously requested under the following (Functional Development Assistance) accounts: Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition; Population Planning; Health; Child Survival Fund; AIDS Prevention and Control; Education and Human Resources; Private Sector, Environment and Energy; and Science and Technology.

b. Development Fund for Africa (DFA)

The FY 1991 DA request includes $560.5 million for the DFA, which provides $50 million for activities supported by the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). While proposed assistance will benefit more than 40 countries in Africa, over half of the bilateral DFA request will be targeted to 10 countries whose economic policies and performance justify substantial levels of assistance. Established by Congress in FY 1988, the DFA has provided A.I.D. with the flexibility required to undertake performance-based budgeting and to respond to development problems on a country-specific basis. As African countries undertake heroic efforts to accelerate economic development, A.I.D. has been able to support improved performance by concentrating resources in countries and sectors where they can be used efficiently.

c. Other Development Assistance Programs

- The Private Sector Revolving Fund promotes a market-oriented approach to development by facilitating negotiations with small and medium-size private enterprises and institutions; supporting private sector solutions to development problems through direct and guaranteed loans at commercial market rates of interest; and leveraging scarce U.S. foreign aid by mobilizing $8 of local currency credits for every $1 held in a U.S. Treasury reserve account. A.I.D. requests $125,000,000 in guaranty authority for FY 1991. This compares to $92,230,040 authorized in FY 1990.

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[1] This request covers funding previously requested under the Functional Development Assistance accounts. It excludes programs covered under the Development Fund for Africa (discussed separately).

[2] Includes $23 million in deobligation/reobligation estimates.

[3] Includes $39 million in deobligation/reobligation estimates.

- The Trade Credit Insurance Program is designed to induce U.S. banks to provide short-term trade credit to countries in Central America and Poland through a guaranty program. For FY 1991, a total of $400,000,000 of guaranty authority is requested.

- International Disaster Assistance is provided through A.I.D.'s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, which coordinates U.S. Government emergency relief work overseas to alleviate the effects of natural and man-made disasters. Technical assistance and training are also provided to improve disaster preparedness, mitigation techniques and early warning systems. A.I.D. is requesting $40 million in FY 1991 for International Disaster Assistance, $15 million over the FY 1990 appropriation of $24,893,000.

ASSISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE-STRICKEN SOVIET ARMENIA

A convoy of nine trucks left the Armenian capital of Yerevan on December 19, 1988, on a two-day mission of mercy to distribute tents, cots and water containers in hard-hit rural areas of quake-afflicted northern Armenia.

The convoy was led by A.I.D. and State Department officials, operating with the concurrence and permission of Soviet officials, moving freely through the countryside of the world's largest and most formidable police state.

The villagers responded with enormous gratitude. Their feelings were summed up by Azat Makarovich Arutyumian, a retired Soviet Army colonel who oversaw relief activities in his native Djadjur, a peaceful farming village in the snowy, treeless hills some 10 miles outside the battered city of Leninakan. Every one of Djadjur's homes and farm buildings had been destroyed or damaged, and 60 of its 800 residents had died.

"In spite of all our grief and mourning, this country is grateful to the American people for all of their help," the old Armenian said after the Americans and several male villagers unloaded dozens of boxloads of tents and cots in the frigid and windswept twilight. "This material and moral support will help keep our spirits high and help us recover faster."

"I was a tank commander during the Great Patriotic War, the war against fascism," he said, pointing to the colorful military bars on the breast of his civilian coat. "During that war I met an old German soldier, a prisoner, who was without shoes. My superiors told me not to concern myself with the condition of prisoners, but I gave him shoes anyway.

"In the course of the war I escaped from many burning tanks, and I feel that this was God's reward to me for my act of charity. I am certain that God will reward you as well.

"My children will know of this day," he said. "And they will tell their children how good young people came from America to help us."

- The American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program assists private, non-profit, American-sponsored overseas schools and hospitals that serve citizens of other countries and demonstrate American ideas and practices in education and medicine. For FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting $23,000,000 for the ASHA program compared to an FY 1990 appropriation of $37,850,000.

- The Housing Guaranty program is used to guarantee housing loans from American investors to developing countries for shelter programs to improve the quality of life of poor families. Funds also are provided for technical assistance, institutional development and training and to encourage private sector solutions to housing problems. For FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting $100,000,000 in guarantee authority vs. the FY 1990 appropriated level of $99,570,000.

- Operating Expenses (OE) cover salaries and other support costs of operations in Washington and at overseas missions (except for those employees funded from the Housing Guaranty program and the Office of the Inspector General). In addition to the appropriated OE level, some overseas costs are covered through local currency trust funds, where available. For FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting $447,794,000 for Operating Expenses, compared to the FY 1990 appropriation of $430,044,000.

- The Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund covers costs associated with the inclusion of A.I.D. career foreign service employees in the Fund beginning in FY 1974. For FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting $40,341,000 for this fund. The FY 1990 appropriation was $40,147,000.

- Inspector General (IG) Operating Expenses are appropriated separately for costs related to supporting the A.I.D. Inspector General's operations worldwide. A.I.D. is requesting $33,884,000 in FY 1990 for IG Operating Expenses, which compares to $30,453,000 appropriated for FY 1990.

2. Economic Support Funds

Economic Support Funds (ESF) address economic, structural and development problems in countries of particular security and political interest to the United States (frequently in conjunction with military base rights or access rights agreements). To the extent feasible, activities funded by ESF conform to the basic policy directions underlying development assistance. Often, ESF finances balance-of-payments and other general support in the context of structural adjustment programs financed by multiple donors.

Major recipients of ESF are Israel, Egypt, Pakistan, the Philippines and countries of Central America. A key part of the Andean Narcotics Initiative is also financed from this account and is being funded at a level of $175 million in FY 1991. The FY 1991 ESF request is for $3,358,000,000, which includes $14,000,000 in deobligation/reobligation authority. The FY 1990 appropriation was $3,228,988,000, which excludes a $50 million rescission of prior year balances, but includes a separate ESF appropriation for Ireland of $19.8 million. The Administration is also requesting a supplemental appropriation of $500 million in ESF for Panama.

3. Special Assistance Initiatives (SAI)

Special Assistance Initiatives is a new account begun in FY 1990 to provide funds for extraordinary economic assistance in developing countries. Funds on a "no-year" basis totaling $159,312,000, appropriated in FY 1990 are for the initial U.S. contribution to the Philippines Multilateral Assistance Initiative (MAI). The FY 1991 request of $500,000,000 includes an additional installment of $200,000,000 proposed for the Philippines MAI and $300,000,000 proposed to support democratic evolution in Eastern Europe.

4. P.L. 480 and Other Food Programs

Funds for the P.L. 480 Food for Peace Program are appropriated through the U.S. Department of Agriculture; agreed-upon programs are then managed by A.I.D. Major components of the P.L. 480 program are:

- Title I, authorizes the provision of long-term, low-interest loans to friendly countries to purchase U.S. agricultural commodities to sell in local commercial markets. Title I is conditioned on self-help measures for the development of better infrastructure for food production, storage, marketing and distribution. Food for Progress, a program that allows Title I resources to be provided on a grant basis, will be used to support structural adjustment programs in six countries in FY 1991. Total budget authority requested for Title I in FY 1991 is $251,853,000, which will be supplemented by funds carried forward and estimated receipts totaling $565,147,000, for a total program level of $817,000,000.

- Title II, authorizes food donations on a grant basis to benefit needy people directly. Commodities are provided through private voluntary organizations (PVOs); the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and its implementing agency, the World Food Program (WFP); international relief organizations and various government-to-government programs. Title II commodities also can be monetized, with the proceeds being used for specific development purposes. Budget authority requested for Title II in FY 1991 is $646,000,000.

- Title III, the Food for Development Program, is similar to Title I. Under Title III, concessional food sales are authorized to eligible recipient countries over a multiyear period. Title III agreements additionally include a provision for offsetting the repayment obligation when local currency proceeds or commodities are used for agreed-upon development activities within a specified time period. Two programs are currently in the budget for FY 1991 -- Bangladesh and Bolivia -- at a level of $80 million.

B. THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

This section of the Program Overview characterizes the development context in which foreign assistance is provided. It also discusses the goals of our assistance program.

1. The Development Context in the 1990s

Anyone who stops at the beginning of the 1990s to assess the performance of developing countries over the past several decades cannot help but notice how varied their progress has been. Economic progress in the least developed nations, many of which are on the African continent, has been minimal. In all but a few of these countries, real per capita incomes remain close to their 1965 levels.

Progress of middle-income countries of Asia, the Middle East and Latin America has been varied. Some middle-income countries have made significant economic strides. Yet, on average, the performance of this group of countries leaves much to be desired. While their growth rates may be positive, they are not growing fast enough to begin closing the gap that separates them from developed nations.

At the same time, it is worth noting that across-the-board progress has been made in halting easily preventable diseases. Nevertheless, general health conditions and infant mortality reduction in developing nations remain inadequate, as do other indicators of human well-being.

Research undertaken during the 1980s into the persistence of poverty and the lack of general development progress in developing nations led to the unavoidable conclusion that the domestic economic policies of these nations have inhibited their growth. These policies, together with external shocks -- energy price increases in 1979 and 1981, the real price declines that have affected basic commodity exports from developing nations, the decade-long high price of capital and high debt levels in some developing countries -- go a long way toward explaining the slow rate at which development progress is being made.

MAKING IT IN MALI'S REBORN PRIVATE SECTOR

When Mohammad Amin raises the steel shutters to his kiosk on the dusty avenue bordering the marketplace in Bamako, Mali, he remembers the years he used to sit, drinking tea, doing almost nothing at his low-paying job in a government ministry.

When he could, Mohammad would slip away early and drive a rented taxi to make extra money. When he couldn't leave his office during the day, he drove the taxi at night. The first job paid most of the rent for his two-bedroom apartment; the second kept his family of eight from hunger. His hours were long. He rarely saw his family.

Then, the Mali government, as part of its overall program of economic reform, offered Mohammad and many other government employees incentives for early retirement. He used the retirement fund to help secure a loan to buy a small shop near the market where the farmers come to sell their produce. The partially guaranteed loan program was yet another facet of the Mali Economic Policy Reform Program.

At first, his friends told him he was crazy to leave the security of government. Worse, he was buying a shop to sell things to farmers. Everyone knew farmers were too poor to buy anything but the barest of essentials.

All that has changed since 1985. Now the farmers have money. The government, with assistance from A.I.D. and other donors, stopped regulating the price of commodities three years ago. Since then, farmers are free to sell their goods at whatever price the market will bear. Now, it pays to grow more than just enough to feed their own families. The farmers are spending some of their money at Mohammad's kiosk before returning home.

Mohammad and the 210 others who were part of the early retirement program don't think of it as a structural adjustment and policy reform program, but they know their lives have begun to improve. The government, too, is benefiting. As a result of the early-out program alone, it has some $500,000 more to spend on infrastructure each year. The program had an 80% satisfaction rate.

On the positive side, many leaders in the developing countries have come to understand the role that their own economic policies have played in inhibiting progress. Some nations have begun to undertake the difficult process of structural adjustment and domestic economic reform. Those that have boldly made the necessary changes are beginning to reap the benefits of their efforts. On the other hand, those that approached reform too cautiously, making few or inadequate changes, are finding that they must go further down the reform path if they want to generate economic growth.

Looking forward, developing nations face a host of challenges beyond those posed by the continuing need for economic reform. The demographic landscape upon which donors and developing countries together have planned and implemented development programs is changing dramatically. Population growth rates in many developing countries have declined, while rates of growth in some, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, are rising. Much of this increase is related to decreases in infant mortality and increased life expectancy that have been achieved with the help of donor-funded development programs.

Urban population growth will continue to outpace rural growth. By early next century, more than half the population of developing countries will reside in urban areas. Most mega-cities will be in poor countries. The majority of the poor will live in urban areas.

Today people in the developing countries remain relatively young, yet the number of older people in these countries is increasing. In 1988 there were approximately 370 million people over the age of 55 in the developing world; in less than 30 years, there will be an estimated 1 billion.

Finally, narcotics use and trafficking have reached epidemic proportions in parts of the developing and developed world. The ramifications of the drug problem are far-reaching. Drug-related assassinations, growing societal chaos, the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-infected babies of drug users, and the deaths and incapacitation of countless young people who have become addicted to drugs are a cost too great to bear for long.

All of these shifts pose new challenges for the donor community -- challenges for which that community may not be fully prepared.

Over the years, the structure of donor assistance to developing countries has itself changed significantly. Until the 1960s, aid giving was largely a one-on-one process, with most, if not all, assistance provided to a recipient country coming from a single source. Donors tended to concentrate regionally and on only a few recipients. In the 1960s, nations began to expand their level of assistance as well as their coverage of developing nations. During this period, aid agencies were formed in a number of donor countries, yet the United States continued to provide the majority of what is now called "official development assistance" (ODA), i.e., government-to-government economic assistance provided by countries that are members of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

By 1988, the number of assistance donors had increased significantly, expanding well beyond the 18 member countries of the OECD to include a number of Arab nations as well as non-OECD countries in Europe (e.g., Spain and Luxembourg), Israel, China, the Soviet Union and newly industrializing nations such as South Korea.

Within the OECD donor group, the United States' share of ODA has decreased gradually over 30 years, as other countries increased their development assistance levels. While the United States remains the largest single donor within this group, accounting for 21% of the official development assistance provided in 1988, Japan's share of ODA is rising rapidly and now rivals the U.S. share. A comparison between 1978 and 1988 illustrates the degree to which Japanese aid has expanded.

- In 1978, the United States accounted for 28% of the official development assistance of the OECD countries while Japan accounted for only 11%.
- By 1988, Japan's share had risen to 19%, with the U.S. share declining to 21%.

As the number of donors providing assistance to a single country increased, the need for coordination among donors has grown. In the 1980s, as donors and recipients began to devote significantly more attention to sound economic policies and needed economic reforms, the need for sound donor coordination again increased. In today's environment, coordination among multilateral and bilateral donors is essential. Inadequate coordination on aid activities can and does lead to donors working at cross-purposes and to an inefficient allocation of resources.

EL ALTO, BOLIVIA, GANGS UP ON POVERTY

When El Alto, Bolivia, received its civic charter from the Bolivian government in March 1988, it became a city independent in name from the capital, La Paz, but not independent in resources or infrastructure. Faced with the problems of grossly insufficient housing, employment and public services for this new city of 300,000 migrant campesinos (people from the countryside), El Alto's mayor, Luis Vasquez, went to the A.I.D. mission in Bolivia for help.

"Twenty years ago, the city didn't exist. Today, El Alto basically has no employment or services," says Project Officer Rafael Indaburu at the A.I.D. Mission in Bolivia. "Because we had limited funds to assist the people of El Alto, we decided that we could best help them by coordinating the efforts of those organizations already there to make the best use of the available resources. Many were not aware of each other's work and were duplicating projects.

"In June of 1988, we gathered together 30 organizations to discuss what they were doing in El Alto and how best to coordinate their actions. In that three-day meeting, we set up a coalition of Bolivian government institutions and international and private organizations that came up with a series of plans, 50% of which have already been completed."

As a result of A.I.D.'s pioneering work in El Alto, donor agencies of the German, Swiss, Japanese, Canadian and Spanish governments, among others, have begun projects in that city, and the French have expressed their intention to begin a training program for municipal workers. A permanent committee on health has been set up, and a savings and loan system — a need identified at the June meeting — is in place in El Alto. The A.I.D. mission now heads the first-ever group of contributors to address collectively urban development as a national problem in Bolivia.

Concurrently, the donor community is being made more aware of the ephemeral nature of some of its past support to developing countries. A Congressional study of bilateral assistance, undertaken by a Task Force of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and A.I.D.'s own 1989 study of the development experience of the United States and other donors have pointed to the need for changes within the donor community.

As these and other recent studies of development assistance have suggested:

- o The U.S. foreign assistance program has pursued too many narrowly defined objectives. In doing so, it lost sight of broader goals, most particularly the need for soundly based economic growth.
- o In an effort to pursue narrowly defined project and program objectives, A.I.D. and other development assistance programs have, at times, failed to factor into their planning the central role that economic policies play in fostering progress. Thus, for example, carefully designed agricultural production and marketing projects undertaken in the face of pricing policies that provided little or no incentive to farmers have failed miserably.
- o Seeking to reach the poor with services they could not begin to afford themselves, donor organizations have overburdened weak developing country governments, saddling ministries of health, education and the like with recurrent costs they could not afford in the absence of economic growth and the rising government revenues such growth provides.

A.I.D. agrees that, for foreign assistance to be effective, clear goals as well as new and more economically sound approaches to the development process are needed.

2. Program Objectives

Foreign assistance is an investment in the dignity and freedom of all people and the economic health of all nations. To be effective, it must be a joint investment -- by developing countries, the United States and other developed countries and multilateral organizations. It must also reflect broad participation by private sector organizations, corporations and other institutions. Most of all, development must engage the energies, talents and vision of the people we seek to help. Increasing the ability of people to make choices and to determine their own destinies must be the aim of all development efforts.

Building on these principles -- and recognizing the need for clear goals -- A.I.D. has defined three fundamental objectives that provide a useful and appropriate framework for our work. The three broad development goals that form this framework are set forth in the Acting Administrator's introduction to this Congressional Presentation. They are reintroduced here and are discussed below.

a. Economic growth that is broad-based and sustainable in both economic and environmental terms

Despite the fact that some developing countries have achieved reasonable rates of economic growth during the 1980s, the overall economic progress of many developing countries has been inadequate. Where there is little or no economic growth, family income levels remain stagnant. To make matters worse, population growth -- which is still rapid in many countries -- often eats away at whatever per capita economic gains developing nations achieve.

While some countries made spectacular gains during the 1980s, economic crises have made economic growth and broad-based development progress extremely difficult for others. Thus, on a global basis, the per capita income gap between developed and developing countries is growing, and the number of people living in absolute poverty is rising.

b. Human capacity development with particular emphasis on health and education levels required to enable all citizens to contribute to and benefit from economic progress

People are both the ultimate beneficiaries of economic growth and, at the same time, the actors who must bring it about. For individuals to participate effectively in the development process -- and to rely increasingly upon their own incomes for the goods and services they need -- they must survive the diseases of childhood, be healthy and well-nourished and have the basic education and skills needed in the workplace.

Twenty-five years ago, one in four children in developing countries died before his or her fifth birthday. Today, on average, about seven out of eight survive to age five, and the rates are improving in most countries. However, there remain some poor countries in which no significant progress has been made. About 80% of children now attend primary school in developing countries, while 20 years ago, the majority did not attend. At the same time, there remain countries where most children, especially girls, do not go to school, and the number of adult illiterates continues to grow.

Continuing the momentum and sustaining past gains in the presence of rapidly growing populations and fragile economies are difficult challenges and remain a critical focus of development efforts. Increased mobility, changing family structures and new roles for women are all part of the new reality.

c. Pluralism, including the promotion of democracy, freedom and competition in the political, economic and social institutions of a nation

Political freedom has gained dramatically during the 1980s. The reopening of Eastern Europe after more than 40 years was the decade's appropriate finale. Creating the democratic institutions that are needed to sustain these new political freedoms is a central task before these nations. Equally important is the creation of a viable, market-oriented economic base. The recent expansion of political freedom -- in Africa and Latin America as well as in Eastern Europe -- creates demands as well as opportunities for economic freedom. When combined with a consistent and fair legal framework, it encourages investment. This interaction, in turn, stimulates the economic growth that brings countries to high levels of human well-being.

HEEDING THE VOICE OF DEMOCRACY

Speaking before the Council of the Americas, President Bush eloquently described the impact of political freedom in Latin America when he said:

"Let's remember what it means to vote when democracy itself is at stake. We're not talking about people who may stay home from the polls because it's raining, or rush-hour traffic is heavy. We're talking about people risking their lives to exercise their democratic right.

"Listen to the words of a Salvadoran man, on the eve of the presidential elections in that country — elections guerrilla forces vowed to disrupt:

'Of course I'm going to vote, although I have to admit it's very scary.... Here, going to the grocery store can be dangerous — but you have to do it. And you have to vote, too. We just can't roll over and play dead each time we're threatened.'

Taken together, the three fundamental development goals A.I.D. has articulated form a strong framework -- one that is relevant across the spectrum of developing nations that A.I.D. assists. They support country-based programming that responds in a direct and efficient fashion to the difficult problems developing nations face.

A.I.D.'s bilateral programs are tailored to the needs and conditions of each particular country, drawing from a menu of approaches and activities that are supported through both regional and centrally funded programs. Not only the activities, but also the specific goals and objectives of A.I.D.'s bilateral assistance programs are designed to reflect the reality of a particular setting. While there is a universal need for sound economic policies, there is no detailed global recipe for development, nor can success be measured by narrow, globally determined targets.

3. Assessing Development Outcomes

Consistent with our belief in the importance of focusing on the achievement of fundamental development goals, A.I.D. is committed to finding ways to measure its successes and failures against these goals.

A.I.D. is not alone in its concern that development programs be judged on their results. Most other donors are also placing increased emphasis on program management and performance monitoring. A.I.D.'s leadership in the Experts Group on Evaluation of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD/DAC) has generated considerable interest in improving the management and evaluation aspects of member countries' development assistance programs.

At the project level, A.I.D.'s evaluation system has provided information on successes and failures for more than 20 years. Evaluations are also used, where appropriate, to ascertain the impact of broad programs that A.I.D. supports. Increasingly, our evaluations are asking the question, "Is our assistance making a difference?" By its very nature, this question is leading us beyond our own projects and programs and toward country-level measures of success.

To develop appropriate country-level measures of performance, A.I.D. is relying on a country-based approach that parallels the one it uses to develop and manage its program for specific countries. Locally defined objectives and measures of success with respect to the achievement of development goals will, we believe, tell a good deal about the factors that facilitate or impede progress in a particular country.

For example, while many countries may be striving for economic growth, they differ with respect to the specific steps they are taking to improve their economic performance. Without country-specific definitions of both goals and measures of success, we would learn little, in specific terms, about the effectiveness of the course of action a country was pursuing.

Section 593 of the FY 1990 Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act calls on us to develop a system of country-by-country quantitative and qualitative indicators of poverty reduction. The legislation also requests that A.I.D. begin to include poverty-reduction objectives for each country receiving development assistance, as well as information on progress achieved in past years and plans for achieving these objectives in future Congressional Presentations. A.I.D. finds this Congressional initiative to be constructive and appropriate, given the unique development circumstances of each of the countries we assist.

There has not been sufficient time since the legislation was enacted on November 21, 1989, to establish country-specific objectives and indicators. Such measures will be established this coming year as part of the programming process for FY 1992. Country-specific objectives and indicators will be included in future Congressional Presentations, beginning with FY 1992. To the degree possible, the FY 1991 Congressional Presentation moves in this direction by including country performance data on indicators for which some information is currently available, e.g., infant mortality rates, male and female literacy rates, per capita gross national product (GNP) and labor force participation.

C. MANAGEMENT OF THE A.I.D. PROGRAM

As we consider the need to improve our approach to economic assistance, it is appropriate to review the management challenges and constraints that face A.I.D. today. Thus, this section of the Program Overview discusses management issues that affect A.I.D.'s ability to achieve the development goals discussed above. As this section points out, initiatives have already been undertaken to address some of the lessons of the recent past, as they point the way to a more effective program in the future.

Before turning to the management challenges and constraints A.I.D. faces, it is essential to provide an overview of the two central elements in A.I.D.'s approach to administering its development assistance program. Those core elements are (a) its reliance on country missions and country-based programming, as discussed in the preceding section, and (b) its decentralized approach to the day-to-day management of its operations. Illustrative country program summaries are provided (boxed) in this section.

By maintaining development professionals in the field on a permanent basis, A.I.D. is able to establish a broad base of knowledge about each recipient country and to be aware of changing social, political and economic conditions. A.I.D. staff interact with people of all classes and conditions in the country and channel assistance to activities that are timely, appropriate and effective. A.I.D.'s field staff consult with host country officials and private sector representatives, collaborate with other donors and non-governmental and private voluntary organizations, and monitor the effectiveness of host country, U.S. and other donor development efforts in the country.

This decentralized organization requires that each field mission be responsible for understanding key problems constraining the economic and social development and growth of the recipient country. Missions are expected to examine what the country is doing to address these constraints either on its own or in concert with other sources of development assistance and private resources.

Missions are also responsible for proposing actions that the United States can help countries overcome or reduce the strength of the most binding constraints that remain. Field missions propose strategic plans that detail both the level and nature of the resources required and the expected results of the proposed assistance. They also monitor the implementation of U.S. development assistance against these expected results.

Within this context, A.I.D. faces a number of management challenges and constraints.

1. Functional Accounts, Earmarks and Directives

The strength of our country programming philosophy and decentralized structure is diluted by several factors that complicate the design and implementation of country programs. In particular, the existence of input-oriented functional appropriation accounts and the increasing prevalence of legislative earmarks and directives have made it increasingly difficult in recent years to allocate funds to support country programs that respond to the most critical impediments to economic growth and broader development progress.

A.I.D. currently has eight separate accounts designated for particular kinds of activities worldwide: Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition; Health; AIDS Prevention and Control; Child Survival; Population Planning; Education and Human Resource Development; Private Sector, Environment and Energy; and Science and Technology. Together, these are known as the Functional Development Assistance Program (FDAP). In practice, and depending on the nature of the specific activity, some activities can be funded from only one account, while others can be funded from more than one account. Some activities identified in a country strategy as being of high importance, such as balance-of-payments assistance, cannot be funded under FDAP.

FDAP was originally conceived as a means of assuring that there would be balance in the overall development assistance program, without an excessive concentration of activities in one area. It was established in FY 1974 and was paired with a set of authorization instructions designed to move A.I.D. toward the direct provision of assistance to the poor majority in recipient countries.

Initially, there were only four functional accounts: Food and Nutrition; Population Planning and Health; Education and Human Resources; and Selected Development Problems. These accounts replaced simple worldwide loan and grant accounts.

Since the establishment of FDAP, the accounts have become more complex, as Congress created four additional accounts in response to new concerns. It split Population and Health into separate accounts and added the Science and Technology, Child Survival and AIDS Prevention and Control accounts. The Food and Nutrition account subsequently was renamed and broadened as the Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition account, and the Selected Development Problems account was renamed, at the Administration's initiative, as the Private Sector, Environment and Energy account.

Since functional accounts were introduced, changes have taken place in A.I.D.'s operating environment. U.S. interests have changed: The United States no longer provides 50% of all official development assistance, and we face serious economic challenges at home. Two other events also bring into question the continued usefulness of functional accounts:

- A.I.D. has changed its program and project development procedures, making them reflect the Congressional concerns that led to the creation of functional accounts. A.I.D.'s project development guidelines, for example, require an assessment of beneficiary impact that ensures that A.I.D. projects yield benefits to the poor majority in the developing countries. For the same reason, these guidelines have been adjusted over time to ensure that questions about the role of women in projects and the impact of proposed projects on the environment, for example, are considered as projects are designed.
- Congress has instituted a system of notifications that provide it with opportunities -- well beyond those available through the annual Congressional Presentation (CP) process -- to ensure that A.I.D. programs are properly balanced and focused. This system provides the Congress and the Administration with an opportunity to discuss specific program interests.

These changes have obviated the need for separate functional accounts.

The Development Fund for Africa (DFA), enacted first in the FY 1988 appropriations legislation, offers an alternative to the functional accounts in one region. Experience to date indicates that the DFA has made budget preparation and execution more efficient, facilitated both closer consultations between A.I.D. and Congress and agreement on priorities, and offered a vehicle for improving the quality of assistance that the U.S. Government has to offer in support of African development.

COSTA RICA

Before a series of external shocks in the late 1970s brought on severe economic crisis, Costa Rica was a model developing country with a democratic government, and an enviable record of economic growth and improvements in the quality of life. The infant mortality rate in Costa Rica is 18 per 1,000, lower than that of Washington, D.C., and 75% of Costa Ricans finish primary school.

But when A.I.D. policy-based assistance began in 1982, Costa Rica had high unemployment and inflation, a severely overvalued exchange rate, a bloated public sector, including numerous parastatals that were drawing three-quarters of all new credit and starving the private sector for working capital, an unmanageable external debt, sharply falling real wages, and a declining gross domestic product.

Since then ESF-funded reforms have helped restructure the Costa Rican economy. Automatic credit lines to the parastatals were ended in 1983, and most parastatals have since been closed or sold. Stimulated by devaluation and numerous institutional changes, nontraditional exports grew from $115 million in 1982 to over $500 million in 1989, surpassing coffee as the major export. Gross domestic product has grown by more than 4% per year. Thousands of jobs have been created in export industries, bringing the unemployment rate down from 9.7% in 1982 to 5% in 1988 despite a large number of new labor force entrants. Real wages now are rising, and Costa Rican policymakers are beginning to speak of labor shortages. The FY 1990 support for PVOs project will further focus on productive employment-generating activities for the urban and rural poor.

Since the early 1980s, A.I.D. has supported CINDE, a private non-profit investment promotion organization in Costa Rica. CINDE has been one of A.I.D.'s investment promotion success stories. From 1986 to 1988, 65 foreign investments, principally U.S. but also European and Asian, were made in Costa Rica. To date, the companies involved have earned $134 million in actual investments, generated approximately 19,500 new jobs and produced an estimated $138 million in new exports. Total CINDE cost per job generated is only about $400. CINDE projections for 1989 are very positive, suggesting up to 31 new foreign investments and an additional $200 million in capital investment. With A.I.D. support, CINDE is successfully building a strong, diversified, non-traditional export base. The fragility of Costa Rica's natural resources and their importance to sustainable economic growth led to A.I.D. support for environmental activities. A good example is the Conservation and Development Plan for Tortuguero, designed to preserve the wildlands and wildlife of the Tortuguero region of northern Costa Rica consistent with sustainable use and development.

Costa Rica has made admirable progress in the development of its human capital and A.I.D. continues to support further achievements. We are supporting the improvement of the contraceptive delivery program and implementing a private retail contraceptive sales program. A new Regional Agricultural College for the Humid Tropics, financed in part with local currency associated with ESF programs, will open in March 1990. Also in FY 1990, a new drug education project will support the government's increased concern about alcohol and drug abuse. The Peace Scholarships program has provided more than 1,500 Costa Rican leaders with training in the United States over five years.

A.I.D. continues to strengthen democratic institutions and practices throughout the region with funding for the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of the Offender (ILANUD) and the Interamerican Institute of Human Rights (IIDH). The bilateral program includes a Justice Sector Improvement project to strengthen coordination, planning and professional judicial training in the criminal justice sector. It also supports the establishment of an information system on current legislation.

The A.I.D. request for Costa Rica in FY 1991 is $45 million of ESF, $10 million of DA and $15 million of P.L. 480 resources. In FY 1985, ESF for Costa Rica was $160 million. Since then, it has steadily declined, reflecting that country's progress toward sustainable economic growth. The ESF request for FY 1991 will help the government resolve remaining obstacles to export development and provide continued support to successful ongoing programs. The 1991 program includes the Municipal Watershed Management project. A.I.D. will continue to support implementation of the existing education, family planning, housing PVO, regional democracy and justice portfolio and will implement a follow-on project to the successful Central America Peace Scholarships program.

Partly in response to the DFA, A.I.D. is developing a new system for characterizing its country programs that we expect to be far superior to that provided by the functional account approach. This system (the Activity Code/Special Interest system) allows A.I.D. to compare resource uses within numerous categories. The picture of a country program that this system provides is an order of magnitude better than anything we have used before.

A.I.D.'s new system for tracking resource uses helps us improve the fit between country needs and our programs. In contrast, the functional accounts simply increase the managerial complexities of budgeting and make it difficult to program available resources against country-based strategies and action plans. The complexity that results from functional accounts increases as the operational year goes on -- the later in the year, the less likely it is that appropriate funds can be found for a new activity, no matter how well it would advance progress in our country strategy or respond to Congressional interests. In a very real sense, the functional accounts are more of a burden than an asset in meeting our fundamental development goals.

Concurrent with the increase in the number of functional accounts has been a sharp rise in the number of earmarks, directives, targets and other indications of Congressional interest in directing the specific uses of funds. In FY 1974, for example, the first year for which FDAP was provided, the only appropriations earmark was a limitation on population funding within the combined Health and Population account. The only authorization earmark provided a floor for cooperative programs over the FY 1974-75 authorization biennium. There were no other Development Assistance earmarks (other than the four accounts themselves). In FY 1981, only eight earmarks were attached to FDAP, affecting 4.2% of FDAP resources. One specified a funding level, two gave funding floors, and five gave funding ceilings. No other funding targets or directives were in place for either year. For FY 1990, 31 appropriations earmarks were given for FDAP, including six within other earmarks. These total $327,020,000, some 27.1% of total FDAP. In addition, there are 29 directives and targets in the legislation or in committee reports, affecting another 32.2% of total FDAP. A further 44 committee directives and recommendations affect FDAP programming even though they do not specify particular funding levels.

Some portion of the functional accounts, directives and earmarks that characterize the foreign assistance legislation can be ascribed to dissatisfaction with the way A.I.D. proposes to use resources in a particular case -- that is, project-level concerns. Another significant number may be due to interest in striking a particular balance in the request or the current portfolio -- in essence, assuring that this or that aspect of development is being supported adequately.

Whatever the genesis of any individual earmark, and no matter how much the Administration may agree with its intent, the sheer weight of the totality presents an increasingly difficult management problem for A.I.D. It now swamps our efforts to focus assistance on countries that have put in place policy and institutional reforms that increase their chances for broadly based growth in the short run and sustainable development over the longer run. The flexibility we need to be able to respond to emerging problems has been eroded by the earmarking process.

Attempting to address the plethora of earmarks and directives while operating within the functional account structure requires that some countries receive resources for special programs that are outside the agreed-upon country-based strategy, or receive more of a particular type of resource than they otherwise would need. It is increasingly difficult to assure that funds allocated in this manner are well-used or responsive to either U.S. interests or recipient country requirements. In short, the FDAP approach has become counterproductive.

Clearly, some changes are in order.

A.I.D. believes that it is time to eliminate the increasingly artificial and outdated partitions within the overall development assistance program. A single Development Assistance (DA) account and sound country-based programming, with full Congressional oversight, would better serve U.S. interests and the wide spectrum of countries we are trying to assist. A single DA account (besides the Development Fund for Africa), combined with a willingness of Congress to reduce earmarks, would yield a more effective DA program that more fully responds to both Administration and Congressional priorities.

2. Sustained Performance

A.I.D. is proceeding to strengthen the ability of its programming system to concentrate resources in those countries that show the greatest potential for broadly based, sustained growth. In simple terms, that means any country that, by undertaking needed reforms, has demonstrated its willingness to invest in its own future. One aspect of this effort, known as the Development Policy Reform Program (DPRP), was recently developed. It builds on our experience in Africa with the African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP), wherein a sum of money is held out of the normal programming process to be used solely to support selected countries whose good performance warrants special assistance to their policy reform efforts.

Some of the lessons of the AEPRP are worth replicating in other geographic areas, and the DPRP provides a mechanism for doing this. If developing countries are to create opportunities for the poor to increase their income levels and improve their living standards, they must restructure their economies to become more competitive in world markets and, in the process, reduce the role of the public sector, unleash private individual initiative and rely more on market mechanisms to direct resource allocations. They cannot afford to subsidize unproductive activities or to have large bureaucracies whose main effect is to undermine market forces. More and more countries are realizing this; they are increasingly active in seeking our counsel and support for realigning their economic policies and administrative structures.

The Development Policy Reform Program constitutes a first step in building into the DA budget process a way of devoting more resources to economic reform efforts in Asia, the Middle East and Latin America. Were Congress to eliminate functional accounts altogether, we would be able to allocate resources more effectively in support of such reforms.

We, in turn, need to be flexible enough to support these kinds of reform programs. To support progress on reform and reinforce the positive effects of policy reform on the poor, A.I.D. needs to concentrate its resources in countries that are undertaking reform programs. To that end, we must be able to move funds from one activity to another as circumstances warrant. Similarly, we need to be able to tell our missions that their country assistance strategies should not ignore opportunities to finance parastatal divestitures just because the country is not of sufficient strategic importance to merit more flexible Economic Support Fund (ESF) as opposed to less flexible DA funding.

A.I.D.'s focus on broad-based and sustainable growth and development is increasingly being built into the analyses on which our country program strategy frameworks are based. In preparing these strategies, A.I.D. missions consider the implications of the climate for economic and political reform in host countries. In doing so they will factor in the realities of host country budget situations as well as what can be done to influence other donor decisions to coordinate their support for policy reforms and to increase the quality of assistance for countries that are carrying out reforms. Implementation of A.I.D. programs will include more ongoing attention to monitoring the policy-level changes and financial conditions that affect project and non-project activities during their execution.

BANGLADESH

The magnitude of the development constraints in Bangladesh requires a long-term assistance strategy. It is one of the poorest and most densely populated countries in the world. Its urban growth rate is 9%, about three times the national population growth rate. Between 40% and 50% of the population is jobless or underemployed. Recurring natural disasters, such as the floods of 1987 and 1988, have overwhelmed the country.

The country's progress toward economic and social development, however, is remarkable. Non-traditional exports have been expanded dramatically. Infant mortality has been reduced by one-third, and the literacy rate has doubled in the last decade. Despite this progress, the government remains concerned about the high rate of population growth, which threatens to outpace food production in 10-20 years.

A.I.D.'s assistance strategy, in concert with Bangladesh's own five-year plan, has three specific objectives: reduction in fertility and infant mortality; increased food production; and increased private sector activity in a competitive market environment. A.I.D. supports greater private sector participation in the economy, trade and investment, institutional strengthening, education and training, women in development, improved natural resource management, infrastructural improvement and support for democratic pluralism.

A.I.D. is the leading donor for family planning in Bangladesh and has made a significant contribution to a decline in the total fertility rate from 7.1 in 1970 to 5.8 in 1989. Infant mortality has declined from 130 live births per thousand in 1983 to 120 per thousand in 1988.

A.I.D.'s Family Planning and Health Services project provides contraceptives and trains physicians, nurses and other health care workers in the advantages of birth spacing. A.I.D. has adapted its successful contraceptive marketing strategies to increase the commercial sale of oral rehydration salts (ORS). Such sales account for 70% of total ORS sales in Bangladesh. In 1989, about 7,000 physicians, pharmacists, health workers and school teachers were trained in oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and diarrheal disease control. A Municipal Immunization subproject, begun in 1988, strengthens the Bangladesh Expanded Program on Immunization by targeting children under age two and women of reproductive age in the country's largest cities, Dhaka and Chittagong. In Dhaka, a systematic vaccination delivery system covered all the city's 75 wards. A project goal of 20 vaccination sessions per-month per-ward has been reached in about half of the city.

A.I.D. also supports U.S.-based and indigenous private voluntary organizations activities, including vitamin A deficiency prevention and control, and curative and preventive health services to mothers and children. The Urban Volunteers Program, a local initiative, has served over one million residents of the Dhaka slums since 1986 with ORT, immunization, nutrition and high-risk-birth services. In 1989, the project trained 1,500 destitute and abandoned women to be volunteer community health workers, serving about 80,000 slum families.

A.I.D. led donors in strengthening the national agricultural research system, supporting three research institutes and 25 farming system research sites. A.I.D. support for private sector involvement in the marketing and distribution of fertilizer led to lower fertilizer prices. The private sector is now responsible for 60% of all fertilizer, a commodity previously controlled by the government.

A.I.D.'s Women's Entrepreneurship Development project has increased credit availability, financing and technical assistance, to women-owned or managed microenterprises. Employment and Enterprise Policy Analysis projects have supported the promotion small-scale industries. Under the Industrial Promotion project, A.I.D. will enhance credit availability to small industries through a guaranty facility, to expand and upgrade business advisory services, and to strengthen the government's policy analysis capability. Stronger local private and voluntary organizations will be supported by the Private Rural Initiatives project.

In FY 1991, $56.1 million in DA is requested to support ongoing projects and maintain policy dialogue efforts. $76.5 million in P.L. 480 resources will be required for rural employment, rural infrastructure and for policy dialogue with the government. Support is also included for: family planning and health services, higher agricultural education, fertilizer distribution and improvement II, industrial promotion, financial sector credit and private rural initiatives, rural electrification, local government infrastructure and services, and civic participation. A new Women's Entrepreneurship project will continue extension of credit to women begun under the Rural Industries project.

3. Importance of Measures to Assure Proper Accountability

A.I.D.'s increased attention to the results of assistance, as discussed in preceding sections, is accompanied by an emphasis on ensuring that the resources provided by A.I.D. are used economically and efficiently. A.I.D. takes very seriously the need to account for every dollar of foreign assistance. The following are some of the steps taken to ensure such accountability:

- A.I.D. has issued amplified policy guidance regarding ESF cash transfers. This guidance implements the statutory requirements regarding separate accounts for (a) dollars and (b) any local currency that may be generated pursuant to an ESF cash transfer agreement. The most recent Internal Control Assessment, performed as part of the Management Control Plan for A.I.D. mandated under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, revealed that this guidance has been implemented and that field missions are in compliance with it.
- Local currency generated by A.I.D. programs other than cash transfers also is being placed, where appropriate, into special accounts. Supplemental guidance on programming local currency has been in place for over two years. The 1988 Internal Control Assessment revealed substantial compliance with this guidance, and, as a result, A.I.D. is involved to a greater extent in programming generated local currency. We believe this is a suboptimum use of scarce management resources.
- With regard to sector assistance programs, guidance is currently being developed to ensure that sector assistance dollars and local currencies are maintained in separate, non-comingled accounts as required by the FY 1990 appropriations legislation.
- A.I.D. is achieving greater accountability by expanding the use of non-federal audits. Such audits improve accountability for foreign assistance by allowing A.I.D. to obtain an independent assessment of the financial management capabilities of a host government agency or private voluntary organization before assistance funds are granted to the organization.
- A.I.D. is requiring more comprehensive and detailed program and project agreements with host countries, to ensure that they understand their responsibilities for maintaining accountability.

4. Management Approach and Requirements

A.I.D.'s approach to the management of its program, based on permanent resident missions overseas and supported by an active headquarters staff, provides a way to assure that U.S. economic assistance is planned and used in ways that respond to recipient country conditions and requirements as well as to our own national objectives. A.I.D.'s country-level expertise is frequently drawn upon by recipient developing countries and by other donors, bilateral and multilateral. While this approach contributes significantly to A.I.D.'s leadership position in the development community, it is also relatively costly, in that it requires posting substantial numbers of Americans abroad and supporting them with the staff and facilities they need to function.

In recent years, as domestic budget considerations have forced the Executive Branch to question traditional ways of doing business government-wide, A.I.D. and others have questioned whether the decentralized model should be changed. Most other donors manage their assistance programs from their capitals, with only occasional visits to recipient countries and day-to-day implementation managed by host governments or contractors. We have concluded, however, that A.I.D.'s program effectiveness in most countries is largely a function of our management approach and that resident missions should be retained as our primary mode of doing business.

Given the importance of maintaining a significant overseas presence, A.I.D. is working to ensure that the staff and financial resources allocated to administer each bilateral, regional and central program are the minimum required for adequate planning, management, accountability and evaluation of that program. Similarly, headquarters functions are being scrutinized to ensure that essential backstopping and oversight services are provided to program managers in the most cost-effective manner.

This task is complex, especially in the field, because the appropriate staffing and support levels for each program are unique functions of our assistance program and of conditions in each recipient country. A.I.D. missions depend heavily, for example, on local foreign national employees and contractors in both professional and support positions for some of the management and day-to-day operation of the missions and country programs.

MALI

Mali is among the least developed countries. It has considerable potential for growth in the agricultural sector, but this is hampered by cyclical droughts, low levels of technological development, shortages of trained people and traditional governmental interference in the economy. The infant mortality rate was 117 per 1,000 in 1989. Less than 20% of children attend school, and adult illiteracy is more than 80%. The population growth rate is 2.6%.

A.I.D.'s program in Mali is aimed at achieving sustainable economic growth, with broad participation in increased productivity and income. Specific emphasis is on policy reforms to boost agricultural and commercial expansion, increase crop and livestock productivity and improve natural resources management, basic education and child survival, including birth spacing.

In the mid-1980s, more than 20 years after independence, the Government of Mali began to undertake the policy reforms essential for economic growth. The A.I.D. program in Mali was one of the first in Africa to stress the importance of economic policy reform. With support from a consortium of donors, including A.I.D., the government has moved to liquidate the largest unprofitable parastatal enterprises, including the national airline. The government has also begun to move toward policies to encourage private sector initiatives, removing many price controls and regulations.

Reducing the role of government in the economy and freeing the private sector to provide goods and services are major objectives of the A.I.D. program in Mali. Under the Economic Policy Reform project, A.I.D. has provided $24.5 million in budgetary support and technical assistance to Mali. This project has contributed to substantial progress in reducing business taxes, adjusting customs rates, deregulating business and computerizing the government payroll. Through the multidonor Cereals Market Restructuring Program, A.I.D. and other donors have helped liberalize the Mali grain marketing system, eliminate price controls and establish reliance on private food marketing channels except in emergencies.

A.I.D. is supporting the restructuring of the parastatal agricultural extension agency for the High Valley Region and strengthening village cooperatives to absorb functions previously handled by the parastatal. These and other activities are significantly increasing the income and well-being of the population in this area. A new Agricultural Research Support project will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of Mali's research institute in developing improved technologies for small farmer use. A.I.D. also will continue work in livestock, which accounts for 40% of export earnings. A new project will build on progress in expanding foreign exchange earnings.

The Mali Basic Education project, begun in FY 1990, combines $3 million in direct program support to the Malian education budget and another $7 million in targeted technical assistance and training for systemic reform. The reforms are designed to improve the delivery of higher quality basic education and to increase parental demand for primary schooling for girls. The budgetary support is conditional upon the government implementing policy reforms within the educational system. The project is a collaborative effort between the World Bank and bilateral donors, including the United States, France, Norway and others.

A.I.D. support to the national child survival effort in Mali includes assistance in maternal and child health and family planning in the capital city of Bamako and the outlying Koulikoro region through the Integrated Family Health Services project.

A.I.D. also supports private voluntary organizations, which provide training and services in nutrition, immunization, ORT and other preventive health practices in other regions of the country. Significant progress has been achieved as a result of these and other efforts, including an increase in ORT use from 3% in 1987 to 41% in 1989.

In FY 1991, $18 million from the Development Fund for Africa will be requested for Mali, most of which will finance the above ongoing efforts. Funds will also be provided for activities with the Peace Corps, assistance in training, child survival, health and family planning and locust and grasshopper control. Two new starts are Agricultural Research Support and Livestock Sector III.

The availability of local people who are qualified and willing to work for A.I.D. varies considerably among recipient countries. In those countries where needed staff are unavailable locally, A.I.D. must use U.S. employees or contractor staff, at a much higher cost. Similarly, the specific nature of the country program -- its objectives, directions and the number of sectors of activity and size -- directly affects the size and composition of the mission work force. The results of analytical efforts currently under way in A.I.D. to relate staffing and support costs explicitly to program requirements will provide a better basis for future work force and Operating Expense planning.

As the composition of A.I.D.'s program changes, and as new fields of activity emerge, the Agency must constantly revise its inventory of skills, in terms of both direct-hire employees and contract staff. In some cases, the emergence of new priorities occurs simultaneously with reduced requirements in other areas, but in many cases it is necessary to bring on new skills quickly, before overall staff composition can be adjusted.

In view of overall budget stringencies, the Agency is requesting a level of operating expenses virtually the same as that requested for FY 1990 -- $447.8 million -- despite the steadily increasing costs of staff and other categories of expenditure. To manage the program funds requested for FY 1991 with that level of support costs, A.I.D. will need to reallocate staff both in the field and at headquarters, based on the review process mentioned above, to assure adequate program management and accountability. The requested level of operating expenses represents, quite simply, a minimum below which it would not be possible to assure proper direction and control of ongoing and requested programs.

D. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE A.I.D. PROGRAM FOR FY 1991

As the introductory statement provided by A.I.D.'s Acting Administrator makes clear, there is much to be gained by focusing A.I.D.'s effort on the achievement of objectives rather than the monitoring of inputs. To that end, this section of the Program Overview organizes its description of the types of programs and projects A.I.D. undertakes in terms of the three fundamental goals we believe provide a clear framework for A.I.D.'s efforts.

Given that this is the first year in which we are making an effort to codify our work in terms of the goals that work seeks to achieve, we did not expect there to be a "perfect fit." Yet, what we found as we began to lay out the A.I.D. program in terms of fundamental development goals was a reasonably high degree of correlation. As we to continue to move in this direction, the "fit" between A.I.D.'s program and the fundamental development goals we have identified will improve, as will the probability that those goals will be achieved.

As preceding sections of this presentation have suggested, broad development goals gain meaning when country-based programs are developed using such goals as a framework. This section contains examples (boxed) that illustrate the ways in which various programs and projects affect the people who live in developing countries.

1. Program Elements that Promote Broad-based and Sustainable Economic Growth

a. Support for Policies Conducive to Growth

A sound policy environment provides incentives for an efficient private sector that responds rapidly and flexibly to market signals. In the absence of such an environment, poorly performing countries will not begin to catch up with those countries now enjoying strong and sustained economic growth. Unable to avoid necessary but often painful structural adjustment, many countries are now redirecting their policies to face immense future challenges.

A.I.D. strongly supports policy reforms in recipient countries because of the significant economic, political and social contributions a sound policy environment can make to development. Most macroeconomic policy reform assistance aims at helping host governments to overcome domestic budget deficit imbalances and to deal with external current account deficits derived from excessive government spending and a policy regime biased against exports. Such assistance also can protect vulnerable groups from the short-term effects of adjustment. Macroeconomic policy reform programs are of particular significance in proposed FY 1991 dollar obligations for Egypt, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras. Total DA, DFA and ESF funding planned for macroeconomic policy reform for FY 1991 is $485 million.

In addition to macroeconomic policy reform, A.I.D. supports significant sectoral policy reforms in a number of subsectors including finance, energy, agriculture, education, health and family planning. Sectoral policy reforms are particularly important in Egypt, the Philippines, Pakistan and Guatemala and are employed as a vital part of Africa's performance-based programming.

For example, a health sector grant in the Philippines addresses structural problems that inhibit provision of basic health and child survival services to underserved populations. Reforms included in these programs address decentralizing government programs, generating resources, containing costs, reducing the role of the public sector, rationalizing pharmaceutical procurement and use, and rationalizing personnel management. These programs will also target other changes in the legal and regulatory environment to encourage social marketing for child survival, the purpose of which is to expand private markets for child survival commodities or to promote the above reforms.

SENEGAL: A METAL IMPLEMENT MAKER

El Hadj Saliou Thiam is a metal implement maker in the village of Caffrine in Senegal, on the west coast of Africa. His ancestors have done metal work for generations. Thiam has never concerned himself with government economic policies, which seemed to have little to do with the day-to-day life of a poor craftsman like himself.

However, in 1987 Thiam began to notice some changes in his business. He had always bought the metal sheets and bars that he relied on as raw material from the large government-run company in Dakar. He did not have any choice; that was the only source of supply.

But in 1987 Thiam began finding much better deals. His new sources sold their metal much cheaper, their supplies were closer to his village,and they would even give him short-term credit if he needed it. Most surprisingly, his new suppliers were small businessmen like himself, who understood what his needs were. The big company in Dakar had never seemed to care whether he bought from them or not. These people were actually interest in keeping him as a customer.

Thiam didn't know it, but the changes that affected his livelihood were due to changes in Senegal's economic policies. In 1987, A.I.D. and the World Bank worked with the government of Senegal to put in place a program to reduce tariffs, other restrictions on imports and, therefore, prices. As a result, imported materials and goods began to flow into the country that were much cheaper and more diverse than those produced by Senegal's protected industries.

These new materials gave a boost to businessmen like Thiam, who wasted no time in finding news way to use the cheap and available supplies. Thiam expanded his business rapidly. He built large numbers of cheap agricultural implements, for which he found a ready market. And he did more motor repair and metal housing welding for the grain milling machines that were becoming more and more numerous. Thaim was helped by a credit organization, but the real factor that allowed him to expand was the availability of cheaper supplies and the increased demand for his product.

Thiam's story is just one of thousands that show the positive effects of import liberalization on small businesses, called the "informal sector" to distinguish them from the government-run or regulated "formal sector." The formal sector did suffer losses from import liberalization, because it was far too inefficient to compete with products from the world market. But the losses in the formal sector were more than offset by the gains in the informal sector. The number of informal jobs has approximately doubled since the liberalization (although exact measurement is difficult). Equally important, the vase majority of these jobs have gone to people that otherwise would have been among the poorest of Senegal's citizens.

For FY 1991, the three regional bureaus have placed in unallocated reserves - the African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP) and the proposed new Development Policy Reform Program (DPRP) - a total of $130 million in DA funds to support country-level policy reform efforts. This new funding mechanism builds on the positive experience of the DFA. These funds, which are still constrained by the limitations of functional accounts, will be allocated to developing countries on the basis of performance criteria developed by the bureaus. For example, the Asia, Near East and Europe (ANE) Bureau has reserved $50 million in its performance fund to provide resources to reward and catalyze appropriate policy changes affecting, for example, the private provision of social services, micro- and small enterprises and environmentally sound agribusiness systems.

In response to the debt crisis facing many developing countries, A.I.D. has an additional tool. The President has the authority (under Section 572 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989) to grant relief on Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund debts owed by 13 eligible least developed countries in sub-Saharan Africa when they undertake significant economic policy reforms. Through January 30, 1990, $309 million already has been forgiven under agreements that have been signed with 11 of these countries. The 11 agreements signed to date contemplate forgiveness of an additional $298 million in FY 1991. Agreements with two additional countries are being negotiated at this time.

b. Enhancing the Private Sector

A.I.D. continues to spearhead efforts to shift from reliance on governments to private sector initiatives. The Agency supports private enterprise development, private provision of social services, policy reform, improved financial markets and technology transfers, all contributing to a worldwide shift from inefficient statist to more productive private sector activities - changes reflected dramatically now by the events taking place in Eastern Europe.

Because of its higher efficiency, productivity and responsiveness to price signals vis-a-vis the public sector, private enterprise development promotes more efficient use of resources. Enhancing indigenous private enterprises typically involves privatization, expanding competition, breaking up traditional monopolies and permitting unrestricted market entry. Donors can assist the local private sector develop the capacity to offer services previously provided by government. Donors can also encourage government policies favoring economic and political openness.

Competitive markets and the expansion of efficient private enterprises generate increased income, purchasing power, employment opportunities and overall economic growth. Government policies can either establish a climate that is conducive to business activity or one that hinders it. A.I.D.'s efforts to promote the private business sector are heavily oriented toward policy reform, but also include business training programs, technology transfer, technical assistance and strengthening of indigenous business associations that can effectively articulate the interests of the private sector to government.

ACCESS TO CREDIT UNIONS HELPS CAMEROON BUSINESS FLOURISH

In 1981, Elizabeth Ntuchu started a small business to make knitwear and household items such as bed covers. At first, she worked alone in a stall at an outdoor market. Over the years, she trained many employees, expanded her list of clients and moved to new modern quarters. Today, her company, the Rolling Enterprise, employs 22 persons.

Ntuchu is typical of many entrepreneurs in northwestern Cameroon who have financed business growth through their credit union. "The government helped with money to buy machines," she explains, "but I had no capital. My credit union loaned me money to run the business. That assistance was crucial."

Ntuchu participates in Azira Credit Union, one of the oldest and largest credit unions in Cameroon. Azira was established in 1967 with 13 members; it now has 6,000 members.

Since 1975, A.I.D. has assisted in the growth of the credit union movement in Cameroon through a grant to the Cameroon Cooperative Credit Union League, an organization that helps develop affiliated credit unions. The Credit Union National Association of the United States is helping in this effort.

Rural credit unions are designed to be friendly institutions, composed primarily of people who live in the same community or share a common occupation. Members may open an account with as little as three or four dollars. In contrast, banks are often located in distant cities, require much higher minimum deposits and have other regulations that small savers and borrowers cannot usually meet.

"Our slogan is 'save regularly, borrow wisely, repay promptly,'" says Timothy Annoh, technical adviser to the Azira Credit Union. "Credit unions offer convenient deposit and loan facilities, and they help members learn how to save and borrow wisely. During their first year of credit union participation, members often double their rate of saving."

Over the years, the credit union movement in Cameroon has expanded to provide services in hundreds of small communities. Currently, there are more than 68,000 members with savings of more than $30 million and loans of approximately $20 million.

A.I.D.'s trade and investment development policy encourages developing countries to view international trade and investment as key instruments in the process of achieving broad-based, sustained economic growth. The active participation of U.S. firms and developing country businesses in trade as well as in investment projects is encouraged by A.I.D. In support of this policy, a wide range of business services has been provided to local and foreign investors and exporters. Marketing studies, joint venture brokering and overseas promotion offices are but a few examples. Some of these groups have been instrumental in promoting legislation in developing countries to stimulate investment and exports, the establishment of export-processing zones and the adoption of other measures aimed at developing a favorable business climate.

The Latin America and Caribbean Bureau's Trade Credit Insurance Program (TCIP) provides guarantees to the Export-Import (EXIM) Bank for trade credit to finance the export of U.S. productive materials to targeted Central American countries. These guarantees are above and beyond existing EXIM guarantees.

Privatization, or divestiture, is an important vehicle to facilitate efficient market mechanisms. In many countries, privatization programs have increased the quality of goods and services available to consumers and have spread the ownership of productive assets. A.I.D. has supported successful privatization programs in, for example, Costa Rica, Honduras and Jamaica. These programs have spread the ownership of major developing country corporations to tens of thousands of individuals, mobilized large amounts of local capital and reduced the burden of massive subsidies borne by developing country governments.

A.I.D. continues to play a leading role among bilateral and multilateral donors in supporting small and microenterprise development in 46 countries throughout Asia and the Near East, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. A.I.D. is increasingly channeling credit on an appropriate scale to local enterprises. By increasing the incomes of the poor, providing opportunities for advancement of microentrepreneurs and encouraging indigenous investment, such assistance makes an important contribution to broad-based economic growth. A.I.D. plans to provide $75 million for microenterprise in FY 1991.

GRASS-ROOTS INVESTMENT BUILDS BETTER PRODUCTS

Suyitno lived in the outskirts of the village of Cepter in Central Java. Like his father and his grandfather, Suyitno earned a meager living by casting scrap iron into crude implements. Ever since the railroad repair yard closed years earlier, the hundred or so skilled foundry men of the village had struggled to find outlets for the only trade they knew.

One day, Suyitno was visited by Mr. Budi, a businessman from Yogyakarta, about 30 miles away. Budi owned a factory that made simple machinery for bending and smoothing rattan poles. He thought that the small-scale foundry men in Ceper could produce some pieces of the machines more cheaply than he could, and he asked Suyitno to organize them and to oversee the casting of some samples.

The samples were suitable, and orders came in regularly for more than two years. Suyitno's firm grew. He added new work space and several young employees. But then, as quickly as it began, the orders from Budi stopped. There was no apparent reason.

Suyitno turned to Anton, the director of the metal subproject of the Central Java Enterprise Development Project (CJEDP), for advice. The A.I.D.-supported project is designed to help poor metalworkers develop new products and new markets. Anton found that demand for the rattan machines had grown faster than anyone had anticipated, and the market had expanded across the entire country. Unfortunately, Suyitno's frame parts could not pass the Department of Industry's new standards because of inferior molds used in casting them.

Anton met with Budi and Suyitno to find a solution. Suyitno thought that if the local founders could obtain aluminum molds, they could match the quality of the larger factory that was now supplying the products and do so at a lower price. Anton proposed that the CJEDP project would supply these molds if Budi would pledge to continue to work with the local small producers to develop new products. CJEDP spent approximately $1,500 for molds that have preserved the jobs and improved the capacity of 10 small firms. Through this project and others like it, A.I.D. has worked at the ground level to keep opportunities in growing markets open to micro- and small enterprises.

c. Environment

Most developing countries rely on their renewable resources for economic expansion. Agriculture, forestry, fishery production and other industries such as tourism depend on the productivity of managed and natural ecosystems. Promoting the sustainable use of renewable resources is a high priority in A.I.D.'s efforts to support broad-based economic growth.

In many developing countries, natural resources are currently being consumed at rates that are unsustainable, and environmental quality is rapidly declining. World population is growing by more than 80 million people each year, placing ever-greater stress on physical and biological resources. More than 1 billion people are affected by deforestation through resulting soil erosion, loss of agricultural productivity, flooding and fuelwood shortages. Many species of plants and animals have been lost, and millions more are seriously jeopardized. Increasing levels of pollution threaten human health and environmental quality.

PUBLIC DEBATE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY INCREASES IN INDONESIA

The A.I.D mission in Indonesia has been working with and supporting a variety of environmental, non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Recently, one of the NGOs, the Indonesian Environmental Forum (WALHI), initiated legal action against the Investment Coordinating Board, the North Sumatra Governor, the Minister of Industry, the Minister of Forestry, the Minister of Population and the Environment and a private sector pulp processing plant for violating the nation's environmental laws.

This was the first such case brought against the government since the beginning of the New Order. WALHI accused the government of failing to base its issuance of an operations permit to the private sector rayon and pulp firm on the required environmental impact assessment.

Environmental degradation affects not only individual countries, but also the global community. Global environmental issues such as climate change, ozone depletion and loss of biological diversity are threatening the survival of our planet. Climate change and ozone depletion dramatically highlight the cumulative effects of local environmental degradation on the global environment, and the potentially catastrophic economic, political and social consequences. A.I.D. is committed to increasing the resources available to address these critical issues.

Short-term economic need is a major driving force behind environmental degradation in developing countries. If the positive relationship between longer term economic realities and conservation were better understood, economic forces could be harnessed to benefit the environment while promoting development. In the absence of an appropriate policy framework and concrete strategies, inappropriate economic incentives will continue to promote destruction.

Building on a baseline analysis of the relationship between economics and conservation, A.I.D. is supporting a project with the Thai government, university officials and local NGOs to evaluate the impact of current policies on the natural resource base and to determine the need for policy reform. A.I.D. is also investigating ways to improve national income accounting to reflect the depletion of natural resources. Economic policy reform will be an increasingly important component of A.I.D.'s environmental efforts.

Obligations for all environmental activities are planned at a level of $276 million in FY 1991. Building on a strong environment program, A.I.D. foresees focusing its environmental resources on six major areas of intervention: economics and environmental policy; environmental education; environmentally sound energy production and use; tropical forestry and biological diversity (terrestrial and marine); urban and industrial pollution and environmental health; and environmentally sound agriculture.

Forestry will continue to be an important component of A.I.D.'s environment program. DA and DFA forestry activities account for approximately 22% of total environment obligations (if Egypt is excluded from the base). Forestry projects include agroforestry, reforestation, protection of forests in parks and preserves, natural forest management and research.

Conservation of biological diversity and tropical forestry will continue to receive priority. Biodiversity activities include establishment and management of parks and preserves and other methods of habitat protection, cataloging of species and other support for in-situ conservation. Conserving biological diversity and preserving tropical forests can be successful only as part of a broader effort to promote the sustainable use of natural resources. Thus, A.I.D. integrates its biodiversity efforts with relevant agricultural research, ex-situ conservation, and environment planning and management.

The need for an integrated approach to the environment is reflected in the fact that programs that focus on environmental planning and management now account for nearly 25% of A.I.D.'s environment program.

A.I.D. HELPS UGANDA SAVE ITS ENVIRONMENTAL DIVERSITY

After decades of misrule, Uganda is making a comeback, both politically and economically. Now, with economic assistance from A.I.D. and technical assistance from the World Wildlife Fund, CARE and Wildlife Conservation International, the eastern African republic is taking steps to conserve its diverse plant life and wildlife.

Uganda is blessed with a diversity of plant and animal life equaled in few other countries. However, the wildlife within its borders includes a number of endangered species. The Impenetrable Forest in southwestern Uganda, for example, harbors perhaps 50% of the world's remaining population of mountain gorillas.

Recognizing the value of this diversity, the government of Uganda has involved A.I.D. and a number of private voluntary organizations in conservation activities in three very different regions of the country: the Impenetrable Forest (Bwindi Forest), the Rwenzori Mountains and the Kibale Forest. Using minimal regional funds, A.I.D.'s work with voluntary organizations in these areas has, says Fred Winch, deputy director of A.I.D.'s mission in Uganda, made it "the driving force for maintaining biodiversity."

A grant to the World Wildlife Fund financed a number of in-forest activities, including surveys, research, management planning and multiple-use zoning. Meanwhile, CARE is carrying out projects in agroforestry, conservation education, and soil and water conservation in surrounding areas with the aim of halting encroachment by neighboring farmers on the tropical rainforest.

Thomas Butynski of the World Wildlife Fund, who has worked in forestry since 1986, says the project protects a variety of animals and birds, the range of which is not yet known.

"When I arrived, it was thought some 100 mountain gorillas existed in the Impenetrable," he says. "But recent, more detailed census work indicates that at least 300 gorillas live there."

A.I.D.'s program also involves the Kibale Forest, which is unique in that it harbors eight seperate species of primates. A.I.D. funding will make it possible for Wildlife Conservation International, a division of the New York Zoological Society, to expand its activities to discourage farmland encroachment through a combination of "conservation education and the creation of an appropriate, sustainable level of forest harvesting," says Keith Sherper, director of A.I.D.'s mission in Uganda.

Global environmental issues are of increasing concern. A.I.D.'s efforts to combat global warming are reflected in forest management, reforestation, renewable energy and energy conservation activities. For FY 1991, A.I.D. is reserving $15 million to ensure an increasing commitment to global climate change activities.

In addition, A.I.D. is collaborating closely with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and is funding the analysis of greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries as a baseline for planning national and international response strategies and for assessing the scope and scale of future resource requirements.

Energy efficiency, funded at a level of about $26 million, has become an increasingly important component of A.I.D.'s energy portfolio. Assistance has been provided to at least 20 countries to support government and private sector energy efficiency efforts, especially in the industry and electric power sectors. These include training programs on the environmental effects of energy production and use. A.I.D. encourages the development and use of sustainable, commercially available renewable energy systems to support rural and urban development wherever such technologies are socially, technically and economically viable.

A.I.D. is working with U.S. industry to promote private sector support for infrastructure in developing countries. A.I.D. is also working with the multiagency Committee on Renewable Energy Commerce and Trade (CORECT) to enhance U.S. industry involvement and to promote the transfer of renewable energy technology.

The magnitude and scope of environmental problems facing the globe and threatening developing countries are greater than a single agency or an individual country can address effectively. Solutions require global cooperation, and coordination with other donors is critical to success. A.I.D. has taken the lead in creating the new Environment Working Group within the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The Working Group will try to harmonize environmental practices, coordinate support for environmental profiles and cooperate on issues such as the economics of conservation.

Consistent with our Congressional mandate, A.I.D. is an active participant in U.S. efforts to encourage environmental reforms in the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs). A.I.D. participates with Treasury, State, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) in seeking changes to MDB projects, policies and staffing. A.I.D. monitors MDB projects for potential environmental problems, seeking improvements in design early in the project cycle, and provides recommendations to U.S. Executive Directors. A.I.D. distributes semiannually an annotated list of the projects we are monitoring to Congress, to interested NGOs and to other donor agencies.

d. Agriculture

A.I.D.'s agricultural strategy is income-oriented and is based on support for agricultural systems that are productive, sustainable and environmentally sound. Increasing real wages in the rural sector depends on productive employment generation and increased labor productivity. Advances in agricultural productivity in the poorest nations contribute to broadly based growth in income. Increased incomes stimulate consumption and translate into increased demand for both domestically produced and imported products.

A.I.D.'s agricultural assistance resources support six key program objectives that are essential to successful agricultural development. These are agricultural services, technology development, planning and policy reform, rural infrastructure, natural resources development, and land use and decentralization. A.I.D. continues to pay special attention to reforming inappropriate agricultural policies and supporting agricultural research and input supply services (e.g., fertilizer distribution services).

For example, in Costa Rica, A.I.D. supports policy analysis that leads to reforms in agricultural markets. This analysis emphasizes the influence of macroeconomic variables such as foreign exchange rates and fiscal policy measures on agricultural sector performance. A.I.D. supports a considerable amount of agricultural research. For example, in Cameroon, A.I.D. supports the introduction of new high-yielding, disease-tolerant varieties of corn and sorghum. In Rwanda, A.I.D. supports the introduction of new high-yielding potatoes.

A.I.D. will continue to support efforts to increase agricultural productivity through improved technologies, increased efficiencies in marketing, crop diversification, and use of irrigation resources, and encouragement of agro-based industries. Related areas of concern include improved rural infrastructure, particularly in transportation, communication and marketing; better analysis of pricing, marketing and resource allocation; and greater investment in human capital.

In FY 1991 A.I.D. will obligate an estimated $726 million in DA, DFA and ESF for agricultural activities. The regional distribution of A.I.D.'s agricultural assistance program is heavily skewed toward the ANE region. In recent years, that region has accounted for 45-50% of A.I.D.'s assistance to agriculture. Roughly half of the ANE share goes to Egypt. LAC, AFR and the central bureaus account for the remainder.

For example, in Jordan, A.I.D. supports an Agricultural Marketing Development project to help establish an institutional and policy framework to allow Jordanian farmers and businessmen to exploit export marketing opportunities. The project has helped locate profitable export markets and has identified policy and other sources of inefficiency in the domestic market. The project also has led to increased cooperation between various government agencies and to increased cooperation between those agencies and the private sector.

2. Human Capacity Development

The development of a country's human capital is critical to sustained economic growth. Participation is a key part of the process of broad-based economic growth and democracy, but without adequate education and health, the capacity and will of individuals to participate fully in their society are weakened. Human capital investment, according to the World Bank, generally has a high economic rate of return and compares favorably with other investments. Investments in education and health contribute significantly to economic growth.

a. Basic Education

The strong correlation between basic education and the acquisition of employable skills, higher farmer productivity, improved nutrition, lower infant mortality and slower population growth makes assistance for basic education a priority. Basic education also provides the fundamental skills, knowledge and attitudes that are prerequisites for informed participation in the democratic process and in market economies. Expansion of basic education is also the most effective route to improving economic and social prospects for girls.

NEW GUINEA SCHOOLCHILDREN LEARN FROM RADIO THAT SCIENCE IS ALL AROUND THEM

A.I.D. has invested substantial sums over the past 15 years in developing and refining a highly effective way of using radio for improving basic education.

In Papua New Guinea, the roads are few and the mountainous terrain steep. Access to schools is difficult. Teachers reach their schools by foot, in canoes and even by small airplanes. The schools are low, narrow buildings with thatched roofs and often a courtyard, and there is always a school garden. Pairs of children share desks; they also share simple equipment on which Radio Science lessons depend — mirrors, glass jars, plastic cups.

Teachers in Papua New Guinea are enthusiastic about the Radio Science lessons. Harold Ure, the science educator on the radio staff, says, "It is our aim to tell the teachers to use what they have around them. We don't have sophisticated materials or equipment...I think the whole program can be taught with what we have around us."

All science is local science. Harold Ure's view of the curriculum, that the materials for the whole program "are all around us," works in Hisiu village when Radio Science children undertake an experiment in judging soil texture after listening to the lesson, "What is soil made of?" The radio actors ask the children to go outside and collect soils; some are assigned to collect garden soil, some clay, some sand. When the samples have been gathered, the teacher gives directions for the simple test. At first the children are awkward, and their attempts to repeat the experiment fail. But gradually and with help from their teacher, they begin to see how the soils are seperating, and they are able to make observations about the process.

Science education is important. And children love the excitement of good science lessons. Yet teachers struggle with science, not only because of a lack of materials, but because they haven't been adequately trained. The Radio Science lessons are proving to be invaluable. The children are learning science; they are *doing* science. And the teachers are learning, too.

Education is one of the primary ways in which most national economies invest in the future. Given the scarce resources available to developing country governments, it is important that investments in education be cost-effective. In many developing countries, important opportunities exist for reform in the education sector, particularly budgetary reform. As the Agency continues to purse economic reform policies in developing countries, A.I.D. will work in close collaboration with other donors to assist countries in the implementation of both economic and needed education sector reforms. New A.I.D.-funded basic education programs in Mali, Guinea and Ghana are examples of recent collaborative reform efforts.

The Agency's planned funding level for basic education in FY 1991, including DA, DFA and ESF will exceed $100 million. The program includes activities in all regions.

b. Training

The strength of a society's human resource base depends not only on the spread of basic education, but also on increasing numbers of people with needed vocational skills and specialized training. The human resource development training portfolio includes skills training for adolescents and adults to be self-employed or employed in small and medium-sized enterprises. Scientific, technical, administrative and managerial training support A.I.D. programs in every sector.

TECHNICAL TRAINING AT A BARGAIN-BASEMENT PRICE

Samuel Salinas is a 23-year-old mechanics student in the Manpower Skills Training Program in the Philippine province of Cebu who was financially unable to attend school beyond a high school level.

"I entered the Manpower program because I was determined to find a better future," said Salinas. "Without this training, I would have ended up just selling native products on the street."

The Manpower program is funded by a three-year, $50,000 grant from A.I.D. and has provided technical skills training to more than 135 young Philippine men. The program provides training for participants in skills necessary for productive jobs in the community and is designed to train about 600 students during the three-year period.

Training is offered in welding, electronics, machinery and carpentry to men ages 16-23 who have completed from one to four years of high school. In addition, the students receive practical training in English and mathematics. The students are charged a minimal tuition of $1 per month and a $1.75 insurance fee for the six-month to one-year program. Operating funds are supplemented through sales of products constructed during training.

When training is completed, each graduate is placed in a factory or company for a three-month, on-the-job training period. About 85% of the trainees are hired for permanent positions by the company with which they trained. Successful graduates now are working in companies such as the San Miguel Corporation and the Coca-Cola Company.

Hermie Pila of the Salesian Society, which carries out the training, described the training schedule as a "strict, rigid program." -"The Manpower program not only provides training for higher paying jobs, but it also helps to build individual character," said Pila.

Participant training in the United States plays an important role in strengthening private and public sector institutions, including universities, in improving leadership and in fostering democratic principles in developing countries. A.I.D. will train approximately 20,000 participants in the United States during FY 1991.

c. The Participation and Contribution of Women

The sustained development of a country requires the involvement of all its citizens, half of whom are women. A society that neglects to develop the potential contribution of women to economic, social and political progress is seriously and unnecessarily handicapping itself.

A.I.D. guidelines require that project design incorporate attention to the roles and contributions of women as well as of men and children. Data collection and analysis must be disaggregated by gender so that the actual roles and needs of women are understood. Not only must women's roles be considered, but women must also participate in all levels of project design and implementation.

Throughout the world, women's full contribution to and benefit from economic growth are constrained because their access to and control of resources are limited. In FY 1991 A.I.D. plans a new initiative in at least three selected developing countries to examine, quantify and increase the productive contribution of women's labor. The focus will be on policy and institutional reforms as they affect evolving patterns of women's credit, employment and labor in both formal and informal sectors.

In the agriculture sector, innovative work with private voluntary organizations (PVOs) is planned to explore interventions to improve women farmers' productivity. Women are often bypassed by extension, training, commodity inputs and credit programs - even in Africa, where they raise as much as 80% of locally grown food crops.

Education of females is perhaps the single most important input to ensure improvements in the human resource base, both now and in the future. There is evidence worldwide that the education of women is associated with all indicators of social and economic development, from improved child health and nutrition and lower fertility to increased levels of GNP.

BRINGING WOMEN INTO THE DEVELOPMENT MAINSTREAM

Boontieng Lattisoongnien pats one of her 13 cows affectionately as she talks about her accomplishments as a participant in an innovative dairy project in Thailand designed to involve rural women in small business through access to credit, agricultural extension services and training formerly reserved for men.

Funded through A.I.D., the project has helped her expand her small herd, buy a new shed and modern milking equipment, and upgrade her pasture land.

"I am saving more money each month than I used to earn in a year," she says. "Although my three oldest children, all sons, completed only elementary school, I am using some of my savings to send my daughter to the university." Her daughter will study business, Lattisoongnien proudly explains, "so she can take over our dairy someday."

A.I.D. was among the first donor agencies to recognize the impact of women in development efforts.

A.I.D.'s Women in Development policy was established in 1974 in response to Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act, also known as the Percy Amendment. Although initially seen as a vehicle to improve the status of women specifically, with the publication of the first policy paper on Women in Development in 1982, A.I.D. moved beyond female-specific projects to integrate women in overall development efforts.

Over the last six years, A.I.D.'s Office of Women in Development (WID) — the single largest organization dealing with the role of women in development of all economic assistance donors — has been the catalyst to accelerate the integration of women into A.I.D.'s programs. Through its efforts, this approach now is being adopted by most donor and multilateral organizations.

d. Health and Child Survival

One of the social indicators most often correlated with economic growth and development is reduced infant and child mortality. In conjunction with efforts to stimulate sustained economic growth, much can be done directly to promote better health in infants and children and to develop sustainable, affordable health delivery systems. Effective, low-cost technologies addressing those illnesses that most often attack infants and children can have a direct effect on mortality. More importantly, in the long run, broad-based health care delivery systems can be built around those technologies, leading, in turn, to sustained improvements in health and life expectancy.

Prompted by the unnecessary wastage of millions of young lives every year, governments and communities in the developing world have joined with international organizations, donors, private organizations and private citizens in a common commitment to reduce infant and child mortality. Through these combined efforts, in less than a decade, the outlook for the world's children has been substantially improved.

ORT SAVES CHILDREN FROM DEADLY DEHYDRATION

Many women in developing countries do not perceive diarrhea or dehydration as life-threatening. Teaching mothers to recognize the signs of dehydrating diarrhea and to correctly prepere and use oral rehydration salts (ORS) to treat dehydration is a principal objective of A.I.D.'s diarrheal disease control activities.

A.I.D. programs are reaching out to the most remote and underserved areas to provide critical information about oral rehydration therapy (ORT). In the village of Punial, in the mountainous northern region of Pakistan, women bring earthen pots and glasses to the Aga Khan Health Center, where they are taught to recognize the signs of dehydration and to prepere solutions from both packets and homemade ingredients. In a remote area of Kajaido district in Kenya, a World Vision Relief and Development project is teaching mothers about ORT. Eighty-three percent of the mothers in the area are now aware of ORT. Mothers intervene in cases of diarrhea and have shown they can effectively practice what they have learned — prompting local health officials to cite the project as a model for other villages.

Studies have shown that mothers are more willing to try oral rehydration therapy if it is promoted in ways that are compatible with prevailing cultural beliefs and practices. In Cameroon, studies found that most cases of diarrhea are first treated at home, but not with oral rehydration salts. Most mothers turn to modern medical facilities only when traditional healers and other remedies fail and the case becomes severe. Based on this information, the national diarrheal disease control program will develop a strategy for reaching mothers through target messages to seek medical care sooner in cases of serious diarrhea and to make ORT their preferred method of home treatment.

In Nepal, Save the Children Foundation began to promote the importance of fluid intake during diarrhea after focus groups revealed that withholding fluids is a common practice. It also began to advocate "ORS for all different types of diarrhea" after learning that diarrhea has differing names in different villages.

In Indonesia, Helen Keller International, with A.I.D. support, is testing distribution of ORS through small shops — an approach that is being closely watched by national policy-makers. Retailers who accepted invitations to participate in the project received training and an initial stock of packets. In 10 months, the 395 participating village retailers sold more than 15,000 packets — meeting what was an unmet need for ORS in their communities. Some shop owners are so satisfied with sales that they have begun acting as middlemen, buying packets to sell to other traders as well as directly to mothers.

Today, for example, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), 60% of the world's children have access to a simple, effective treatment that prevents the dehydration associated with diarrhea that can result in death. Of the 400 million children in the developing world (excluding China), more than half are vaccinated against measles, and over 60% against the other five major vaccine-preventable diseases of childhood. WHO estimates that these two actions alone - oral rehydration therapy and immunizations - have helped reduce the annual child death toll by 15-20% and have protected the health and growth of even larger numbers of young children. Pride can be taken in the rapidity with which the health and even survival prospects of these children have been realized. The magnitude of the task remaining reminds us of the importance of sustaining these efforts.

A.I.D. plans to spend a total of approximately $196 million for child survival activities from all sources in FY 1991. A significant portion of this amount will be spent in the 22 child survival emphasis countries: Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Zaire, Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Yemen, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras and Peru. A.I.D. also gives attention to broader health programs and to serious conditions such as parasite-borne diseases, which affect the population at large and without which advances in child survival cannot be secured.

A.I.D., ROTARIANS SAVE KIDS FROM POLIO

In 1987, A.I.D. entered into a cost-sharing cooperative agreement with Rotary International, an organization with a remarkable ability to mobilize and train large numbers of volunteers.

A.I.D. pledged $6 million to support Rotary's PolioPlus Campaign, and, in return, Rotary promised to raise at least $78 million from American Rotarians. By the end of 1989, American Rotarians had raised $94 million for the campaign; Rotarians in other countries raised an additional $103 million. The A.I.D. funds were used to start model PolioPlus programs in Nigeria and India, two of the world's most populous countries. India alone accounts for more than 50% of the world's polio cases.

Social mobilization is the key to the PolioPlus programs in Nigeria, India and 87 other developing countries. In each country, an army of volunteers, mostly Rotarians, is recruited and trained in immunization tasks, such as baby tracking, health education and record keeping. The volunteers work with political and health leaders at the national, state and local levels to conduct immunization drives.

The Rotary PolioPlus volunteer network is solidly built, with directors at the national and state levels [illegible] PolioPlus committee in each area. The volunteers are trained at community-level workshops, and appropriately designed training materials increase the likelihood of project success.

India and Nigeria would be hard-pressed to pay for the tens of thousands of volunteers assisting with their PolioPlus immunization programs. This kind of large-scale public health enterprise is difficult to carry out in the developing world without an effective volunteer component, such as the social mobilization model developed by Rotary International with A.I.D. support.

In addition to the basic survival and health problems of children, A.I.D. is concerned with the consequences of civil strife for children in particular. Children injured, displaced or orphaned as a result of such strife need, deserve and will continue to have our attention. A.I.D. also assists in providing prostheses for civilians who have been injured as a result of civil unrest in countries such as El Salvador, Mozambique and Uganda.

The total cost of providing health services on a consistent basis for ever-growing populations cannot be met by donors and host governments. A.I.D. recognizes the importance of sustainability - in relation to demand, institutional capability and financial availability - and the Agency has been in the forefront of efforts to find new ways to institutionalize and finance health care.

The health of any country's citizens is a public good that must be supported by a mixture of public and private resources. Efficiencies inherent in the private sector point to it as a logical service provider, using a combination of fee-for-service and public funding. Both for-profit and private voluntary organizations have a critical role to play in health care delivery. Even in the poorest of countries, such as Haiti, we have found that people can and will contribute to the cost of their health care.

e. Nutrition

The persistent problem of malnutrition and famine is a major impediment to human development. Without adequate nutrition, good health is impossible. Eradicating malnutrition and hunger requires a multifaceted approach and a number of related activities that include national and household-level food security; infant and child-feeding practices; vitamin and mineral status (particularly vitamin A and iron); nutrition surveillance systems; nutrition education and social marketing; and a viable food industry and technology.

A.I.D. emphasizes long-term sustainable solutions to the problem of vitamin A deficiency and other nutritional deficiencies through home gardening, food fortification and nutrition education. Distribution of vitamin A capsules is necessary to prevent blindness caused by malnutrition. The A.I.D. Vitamin A Technical Assistance Program (VITAP) provides funding to private voluntary organizations (PVOs) for vitamin A promotion activities. One PVO has shown that gardening activities can promote vitamin A supplementation and generate income for the family. Such projects are currently under way in Belize, Bolivia, Peru and Sudan.

Individual nutrients are critical, but they are not sufficient to combat malnutrition. The A.I.D. Child Survival Nutrition Strategy is based on a holistic solution. Its goal is to prevent nutritional deficiencies and improve overall nutritional status. Breastfeeding is one of the more important and cost-effective ways of doing this. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has estimated conservatively that well over 1 million infant lives could be saved per year through exclusive breastfeeding for the first 4-6 months of a child's life. Exclusive breastfeeding gives infants protection from disease and an ideal diet and provides a greater likelihood of a longer interval before the next birth. A.I.D. has developed a Breastfeeding for Child Survival Strategy because breastfeeding not only has an enormous direct impact, but also enhances each of the other key child survival interventions - diarrheal disease control, immunizations, nutrition and child spacing.

f. AIDS Prevention and Control

The emergence of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in the 1980s illustrates the potential impact of health problems that are not constrained by national boundaries. The cornerstone of A.I.D.'s effort to combat this pandemic is support for the World Health Organization's Global Programme on AIDS (WHO/GPA). In addition to our support for GPA, there are U.S.-funded bilateral AIDS prevention activities in 43 developing countries. We are providing technical assistance in public education, social mobilization, prevention counseling, technical assistance in disease surveillance, blood transfusion screening, control of sexually transmitted diseases and the distribution of badly needed supplies and equipment. Private voluntary organizations have proved invaluable in the struggle against AIDS because of their capacity to act rapidly and catalyze community response in times of crisis. In FY 1991, A.I.D. plans support for WHO/GPA at $21 million and to provide an equivalent amount in bilateral support.

g. Population and Voluntary Family Planning

A.I.D. remains the largest donor to voluntary family planning programs in the developing world, supporting population activities in more than 95 countries. At the same time, A.I.D. firmly opposes abortion as a method of family planning and coercion of any sort within family planning programs.

There are three important reasons for our continued strong commitment to voluntary family planning. First, at the family level, the ability to plan the number and spacing of one's children makes a critical contribution to the health and survival of children and their mothers, as well as increases the family's capacity for self-determination. Second, at the national level, the burden of incorporating an ever-growing population into the economy can overwhelm available resources - 66 developing countries now have population policies aimed at lowering population growth rates or improving maternal and infant health. Finally, family planning can reduce the incidence of abortion.

A.I.D. continues to provide technical assistance and program resources for a wide range of activities including demographic surveys, training of medical and paramedical personnel, contraceptive development, communications support, family planning service delivery and contraceptive procurement.

In addition to a sound ongoing program, A.I.D. emphasizes the development of new models of family planning service delivery. We have entered into valuable partnerships with the private sector to design insurance programs, employer-provided family planning services, contraceptive marketing and development communications.

INDONESIAN POPULATION PROJECT COMBINES FAMILY PLANNING AND PROFIT

The for-profit private sector is becoming an increasingly active partner in providing voluntary family planning services as a result of several innovative projects supported by A.I.D.

For example, the A.I.D. centrally supported Enterprise program takes a novel approach to involving the private sector in family planning. The program was initiated in 1985 under the management of John Snow Inc., a health management consulting firm. Its objectives are twofold: to increase the involvement of for-profit companies in delivering family planning services and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of private voluntary organizations in providing family planning services. To date, the program has initiated projects with factories, banks, mines and insurance companies and parastatals in 27 countries.

In Indonesia, the P.T. Gamay Djaya factory, the largest optical factory in the country, requested assistance to establish an on-site family planning clinic for its 1,300 workers and their spouses. Enterprise assisted the clinic for two years. The company then assumed full financial responsibility for the clinic's continued operation. P.T. Gamay Djaya has expanded its services under its own auspices to include both family planning and complete primary care.

Enterprise also taps service providers that have not been fully used in the past, such as pharmacists, midwives and physicians. In Ghana, Enterprise has brought midwives more fully into the delivery of family planning services by training them in business skills and expanding their role to include family planning counseling and contraceptive distribution.

As Enterprise enters the final year of its five-year contract, effort is being given to evaluating projects, incorporating lessons learned from experience.

"A major objective of our activities with non-governmental and private voluntary organizations is to assist them in diversifying their income base in order to move toward sustainability," says Catherine Fort, deputy director of evaluation for the program.

"I believe that it's possible to privatize family planning services and that privatization is a good way to augment the level of family planning services in a country," adds Fort. "We are leaving something behind that will continue."

The lessons learned from Enterprise will be applied to a new private sector project.

Fertility trends are closely monitored through A.I.D.'s survey project, and evidence of program impact exists in various countries. In the 28 countries that have received the largest amounts of A.I.D. population assistance, recent surveys show that the average number of children per family has dropped from 6.1 in the 1960s to 4.5 today, a 26% decline.

We are even beginning to see a dramatic turnaround in sub-Saharan Africa, where the use of family planning has traditionally been very low. Fertility rates have declined by 17% in Kenya and by 14% in Zimbabwe. In Burkina Faso, for example, only 100 couples were practicing family planning in 1983; by 1989 20,000 couples were. In Botswana, couples have an average of five children today, down from over seven in 1981. Most African countries now support the provision of voluntary family planning services for health and/or economic reasons.

In FY 1991 an estimated $247 million will be obligated for population activities through DA, DFA and ESF accounts. The equivalent of 10% of the DFA will be spent on population/family planning activities in 1991. Bilateral and central estimates for population activities in Africa for 1991 total approximately $75 million.

h. Narcotics

The anti-narcotics program has been an important part of A.I.D.'s portfolio in the 1980s. With the concern over the domestic drug problem and the Bush Administration's activism on this issue, A.I.D. has identified the program as a high priority. This expanded program consists of four parts: alternative development and income substitution, macro-level economic assistance, narcotics awareness and education, and Administration of Justice. Although the Andean region will be the major focus for these programs in FY 1991, projects also will be implemented in other parts of South America, Central America, the Caribbean and Asia.

The FY 1991 A.I.D. anti-narcotics budget will be $224.4 million, primarily in ESF funds. Alternative development, income substitution and macro-level economic assistance will account for $221.4 million, compared to $43.8 million in FY 1990.

Colombia, Bolivia and Peru will receive $208.9 million in ESF. The allocation of these funds will will depend on each country's counter-narcotics and economic adjustment efforts. The Northwest Frontier Area Development project in Pakistan will receive $7.5 million, and the Narcotics Awareness and Control project in Afghanistan will be funded at $5 million in ESF assistance.

Narcotics awareness and education projects will receive $3 million. Projects in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico and Paraguay will receive $2.4 million in DA funds, and Peru will receive $600,000 in ESF funds.

3. Program Elements that Promote Pluralism, Participatory Development and Political Freedom

Sustainable, broad-based economic development has always depended upon economic, political and social participation at all levels of society. Rather than a new priority, a donor-imposed concept or a condition of aid, participation is an evolutionary process, the value and stages of which we are beginning to understand more fully.

The linkages between economic, political and social participation are complex and mutually reinforcing. For example, economic participation leads to greater individual investment in the society, to the formation of associations between individuals and ultimately to greater political participation. At the same time, enhanced political freedom and pluralism facilitate competition, economic freedom and participation.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

In a nation founded on democratic principles, Americans sometimes take for granted the fundamental rights and freedoms they have enjoyed for more than 200 years. For people in much of the developing world, however, these rights our forefathers found to be self-evident are dreamed-of goals toward which they struggle.

Supported by foreign assistance legislation passed by Congress, A.I.D. helps the people of the developing world work toward individual rights and freedoms.

A.I.D. believes that the most effective method of institutionalizing democracy is through encouraging attitudes that enhance human rights and democratic initiatives at the grass-roots as well as the governmental level. These include the right to civil and political liberties, the right of citizens to participate in governing themselves, the right to travel freely within and outside one's country, and the right of citizens to associate in political, economic and religious activities.

By educating people about their rights, A.I.D. seeks to improve the human rights atmosphere in the developing world.

For example, the Leadership Role Awareness for Women in Southern Thailand project is designed to address the problem of rural women's ignorance of their legal rights. The women also are encouraged to seek roles as leaders.

Under the project, women in the Songkla-Haad Yai area receive instruction in their villages on everyday legal issues and are taught how to develop their roles as village leaders. A pamphlet outlining their legal rights was printed as a reference. The women are then able to share what they learn with other residents of their villages.

A.I.D. has encouraged democratic initiatives and respect for human rights by providing support for labor unions, cooperatives, credit unions and local organizations, as well as special initiatives that promote human rights, strengthen legislative bodies and judicial administrations, and support free and fair elections. These activities, as well as many others, support opportunities to build institutional capacity and increase citizen awareness of and participation in the political process, irrespective of the form of that participation.

In FY 1991, A.I.D. will continue with this approach by assisting indigenous efforts to develop the capacity for effectively administering justice in the Latin American and Caribbean region. In the Asia, the Near East and Europe, a new emphasis and additional resources are being placed on the relationship between "open markets and open societies." These activities will principally focus upon a triad of democratic initiatives: strengthening the judiciary, the legislature and the ability to conduct free and fair elections. In Africa, special emphasis will continue to be placed on efforts to safeguard basic human rights and persuade governments to respect them, as well as on the development of a regional judicial project. In FY 1991, support for institutions that foster adherence to human rights and the democratic process will continue through such projects as the regional Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, the U.S.-based International Foundation for Electoral Systems and the Asia and Near East Regional Human Rights project. Funding for human rights and democratic initiatives is estimated at $15 million in FY 1991.

CENTRALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

Central bureau programs complement, support, and are integrated with A.I.D.'s overseas programs. They are a conduit for accessing the research and service capabilities of the U.S. scientific community, universities, the U.S. private sector, private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), and other institutions in addressing the problems of the developing world. These programs enable field missions and regional bureaus to obtain technical expertise in priority areas.

For FY 1991, the proposed level for central programs is $428,953,000. This consists of:

-- $315,703,000 for the Bureau for Science and Technology (S&T);
-- $16,900,000 for the Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE);
-- $57,000,000 for the Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance (FVA);
-- $25,630,000 for the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination (PPC);
-- $11,162,000 for the Office of the Science Advisor (SCI); and
-- $2,558,000 for the Office of International Training (OIT).

Other central programs are discussed separately: the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad; International Disaster Assistance; Housing Guaranty program; and P.L. 480 Food for Peace.

In addition, the Minority Resource Center (MRC) of the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) helps to increase the participation of economically and socially disadvantaged (including women-owned) businesses in A.I.D.-financed activities. A.I.D.'s mandate involves the enhancement of opportunities for the participation of small, minority, and women-owned firms, as well as Historically Black Colleges and Universities, universities with more than 40% Hispanic student bodies, and minority-controlled private and voluntary organizations. Annual contracting goals are established for the Agency. To achieve these goals, the Agency's Project Early Alert System is used to review proposed contracting actions to identify areas of potential participation by Gray Amendment entities, which includes all the entities noted above. Workshops, seminars, and conferences are also conducted to increase awareness of contracting opportunities for qualified entities. The MRC maintains the A.I.D. Consultant Registry Information System (ACRIS), a database to match Agency requirements with the expertise of appropriate small and disadvantaged firms, and recently completed the Directory of Gray Amendment and Related Resources.

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The central bureaus and offices cooperate with regional programs to achieve broad-based and sustainable economic growth, to develop human capacity to enable all citizens to benefit from economic progress, and to promote democratic pluralism. Accomplishing these goals depends on the adaptation, institutionalization, and dissemination of technological change and the mobilization of the U.S. and developing country private sectors. A.I.D.'s investment in research and technology has been directly responsible for innovations that have had and will continue to have a significant impact on the economic and social progress of developing countries. Programs which encourage private enterprise development and stimulate competitive markets are vital to the Agency's efforts to promote self-sustaining economic growth. In support of these programs, the A.I.D. Research Advisory Committee (RAC), composed of scientists from academia, the private sector, and non-profit organizations, advises the Agency on stimulating and utilizing scientific breakthroughs, strengthening the research process in developing countries, and maintaining quality A.I.D. research by periodic reviews of research programs, policies, and practices.

Central bureau programs, through partnerships with PVOs and cooperative development organizations (CDOs), foster sustainable self-help efforts at the community level, often in areas not reached by other assistance agencies. These organizations provide a direct channel for people-to-people projects that broaden the participation of citizens in developing countries in the social and economic decisions that affect their daily lives. U.S. PVOs offer training, technical assistance and support to local affiliates and community groups to enhance their capability to carry out technically sound, effective projects, which enable them to have greater impact and to become more integrated into national development efforts.

On the domestic front, PVOs have played an important role in fostering U.S. public understanding and support for development assistance efforts designed to tackle the problems of hunger and poverty throughout the developing world. Through A.I.D.'s Biden-Pell Development Education program, PVOs are supported in their efforts to convey to the millions of Americans whose interests they represent, the links which bind U.S. security and economic prosperity to the development needs of the Third World. A.I.D. also provides administrative support to the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, an independent citizens' group that advises the A.I.D. Administrator on substantive issues of concern to both A.I.D. and U.S. non-profit development organizations.

BROAD-BASED AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Many centrally funded programs assist in the promotion of economic growth, especially through activities which help increase incomes while encouraging sound use of the environment and natural resources. Many developing countries have mortgaged their future by consuming their natural resource base to stress present day economic growth without considering future returns. Ongoing and new A.I.D. programs will promote growth through sound environmental management and maintenance of the natural resource base.

Increasing Incomes

Programs to increase incomes are focused on five primary areas: agricultural technologies; microenterprises; private sector development; improved policy and market environments; and energy development.

Agricultural Technologies. The engine of growth in the predominantly rural societies of developing countries is agriculture. To increase the returns to agricultural producers and marketers, central bureaus support development of a wide range of technologies to increase the productivity and sustainability of agriculture.

Technology development is integral to the central collaborative research support program (CRSP) under Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act. U.S. land grant institutions are involved with national and international organizations in research and development activities which continue to make genetic improvements in animals and food crops, including disease- and insect-resistant varieties. U.S. and developing country institutions have a continuing interest in maintaining relationships in research, education, and extension for their mutual benefit.

A.I.D. supports innovative systems of agricultural technology transfer. Integrated communication systems using media, extension visits and farmer feedback have rapidly increased the use of known technologies such as: improved land preparation and varieties to double rice yields in the Comayagua province of Honduras; integrated pest management to prevent significant losses in tomato crops in Honduras; corrected methods and doses of pesticides in Jordan; and improved land preparation and pest management to increase the quality and yield of the potato crop in Huaraz, Peru.

The A.I.D.-supported "Fertilizer Center" has developed and promoted low-cost indigenous phosphorous fertilizer in 15 developing countries. Low-cost biological nitrogen usage was emphasized in the Philippines by another central project that developed high quality inoculum for leguminous crops.

A recent research breakthrough in the control of fish reproduction could lead to large scale hatchery development to produce more and cheaper protein for several developing countries, especially in Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

A.I.D. will give greater emphasis to the production and marketing of higher value horticultural crops, which can be grown more profitably than basic grains and generate new jobs. Through a centrally-funded project, A.I.D. will assist in the development of an agricultural marketing project in Nepal to prepare for a shift toward growing high-value crops in the hill regions. A.I.D. will promote the use of home gardens to increase household incomes and to improve nutrition.

Winrock International, in cooperation with the Center for PVO/University Collaboration in Development, the Seed Technology Laboratory at Mississippi State University, and the Peace Corps, will continue to refine and transfer on-farm seed production technology and practices to small farmers in the Gambia and Senegal. Under the Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA) Integrated Maize Production project in the Ivory Coast, corn yields from hybrid varieties should double, farmer incomes should triple, and corn production should more than meet the demands of the country's animal feed industry, thereby permitting corn exports to neighboring countries.

Through work conducted by Appropriate Technology International (ATI), A.I.D. has funded the development of several technologies that assist small farmers. For example, many small farmers in West Africa supplement their incomes and food supplies by raising vegetables during the dry season. ATI has developed a low-cost, high-volume, foot-operated irrigation pump that will be commercially manufactured and sold to small growers in Mali and Cameroon. Using this treadle pump, farmers can irrigate a plot of land in less than one-third the time required to manually irrigate the same area.

A.I.D. is one of the principal donors to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), which supports eleven international research centers in developing countries around the world. Research at these centers has been immensely successful in developing new varieties of rice and wheat, descendants of which are planted in vast areas of the developing world. The centers also have been increasingly successful in improving other crops. A biological control method for cassava mealy bug has saved cassava production in large areas of Africa. A recent cross with a disease-resistant banana may improve resistance of the plantain to a disease hitherto virtually uncontrollable except by chemical methods. Improved natural resistance to several key livestock diseases also is being studied. Sustainability of production will be an increasingly important consideration in future research of the centers.

Under the Program in Science and Technology Cooperation (PSTC), research is continuing in tissue culture research, genetic variation, and recombinant microbiology to enhance food crops, improve drought tolerance, and enhance resistance to disease, insecticides, and herbicides. Biochemical growth regulation in plants and animals is being studied, as well as the chemical aspects of natural pesticides from plants, biological nitrogen fixation, integrated aquaculture systems, and special characteristics of soils.

The A.I.D.-Israeli Cooperative Development Program supports the delivery of Israeli technical assistance and training to address a broad range of developing country assistance requirements for which Israeli experience, technology, and expertise are particularly well-suited. Israeli expertise has the potential to be of significantly greater assistance to developing countries' efforts to achieve accelerated food production, improved natural resource management, and rural and community development.

Microenterprises. Despite public policy biases that in many cases favor larger, more capital-intensive industries, most new non-agricultural employment opportunities in developing countries are generated by self-employment, small businesses, and microenterprises. A recent evaluation of microenterprise programs found that A.I.D.

activities are having a direct impact on the poor and have had success in bringing in women entrepreneurs. The evaluation also noted more success with for-profit rather than socially oriented programs.

The Administrator has appointed the Advisory Committee on Microenterprise Development to assist in developing guidelines for the Agency's microenterprise program. Committee members are drawn from the private and volunteer community, banking, business, and academia; they have first hand experience in microenterprise programs for different areas of the world.

In FY 1990, A.I.D. will implement a new project, Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector (IRIS), that builds upon the work of Hernando de Soto. The project will identify how the informal sector functions and define the institutional reforms needed to facilitate market-led economic growth. The important role of women in the informal sector and the legal and institutional constraints they face in expanding their contribution to a growing national product will be explicitly addressed in IRIS. The Cameroon, Philippines, and Guatemala are likely to be the first target countries.

Other central programs assist mission projects that serve very small firms, generally owned or operated by one person, in various ways: advising local intermediaries on how to provide effective credit and non-financial assistance to microentrepreneurs, e.g., the Dominican Republic; guiding local research and surveys of informal financial markets, e.g., Bangladesh; and creating training curricula and teaching materials to upgrade the staffs of local microenterprise promotional institutions, e.g., the Philippines, Kenya, Senegal, and Indonesia.

Under the Growth and Equity through Microenterprise Investments and Institutions (GEMINI) project, A.I.D. is carrying out long-term research on growth patterns in the microenterprise sector that will make policy formulation more effective. GEMINI is initiating action research to demonstrate improved methods of assisting microenterprises, such as industry-specific assistance, credit program expansion, and the use of alternative institutional arrangements. A significant part of the GEMINI research program will focus on gender-based constraints.

Under an A.I.D. partnership grant, TechnoServe will continue to help farmers in Kenya to organize and operate their own milk processing and marketing operation. Through a simple process involving introduction of a culture and cooking on a wood stove, the farmers produce a yogurt-like product that is marketed at street stalls, in schools, and clinics. In Ghana, TechnoServe will assist 10,000 farmers in a program to expand the palm oil sector, which in addition to stimulating village economies and providing job opportunities for women, will ease the pressure to cut natural forests for fuel.

Other centrally-funded programs also provide assistance to microenterprises. Through a grant to ACCION International, credit will be provided to thousands of microentrepreneurs, including market vendors, shop owners, and small manufacturers, in Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Guatemala. In Togo, Catholic Relief Services will work through micro-producer trade associations to provide technical and management training to local artisans, including blacksmiths, carpenters, and welders.

A.I.D. and the Peace Corps are jointly sponsoring microenterprise skills training in Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Mali, Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Fiji, and Western Samoa for volunteers and their counterparts, to alert them to local small business opportunities and resources to help the entrepreneurs they serve.

Private Sector Development. The privatization and divestiture program continues to foster the economic growth of productive, job-producing indigenous private enterprises in developing countries. Privatization allows governments to reduce their deficits by ending the costly subsidies they pay to keep inefficient parastatals afloat. Privatization also increases the quality of goods and services available in the market and the responsiveness of producers to consumer needs and demands.

Efficient financial markets are indispensable to the pursuit of broad-based economic growth. In countries as diverse as Gambia, Indonesia, and Guatemala the Financial Sector Development project (FSDP) is a resource for A.I.D. field missions to help meet the credit needs of small business entrepreneurs, develop equity markets to allow for a wider ownership of businesses, and reform the policy and regulatory environment. Through the project, A.I.D. has provided support to Morocco, whose authorities are seeking to build a mini stock market; to Pakistan, who is restructuring its financial sector; and to the Honduran banking sector.

The mandate of the Private Sector Revolving Fund/Guarantee Authority (PSRF/GA) is two-fold: to increase credit to small businesses--a market often overlooked by many financial institutions--and to effect permanent improvements in the lending practices of developing country financial institutions.

PSRF also uses it guarantee authority in other ways. For example, recently implemented was a $5 million "forfaiting" facility which promotes imports of U.S. products by certain developing countries by guaranteeing a portion of the trade finance notes. The PSRF also has provided lending for start up of a venture capital company. In FY 1991, guarantee arrangements in some or all of the following areas will be developed: equipment leasing operations for small business; mobilizations of local currencies for financial institutions interested in expanding small business credit; and wholesale marketing or syndication of a standardized small business loan guarantee through selected banks in developing countries.

The PSRF now has loan obligations in excess of $65 million and loan guarantees of $25 million (U.S. Government contingent liabilities). During fiscal year 1991, the PSRF anticipates $125 million in guarantee authority, based on A.I.D. contingent liability totaling $62.5 million.

In FY 1990, A.I.D. will help establish and test a pro bono private sector technical advisory service consisting of Wall Street investment bankers, commercial bankers, and attorneys specialising in more advanced financial and capital market transactions and make them available quickly to missions and host country governments and institutions.

Policy and Market Environments. A.I.D. seeks to improve the policy environment for private enterprises and to strengthen host country decision-making processes, organisation, and management to improve the implementation of policy change. Through these changes, A.I.D. hopes to expand opportunities for the rural and urban poor which will reward those who are prepared to take risks and show initiative. A.I.D.'s development experience has shown that a country's reliance on competitive market forces and open trading systems is the most effective way to achieve sustained growth over a broad range of economic sectors. To this end, the results of A.I.D. research into the obstacles of economic growth are used in the design, adaptation, and implementation of growth oriented economic policies and in policy dialogue with host country officials.

Some centrally funded programs are designed to improve and supplement economic expertise, U.S. or host country. The International Center for Economic Growth capitalizes on the idea that developing countries find the experiences of their counterparts are more relevant in solving economic and social problems than those of developed contries. A contract with a consortium led by Harvard Institute for International Development has led workshops in the areas of political economy of policy reforms, etc., as well as advising host country governments on macroeconomic policy reforms. In FY 1990, a new cooperative agreement with the Institute for Policy Reform will provide A.I.D. with economic and policy analyses of country specific or global issues concerning natural resources, conservation, and the sustainability of agricultural production.

The Agricultural Policy Analysis project focuses on increasing knowledge and understanding of developing country decision-makers about how key economics policies affect agricultural and rural development. The project provides assistance in the design, evaluation, and implementation of projects and studies in the Philippines, Pakistan, Egypt, Yemen, Zaire, Niger, Cameroon, Guatemala, Honduras, and Ecuador. Collaborative research programs encompass the impact of economic adjustment programs, natural resource use, international trade issues, and the political dynamics of policy making. In-country training provides valuable hands-on experience for developing country analysts to appreciate the impacts of free market policies.

By focusing on the effects of subsidised credit, the role of transaction costs, the need for savings mobilisation, and the effects of macro-financial policies, A.I.D. promotes policies and institutional changes to stimulate rural savings and increase access to financial services in Bangladesh, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Niger, the Philippines, and Zaire.

The A.I.D. centrally supported International Voluntary Services (IVS) Agricultural Program in Ecuador is helping to form cooperatives and other farmers' associations and to increase small farmer access to credit, markets, and extension services. The program includes the improvement of marketing links, marketing information, quality control, and packaging of agricultural products.

A series of impact evaluations has shown that adopted policy reforms must be accompanied by a host of structural changes (bureaucratic, legal, institutional), as well as long-term commitment by the host government. Policy implementation will be addressed under the new FY 1990 Implementing Policy Change project. Pilot activities in Guinea and Uganda, funded by the Africa Economic Policy Reform Program, are providing valuable "field laboratory" experience for this new project.

The Agricultural Marketing Improvement Strategies (AMIS) project provides research and technical assistance to diagnose marketing system constraints and pilot test innovations to reduce or eliminate marketing constraints. The Women in Development (WID) program is funding a study through this project to explore the roles and functions of women in marketing systems and to explore how marketing system changes affect women.

Energy Development. Economic expansion in many developing countries is constrained by the lack of energy resources, particularly electric power generating capacity. The development of cost-effective indigenous energy sources reduces dependence on imported oil and serves as a means of increasing broad-based income opportunities.

A.I.D. attempts, through policy reform and institutional development, to mobilize private sector capital for energy development. A centrally-funded A.I.D. seminar and follow-on technical assistance in the Philippines resulted in the adoption of comprehensive rules and regulations to allow private companies to participate in the electric power sector, and has enabled the National Power Corporation to begin construction of the first build-operate-transfer (BOT) power plant in any A.I.D.-assisted country. In Costa Rica, technical assistance provided under a centrally funded activity created conditions for implementation of an executive decree that allows the private sector to sell power to the national grid. The first Costa Rican sugar mill to test the concept, El Viejo, sold excess power to the grid during the spring of 1989.

A.I.D. also assists host country governments to develop and implement realistic energy price reform, thus enhancing the financial viability of utilities and creating incentives for end-use energy strategies and for the development of alternative energy sources.

A.I.D. coordinates the use of U.S. Government resources by private U.S. firms seeking involvement with the energy and power systems of developing countries. A new Private Sector Energy Development study fund will share the cost of feasibility and other pre-construction project development activities with U.S. private sector developers of private energy projects. A.I.D. promotes the commercialization of energy research in

India by providing financial and institutional support to joint venture consortia consisting of Indian researchers and private entrepreneurs, often including U.S. partners. Other A.I.D. countries have initiated or are considering this concept.

A.I.D. will support the development of *analytic tools* to identify technically, financially, and economically sound biomass energy projects and to tell how best to use the surplus power from such biomass-fueled power generation. A.I.D. also funds research in biomass resources and conversion technology, emphasizing improved, renewable production and the efficient use of woody biomass (especially fast-growing trees) and tropical grasses (including cane and bamboo) for fuels.

A.I.D. will help to identify *site-specific* bankable applications of renewable energy, including photovoltaics for vaccine refrigeration, wind farms, and improved cookstoves. Cogeneration opportunities in sugar factories and the use of sugar for the production of ethanol will be explored.

The assessment and development of *innovative and environmentally sound* energy technologies such as oil shale-to-power, municipal waste-to-energy, fluidized-bed combustion, and hydro-, wind and solar energy sources will be initiated in developing countries. In India, technology innovation will be accelerated by performing prefeasibility studies for integrated coal-gasification combined-cycle technology.

To overcome the lack of energy resources constraining economic expansion and the lack of highly trained individuals in the energy area, the Agency administers formal *energy training* programs for individuals from less developed countries. The primary focus is to expand the benefits of energy projects being financed by A.I.D. in approximately 35 countries.

Sustaining the Environment and Natural Resources

Overexploitation and degradation of the environment is fast becoming a major development challenge. One mechanism A.I.D. is using is the Debt for Development Initiative to fund *debt-for-nature swaps*, which cancel a portion of a country's total debt burden in exchange for increased support of natural resource conservation. There is one ongoing debt-for-nature project in Madagascar. In another, the World Wildlife Fund will identify areas that warrant environmental protection and develop institutions to design and manage the conservation programs.

A.I.D. plays a leadership role by first *raising awareness* and understanding of the linkages between environmental degradation and economic growth opportunities. With an understanding of these linkages and a solid base of knowledge and information, policies may be formulated in all sectors that will minimize environmental degradation and assure resources are used in a rational and sustainable fashion. In the agriculture sector, for example, a broad range of natural resource policy issues are being studied under the Agricultural Policy Analysis project.

Since 1900, more than half of the world's *tropical forests* have been lost, primarily through conversion to agricultural uses to meet the food needs of ever growing human populations. Forest destruction, particularly in the humid tropics, poses a special set of threats to both the countries involved and to the world as a whole. Developing countries are experiencing decreased agricultural productivity, fuelwood shortages, increased flooding, severe soil erosion and consequent siltation of dam reservoirs, and loss of habitats for native plant and animal species. The world as a whole is threatened by the loss of an important sink for greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide that may result in global climate changes and subsequent changes in agroclimatic zones, human settlement, etc.

A.I.D.'s new initiative to halt tropical deforestation will be a three-pronged program aimed at policy change; research, technology, and information transfer; and institutional strengthening within those countries with large humid tropical forests and most rapid deforestation rates. The Natural Resources Policy and Training project will develop and test methods of economic analysis to express the true economic value of natural resources in order to persuade governments that environmental policy reform and policy reform in other sectors, such as land tenure, are reasonable and worthwhile.

The Agency supports improved cultivation methods and land-use practices to reduce soil erosion and destruction of plant and animal habitat. A.I.D. is developing research strategies for improved multi-purpose tree development with 32 institutions in the Asia and Near East region and is undertaking reforestation programs in 10 countries, while at the same time seeking more intensive and sustainable use of existing agricultural lands. Utilizing technologies from the Soils Management CRSP, low-input technologies are being introduced to permit permanent, highly remunerative agriculture in the fragile humid tropics of the Amazon. A.I.D. is also translating resource management strategies into opportunities for employment and income by increasing production of marketable wood and use of non-wood forest products.

In the energy area, improved efficiency and conservation represent the cheapest, quickest, and most important near-term responses to the potential threat of severe climatic change. A.I.D. has initiated a major efficiency project in Costa Rica that will be a model for other countries. The project will conduct a comprehensive assessment of the electricity sector, from generation through distribution to end uses, that will lead to recommendations aimed at leveraging practical investments in technical and institutional programs that would be less costly than additional electricity supply. To maximize the impact of its assistance on environmental initiatives, the Agency will begin expanding its efforts on end-use efficiency, conservation, and renewable energy to "key" developing countries that are major contributors of greenhouse gases.

The conservation of "biological diversity" is a specialized problem in the management of tropical forests, where more than half the world's species live. In the next 10 years, an estimated one million plant and animal species will disappear, which represents as much as 10% of the earth's total. This means the loss of genetic material that has great potential value for crop improvement, for disease and insect resistance, and as a source of pharmaceutical or industrial products. A.I.D. central programs are designed to maintain biological diversity by helping countries prepare development strategies that integrate conservation of biological resources into the development planning process.

Additional grass-roots efforts are being supported through programs with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) in Chiapas, Mexico and the Conservation Foundation's (CF) Tropical Forestry program. The considerable diversity of biological resources is being threatened by unplanned development in Chiapas, and the WWF program focuses on development of biological inventories, resolving land tenure problems, and environmental education. CF is implementing a forestry pilot project in Peru's Manu National Park aimed at ecologically sustainable and economically profitable forest management in an area where exploitation pressure is significant but not yet overwhelming.

A.I.D.'s environmental planning and management (EPM) program specifically supports country environmental profiles and environmental and natural resources management assessments that identify current trends, status of the information base, and opportunities for action. These profiles and assessments are designed to influence decision makers to take environmental concerns increasingly into account. They also represent a valuable means of strengthening host-country institutions and encouraging local participation through non-governmental organizations' involvement in the process.

Coastal zones are the world's most naturally productive ecosystems and are increasingly a major focus for tourism; but they are rapidly being degraded by upstream land-use practices and are also the preferred dumping sites for waste of all types. To permit development with minimal damage to the natural environment, A.I.D. is taking an integrated approach to coastal resource management (CRM) in Thailand, Sri Lanka, and Ecuador and deriving lessons in these countries for application in other A.I.D. countries.

Other central programs support integrated pest management, which promotes more effective use and reduced reliance on pesticides; information networks to expand access to new technologies and appropriate natural resource management practices; soil management and integrated agro-sylvo-pastoral systems to reduce chemical inputs in agriculture; and vector biology and control programs to implement integrated control of insect-transmitted diseases. The Development Strategies for Fragile Lands project helps developing countries prepare comprehensive strategies for sustainable production of food, income, and fuel on fragile lands, especially steep slopes and humid tropical lowlands. The Agency also is beginning to examine opportunities to address urban and industrial environmental pollution problems through more effective regulatory frameworks and environmentally sound technologies.

Through the Land Tenure Center (LTC), A.I.D. assists developing countries in Africa and the Latin America and Caribbean regions to formulate technical and policy solutions to tenure-related constraints to natural resource management. Studies conducted by LTC have shown that land and resource rights are key determinants of rural incomes and that inadequate tenure security can accelerate environmental degradation.

A growing awareness of the environment and natural resource problems prompted the A.I.D. Administrator to ask BIFAD to take the initiative in helping to mobilize U.S. universities and other resources. BIFAD's recently established Standing Committee on Sustainable Agriculture is assembling a national select committee on the global sustainability of agriculture and associated environmental issues. The select committee will guide the development of a national agenda which is likely to include education and public awareness, policy reform, research, and dissemination of proven interventions.

A.I.D. sponsors research in the atmospheric, marine, and earth sciences, including meteorology, hydrology, geology, seismology, and remote sensing for natural resource analysis and the better use and preservation of coastal zones. Research projects will contribute to the development of useful technologies for sustainable resource use.

HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Central programs aimed at developing human capacity focus on alleviating hunger, improving primary health care, and expanding access to quality basic education. Programs aimed at reducing population pressures contribute to developing human capacity while facilitating economic growth. A.I.D.'s participant training program also continues to be an important means to developing human resources in the Third World countries.

Alleviating Hunger

Alleviating hunger is fundamental to the development of human capabilities. Chronic hunger and malnutrition affect the lives of some 700 million people in the developing world. The chronically hungry comprise up to 60% of the population in the poorest countries.

Concern for famine and hunger is the raison d'etre of Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act and the work of BIFAD. In addition to appropriate policies and technologies to alleviate hunger, human and institutional resources are needed to make them effective. Under Title XII, U.S. land grant institutions provide training and expertise to develop the planning capability, management capacity, research competency, and personnel in sufficient numbers at all levels needed for agricultural development in the developing countries. These U.S. universities are involved in projects in more than 40 countries, as well as in 10 regional and 43 multiregional projects. Through the WID program, the Agency has agreements with Title XII universities to research ways in which women farmers can gain easier access to credit and expand their agricultural outputs. Another Title XII activity involves researching how to increase women's participation in nontraditional income-generating activities.

A.I.D.'s central programs seek to alleviate hunger by increasing food crop, livestock, and fisheries production through technical innovations that lead to improved varieties and production practices; by reducing post-harvest losses and other processing, distribution, and marketing inefficiencies; and by improving the quality and diversity of food available at the household level. Adequate diets are critical at every stage of human development as well as to sustained economic development. Malnourished children do not become participating and contributing members of society.

Greater emphasis will be placed on improving access by the malnourished poor to the available food supply by: (1) combining food technology and private sector expertise with community development strategies to yield affordable and sustainable local food and food delivery systems accessible to the poor in rural and urban settings; (2) expanding community and household gardening outreach programs; (3) promoting the cultivation and consumption of vitamin and mineral rich vegetables; (4) improving the distribution of nutritious foods within the household through well-designed and targeted messages based on family lifestyles, consumption patterns and work roles; and (5) improving food and nutrition monitoring methodologies to better determine the context of malnutrition.

A.I.D. undertakes research to develop plants and animals that are more productive while being resistant to disease, pests, and stresses caused by drought and low nutrient levels. A.I.D. also promotes efficient farming methods and appropriate agriculture technologies as a means to increase productivity. Examples of success include: development of improved common bean genotypes that incorporate low-cost nitrogen fertilization qualities and expand the harvest with minimal commercial inputs; development of disease, weed, and insect resistant varieties of sorghum, wheat, and peanuts for Asia and Africa (introduced in the United States as well); and development of a milkfish hatchery industry in Indonesia to replace dependence of aquaculture farmers on unreliable, natural sources of fingerlings.

Some of the research activities over the next two years include: undertaking field trials of 90 new lines of sorghum, millet, beans, cowpeas, wheat, and peanuts that are tolerant to environmental stress and have yields equal to or higher than current lines; developing a breed of hair sheep that is tolerant to heat and low levels of nutrition; developing two animal vaccines for improved livestock production; and introducing in Kenya and five other African countries dual-purpose goats with higher productive efficiency for milk and meat than native varieties.

A.I.D.'s central programs also promote improved processing, utilization, handling, storage, and marketing of agriculture and aquatic produce. Recently, A.I.D. assisted the fresh fruit and vegetable industries of Jordan, Niger, and Thailand with the introduction of "shrinkwrapping" to extend the shelf-life of perishables. Assistance to mango processors and marketers in Peru has improved the productivity of the mango growers and the profitability of their businesses. In Brazil, assistance has helped increase the number of seed producers from 10 to 700 and the land devoted to seed production from .2 million to 3.5 million hectares.

A.I.D. programs carry out research to develop more nutritious foods and alternative sources of food and to improve dietary practices and nutrient intake. They seek opportunities to improve diets through use of highly nutritious traditional and non-traditional foods, development of appealing new products, and improvement of existing food products that lack certain vitamins and minerals.

Through one central program the Agency has assisted the wheat milling industry in Egypt to introduce a new iron fortifier to reduce chronic iron deficiency anemia. Cooperation with the International Agriculture Research Centers (IARCs) has resulted in the development and promotion of maize with improved protein qualities. Improved bean cultivars have been developed through access to new germplasm with disease and insect resistance.

A.I.D. has helped several Latin American governments to develop national plans for upgrading the nutritional quality of staple foods with a program to survey and identify the prevalence of vitamin A deficiency. Assistance in assessing the regulatory climate in Togo, Egypt, and Mali has resulted in expanding the role of the private sector in food marketing in these three countries.

Upcoming central activities include: developing food products from peanuts and soybeans (e.g., peanut-based cheese spread, peanut enriched noodles, soybean-textured enriched meat products, and soybean-based dairy product substitutes) which improve the nutritional value of human foods and animal feeds in Thailand, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, India, Uganda, and Burkina Faso; introducing staple food fortification processing in Bangladesh, Niger, Bolivia, and Haiti; introducing a parboiled, high nutrient sorghum food product (SORIZ) as a rice substitute in Mali; and in Kenya, Nigeria, Malawi, Swaziland, Guatemala, Jamaica, and Mexico, studying means to improve dietary practices for mothers, adolescent girls, and infants including intra-household food allocation practices and procedures for the improvement of weaning practices.

Improving Primary Health Care

A.I.D. is continuing its strong commitment to improving child survival and maternal health for two important reasons.

First, despite progress toward increasing life expectancy in recent years, the health of the majority of people in most developing countries remains poor. In many countries, life expectancy does not exceed 55 years, 20% of children die before the age of five, and millions suffer from chronic, debilitating illnesses. Each year approximately 14 million infants and children die in the developing world from diarrhea, measles, whooping cough, tetanus, malaria, acute respiratory infections and related diseases. Undernutrition affects nearly 30% of all children in the developing world and is a contributing factor in 60% of all child deaths.

But equally important, A.I.D.'s efforts to address these problems are succeeding, both in delivering current technologies to those in need and in developing new and improved technologies. Centrally funded services support field programs that are increasing immunization of children against such common killers as measles, and improving the chances of children surviving multiple bouts with diarrheal disease. Globally, immunization coverage has reached impressive levels: 66% for the third dose of polio and diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus (DPT); 72% for immunization against tuberculosis (BCG); and 59% for measles.

Dehydration from diarrhea remains one of the major killers in developing countries. A.I.D. works with international organizations such as the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund to develop national programs, produce oral rehydration salts (ORS), communicate health messages to communities, and support research on new vaccines and better delivery mechanisms. Through these efforts, we have seen impressive progress. In 1989, about 60% of developing country populations had access to a trained provider of ORS; 330 million ORS packets were produced; and more than 300 million childhood diarrhea cases received some form of oral rehydration therapy. In Egypt alone it is estimated that between 1984 and 1986 approximately 75,000 child deaths from diarrhea were averted as a result of these health technologies.

Operations research carried out under the Primary Health Care project has been used to make improvements in child survival programs in the Philippines, Pakistan, and Zaire in such diverse areas as treatment of pneumonia, supervision of health workers, and nutritional counseling. National surveys now completed in a number of countries are letting policy makers assess progress and understand some of the underlying determinants of improved child health.

According to recent estimates, 50% or more of all infant mortality is really neonatal mortality (death in the first month of life). To reduce neonatal mortality, A.I.D. promotes birth spacing, child bearing during the safest part of a woman's reproductive life, prenatal and postnatal care, nutritional improvements for women, immunizations of women to prevent neonatal tetanus, and safe delivery practices.

Current measles vaccination programs are preventing some 1.3 million deaths annually, but measles is still killing 1.5 million children each year, many of whom are under nine months old--an age group not protected by currently used vaccines. However, new strains of measles vaccine have been shown effective at six months in trials supported by A.I.D. in Mexico and Haiti. The World Health Organization (WHO) has announced that it plans to include the new measles vaccine in its expanded programs in immunization worldwide.

Several activities are under way to promote breastfeeding and improve weaning practices. The Agency also promotes the fortification of staple processed foods with iron and vitamin A and the distribution of these as supplements to reduce anemia and nutritional blindness.

Association has been made between reduced severity of measles and diarrhea episodes with vitamin A interventions; however, the methods for providing vitamin A require evaluation and study to determine appropriateness, cost-effectiveness, and sustainability. A.I.D. plans to convene three international seminars focusing on these issues with a view towards developing a consensus in the public health community with respect to vitamin A delivery. A.I.D. will also continue to fund Helen Keller International, which provides vitamin A technical support to other PVOs.

A.I.D. plans to establish a Child Survival Internship program in FY 1990 for PVOs currently implementing A.I.D.-supported Child Survival projects to provide up-to-date technical and managerial training in child survival through a recognized U.S. school of public health.

A major research effort is under way to develop a malaria vaccine in response to the resurgence of the disease. Research has yielded significant scientific advances and provided new insights for continued progress.

Reducing the deaths and incapacitation caused by polio has been the singular aim of the Rotary Foundation's Polio Plus campaign--an extraordinary expression of private sector support for child survival. Launched in 1985, this entirely private sector initiative works hand in hand with public sector health providers by providing polio vaccine and creating public awareness through supporting social mobilization activities. A.I.D. awarded Rotary a $6 million, five-year grant, with Rotary promising to raise $78 million. To date, Rotary has pledges totaling over $230 million, with actual cash contributions of over $120 million. The program is working in 82 countries, has supplied over 700 million doses of polio vaccine, and has mobilized over 30,000 volunteers.

Central programs seek to improve, adapt, and lower the cost of basic health technologies. For example, A.I.D. supported the development of non-reusable syringes to reduce the risk of infection in immunization programs. One of these new syringes with a non-reusable hypodermic needle has been identified among 1989's greatest achievements in science and technology by Popular Science.

A.I.D. promotes research in biotechnology and immunology in human and animal systems, including recombinant microbiology, monoclonal antibodies, and related immunological techniques for better and more rapid diagnosis, immunotherapy, vaccine development, and related health applications. Research is focused on developing more heat-stable vaccines; such vaccines would eliminate the need for the cold chain, a major constraint to immunization services in developing countries. Research is also conducted on the biological control of mosquito and snail vectors of human pathogens.

Improving health awareness in the general public is also a means to reduce the incidence of disease. A.I.D. has tackled this problem with programs of health communication and marketing and has been a leader in this field.

Through participation in a dialogue with host country officials on health policies, A.I.D. seeks to improve the efficiency, equity and scope of national health programs. The privatization of Kenyatta National Hospital in Kenya has been undertaken in the past year as a result of feasibility demonstrations supported by A.I.D. In addition, A.I.D. has been instrumental in Kenya's introduction of user charges into its traditionally free government health system.

A.I.D. has provided worldwide leadership in the increased emphasis on acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention and control. A.I.D. is the major donor to the World Health Organization's Global Program on AIDS (WHO/GPA) and the largest supporter of bilateral programs, which are becoming increasingly important in meeting the needs of people in less developed countries. In several urban areas in Africa, over 15% of all adults are infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). In many African hospitals, up to 50% of adult medical inpatients have HIV infection. Globally, between 5 and 10 million people may be infected with HIV. Approximately 25% of these people will develop AIDS within five years of infection.

A.I.D.'s program gives highest priority to countries that already have widespread HIV infection, that are close to areas of high infection, or that have groups of people practicing high-risk behavior. A.I.D. programs also help to monitor the HIV/AIDS pandemic in individual countries, increase government and public awareness of the problem, and develop and implement AIDS prevention programs. A.I.D. also conducts applied research aimed at improving preventive measures, such as the use of peer educators to effect behavior change among people who practice high-risk behavior.

In FY 1990 A.I.D. will undertake a new initiative to combat narcotics abuse in the developing countries. The initiative is keyed to three findings: more information on drug abuse and its prevention is needed in many countries; local experts need training on the conduct of effective programs; and awareness programs, building upon models successfully developed by A.I.D. in the agriculture, education and health sectors, are essential to reducing in-country demand. The Agency will provide information and technical assistance in these areas and carry out research on more effective, country-level narcotics education programs.

Expanding Access to Quality Basic Education

Long-term sustainable economic growth is dependent on broad-based, quality education to improve the productive capability of the work force. In most developing economies, the lack of basic education and skills training impedes productivity and technological advances; lessens the chances for improvements in health, nutrition, family planning and agricultural productivity; and exacerbates the problem of unemployment. A significant number of children, particularly girls, is not receiving any type of basic education. Also, most children attending schools are receiving education of very poor quality due to inadequately trained teachers, a lack of textbooks and other instructional technologies, pedagogically weak teaching materials, and unattractive incentive systems for both teachers and students.

Providing quality basic education opportunities to all school age children is A.I.D.'s principal education sector objective. Underlying this objective are concerns for improving the quality and efficiency of existing education and training systems to deliver and sustain literacy and numeracy while increasing access for the poor, rural, and female segments of the population. The Agency is taking a lead role in preparations for the World Conference on Education for All in March 1990 through developing private and public awareness of the effort and through organizing major roundtables at the conference in key policy areas.

A.I.D. central programs support field missions in the development of educational planning and management tools, such as management information systems, and cost-effective learning technologies, such as radio education; the dissemination of the results of research for application world-wide; and the design and implementation of new bilateral education projects.

A central A.I.D. activity is strengthening the non-governmental education sector in Haiti to deal with such issues as education administration, management information systems, local financing, and teacher improvement. In Somalia, the A.I.D.-supported education sector assessment identified non-essential portions of the civil service, including posts in the education ministry; this has prompted a 10% reduction in central government employment. A.I.D. helps host countries to conduct comprehensive analyses of their education sectors and to identify key leverage points for improved efficiency. A.I.D.'s sector assessments have been used by the countries and other donors, such as the World Bank, as blueprints for systematic reform.

Activities over the next two years will include supporting education reforms designed to improve educational services and conducting research to reduce barriers to achieving universal, quality basic education, with special emphasis on increasing access for girls. Such activities are expected to be implemented in 20 countries representing all three regions. A.I.D. central programs provide technical collaboration and matching funds to missions in support of the female education initiative.

A.I.D. also will assist Jordan, Indonesia, Thailand, Burundi, Sri Lanka, Botswana, Mali, and others in making more efficient allocation and use of their educational resources, especially at the primary school level. The results of policy research on effective education are being compiled in a comprehensive data bank and through computer models to illuminate major policy choices for Latin American and Caribbean decision-makers. Policy seminars will be held in every region over the next several years. Through a centrally funded program, A.I.D. will train 150 education officials annually to strengthen their analytical, management, and operational skills. A special new focus on monitoring and evaluation will help countries track the educational impact of their improvement efforts and make needed mid-course corrections. Management information systems will be established in Mali and other countries just beginning major A.I.D.-assisted reforms.

The low literacy rate for females and other underserved groups is a major deterrent to the success of many development efforts. A.I.D. is building special emphases into basic education projects to address this problem through country-specific research, analysis, pilot-testing of incentives, alternative school organization, training, and new teaching methods. Over the next two years, the Agency will develop methodological tools to track and analyze the participation of underserved populations and implement at least three pilot projects to increase female participation in primary and junior secondary schooling. New Agency bilateral programs employing this centrally developed methodology in Mali and Malawi will begin that effort.

A.I.D. will continue its leadership role in developing and applying new methods and technologies for improving school quality. In collaboration with mission programs, a centrally funded program has supported national efforts at classroom improvement through "interactive radio" in Honduras, Costa Rica, Bolivia, and the Dominican Republic. To date, about half a million students are learning through interactive radio; improvements in learning outcomes are dramatic. Similar efforts will be extended to other countries in Latin America and Africa over the next two years. Research in Papua New Guinea on the use of radio to provide basic scientific literacy to students is resulting in the development of a new curriculum and teaching methodology adaptable worldwide. A new project will generate other practical steps for improving the quality of education at the classroom level. Factors such as the limited amount of time spent in teaching, unavailability of teaching materials, and rote copying instead of interactive practice will be documented and remedies developed.

Reducing Population Pressures

The consequences of rapid population growth are now more widely understood than they were even a decade ago. The damaging effect of rapid population growth on the health of mothers and children is particularly clear: maternal and infant mortality rise measurably with large numbers of births and with births too closely spaced. Rapid population growth exacerbates economic and environmental problems. The daunting challenges of reducing hunger in the developing world, providing basic services, expanding productive employment, increasing incomes, and managing the natural resource base are all made more difficult by high rates of population growth.

Surveys have shown that many couples want to space or limit their children and that they would use family planning services if such services were accessible. A.I.D.'s population assistance program emphasizes the right of each couple to choose the number and spacing of their children, the health benefits of family planning to mothers and children, and efforts to reduce abortion. The basic strategy of the A.I.D. program is to ensure the widespread availability of quality voluntary family planning services. Most developing countries now support the provision of voluntary family planning services for health or economic reasons and want population growth consistent with the growth of economic resources and productivity.

Use of family planning has led to unprecedented reductions in fertility in many countries. In Thailand, the average completed family size has declined from about seven children in 1965 to 2.1 children in 1987. In Indonesia, average completed family size has declined from 5.6 to 3.4 over the same period. In several African countries, great inroads have been made in family planning service delivery. New programs have been established in Uganda, Tanzania, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Guinea, and Mali.

A.I.D. emphasizes service delivery through the *private for-profit sector*. There are new partnerships with manufacturing plants, mining companies, pharmaceutical distributors, and others. For example, under the central Population Policy Initiatives project, Zimbabwe's largest medical aid society is now reimbursing its 155,000 members for family planning services provided by clinics of the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Program. Shifting these users of family planning from subsidized to self-supporting services will lessen the cost of providing services through the public sector, which currently serves about 90% of all users in Zimbabwe.

Centrally funded family planning service activities *over the next two years* will include: establishing 20 large multi-year family planning service delivery subprojects in sub-Saharan Africa and the Near East; launching six new contraceptive social marketing (CSM) programs, particularly in Africa; revising the long-range strategy for family planning service delivery in each region reflecting changing demographic trends, program needs, and improved contraceptive technology; and examining the relationship between family planning programs and HIV prevention programs.

Through presentations under the Resources for Awareness of Population Impacts on Development (*RAPID*) project and the Innovative Materials for Population Action (IMPACT) project, government decision makers have become increasingly aware of the effects of population growth on health and the environment. Over the past five years, dramatic shifts have occurred in the commitment of sub-Saharan African governments to population issues.

Over the next two years under centrally funded programs, A.I.D. intends to improve *population and family planning information* by completing demographic and health surveys in 15 countries (including Nigeria, Cameroon, Pakistan, Indonesia, and Morocco) and providing technical support to 20 countries (including Chad, Zaire, Tanzania, Yemen, and Pakistan) that are conducting national censuses. This assistance will be complemented by similar activities in other countries (such as the Philippines, Burundi, and Ivory Coast) funded by A.I.D. missions and regional bureaus. A.I.D. also will support activities in 12 countries (including Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, Tanzania, Malawi, Bolivia, and Peru) that increase the awareness of the links between population growth on the one hand and health, development, and environmental stability on the other hand.

A.I.D. continues to place high *priority on research* to acquire more effective, appropriate contraceptive methods and to design, implement, and evaluate cost-effective delivery systems. Substantial progress has been made in developing several new contraceptive methods. Further, A.I.D. continues to support natural family planning methods, including breastfeeding. Important guidelines have been developed on when breastfeeding can be considered a reliable method of contraception and on the use of appropriate contraceptives for lactating women.

Upcoming activities under centrally funded research programs include: obtaining the Food and Drug Administration approval to market the new long-acting NORPLANT implant and supply it to family planning programs; continuing research that is well under way on other contraceptive methods; demonstrating the feasibility and acceptability of family planning services in Africa; and emphasizing cost-recovery and sustainability of family planning programs in Latin America, Asia and the Near East.

A.I.D. contributes to strengthening the capability of developing country family planning institutions by training program personnel to manage population and family planning programs; to deliver effective family planning information and services through training of service providers at the management, medical, and community levels; and to conduct personnel training. Over the past two years, 27,000 managers, physicians, nurses, midwives, and community-level family planning workers have been trained in 60 countries; another 30,000 will be trained over the next two years.

In addition to training, A.I.D. will strengthen developing country family planning communications and promote innovative use of the mass media. It also will promote the involvement of the commercial private sector and encourage informed choice of family planning options through information, education, and communications (IEC) programs. Over 150 communications subprojects employing various media, from television and radio drama, to magazine novels and popular songs, have successfully delivered social messages, relating to responsible parenthood and the benefits of family planning, to millions of couples in all regions. Successful involvement of the commercial sector has resulted in over one million hours of free radio and television time, valued at four to seven times A.I.D.'s investment.

Over the next two years, A.I.D.'s central program will continue efforts to improve communications programs in over 40 countries through careful needs assessment, rigorous design of national IEC strategies, and application of optimal communications methods; and to promote informed choice of family planning options through specially designed training and IEC programs in 100 institutions in 50 developing countries.

Participant Training

The Participant Training Program is the Agency's most visible response to human resource development. Since 1944, more than 250,000 participants have received training in the United States and third countries in fields that increase productivity and self-sufficiency. While A.I.D. participants are primarily mid-level career managers and technicians from the public and private sectors, many former U.S.-trained A.I.D. participants have risen to positions of national leadership in their countries and are now influential in shaping future development policies.

Following the Agency's commitment in 1982 to expand the Participant Training Program, the number of participants trained in the United States has grown dramatically. In FY 1979, fewer than 6,000 participants were trained, of which 17% were women. In FY 1989, the number in training exceeded 19,500. Twenty-seven percent, or 5,271, of these participants were women. Both the number of U.S. trainees and the number of women in training are the highest to date.

Participants are jointly selected by A.I.D. and the host country. Training programs are designed to meet either the objectives of project-specific staff development programs or general training projects that broaden human resources in order to contribute to a country's development.

In FY 1989, academic (degree) training accounted for 51% (9,962 participants, of which 2,513 or 25% were women) of all training in the United States, while technical (non-degree) training constituted 49% (9,472, of which 2,758 or 29% were women) of the nearly 19,500 participants trained. Approximately 10% of all participants were enrolled in Ph.D. programs, 20% in Masters programs, and 21% in undergraduate programs. The Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region continues to emphasize training for the socially and economically disadvantaged; 75% of the academic trainees from LAC studied at the undergraduate level.

The fields of study of A.I.D. participants are diverse, with the heaviest concentration of participants in skill areas relating to specific development objectives: agriculture (24%), industry (23%), public administration (22%), and health and family planning (12%).

The Participant Training Program is geographically broad-based as well. In FY 1989, A.I.D. participants were trained throughout every state in the nation at over 1,000 facilities including over 600 four-year colleges and universities, and over 100 community colleges.

In both FY 1990 and FY 1991, the number of participants in U.S. training, including technical and academic programs, is expected to exceed 20,000.

The centrally funded Training Evaluation and Support Services (TESS) project provides vital links among missions, participants, and the American host community. TESS funds have been used to provide: grants to the National Association of Foreign Student Affairs, the Agency's principal link to the U.S. academic and international education community; grants to the National Council for International Visitors, the host of mid-winter community seminars which allow academic participants an important glimpse into American family and cultural life; funding for evaluation and follow-up activities; various workshops to educate contractors on the policies and directions of the Agency; and funding for a field service support agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to provide technical assistance to A.I.D. missions worldwide.

The Labor Organization Development project strengthens labor relations to help improve the economic status and welfare of workers in developing countries. This activity annually provides short-term training for approximately 80 officials involved with labor activities.

Entrepreneurs International, a private sector to private sector training initiative, provides free on-the-job training to participants to expand and improve their businesses and thus generate employment. Participants become familiar with American goods, services, and technology; an outgrowth of this training is continued U.S. commercial opportunities with the host country private sector.

A.I.D. now requires the use of the Training Cost Analysis (TCA) System in all Agency projects with participant training. By providing a standard format for cost proposals and reporting, A.I.D. is able to determine what activities should be included in the participant training process, who should be responsible for each part of the process, and the actual costs of the training project.

Pluralism

Consistent with the current worldwide movement to reemphasize democratic development through political participation, governmental decentralization and greater accountability, A.I.D. is exploring ways to expand its human rights and democracy program in FY 1991. It has become evident that an enhanced democratic environment is an important element in the achievement of greater social justice and more equitable economic growth.

In FY 1991 greater emphasis will be placed on programs designed to improve democratic processes and institutions and strong, independent legal systems. Central programs will support human and legal rights awareness activities, technical electoral assistance programs and research studies and seminars to analyze various aspects of democratic development, such as the relationship of private enterprise, economic growth and democracy in the developing world. In addition, a grant is planned for the study of judicial administration in a number of African countries in preparation for the possible establishment of a long-term African regional judicial center.

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
33.5	37.85*	23.0*

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

The Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) assists private, non-profit institutions which serve host-country citizens. These institutions are recognized as American by their founding or sponsorship by U.S. citizens and the active participation of Americans in their delivery of educational and medical services.

These institutions meet all or most of their operating expenses from tuition, fees, private contributions from U.S. and in-country sources, earnings from endowments, and the sale of services. ASHA grants help to build and renovate facilities, to purchase equipment and, in a few cases, to meet the costs of operating educational and medical programs.

Grants are awarded annually on a competitive basis following assessment of the qualifications of applicants and the merits of their proposals by experts from within and outside the Agency.

Program and Institutional Impact

The achievement of the United States' developmental and foreign policy goals is facilitated when others share American values. American-sponsored schools and hospitals overseas create opportunities for continuing relationships between Americans and citizens of other countries. By serving as study and demonstration centers for U.S. ideas and practices, they promote justice, democracy and respect for the individual, as well as private initiative, free inquiry and innovative approaches to problem-solving.

ASHA-financed buildings and equipment provide the physical infrastructure to strengthen institutional services and expand the numbers of knowledgeable, skilled and healthy individuals able to contribute to economic and social progress. Laboratory, library, classroom, clinical and dormitory buildings and medical and scientific equipment permit institutions to increase the numbers of students or patients served, to undertake research, introduce new courses, upgrade curricula, improve public health, and better diagnose and treat disease.

ASHA-assisted institutions educate future leaders and those already in the work force in a variety of disciplines essential to broad-based and sustained growth. These include agriculture, economics, business and public administration, medicine, nursing, public health, education, engineering and the arts and sciences. Their use and adaptation of American methods contributes to political, social and economic pluralism and to the training of persons who can communicate, share values and work with Americans in business, government, the sciences and other mutually beneficial endeavors.

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* Includes $3 million of convertible Polish zlotys for construction of the Zablocki Ambulatory Care Center at the American Children's Hospital, Krakow, Poland.

Accomplishments in 1989

In 1989, 77 American-sponsored schools and hospitals in 40 countries were undertaking ASHA-financed projects. These institutions annually educate over 200,000 students from more than 100 countries. They serve more than 4 million persons each year at hospitals which link patient services with medical education and research. Twenty-one (21) ASHA-assisted projects were completed in 1989. They are as follows:

-- Science laboratories at the American Collegiate Institute, Izmir, Turkey;
-- A college of nursing at the Bangkok Adventist Hospital in Thailand;
-- A center for social research and continuing education at Notre Dame University, Cotobato City, Philippines;
-- An educational training center for medical assistance at the Malamulo Hospital, Makwasa, Malawi;
-- Additional classrooms, laboratory and library facilities at the Tarsus American School in Turkey;
-- A health sciences building and nurses dormitory at the Ludhiana Medical Center in India;
-- Diagnostic and surgical facilities at the Nancy Fulwood Hospital at Sahiwal, Pakistan;
-- A library and computer center at Anatolia College, Thessaloniki, Greece;
-- A school of nursing at the Sanz Laniado Medical Center, Netanya, Israel;
-- Laboratories for chemistry, biology, physics and computer sciences at Robert College, Istanbul;
-- An outpatient and maternal-child health building at Tenwek Hospital, Bomet, Kenya;
-- Classroom, laboratory, library, and administrative facilities at the American University of Les Cayes in Haiti;
-- Diagnostic and patient care facilities at the Mother and Baby Hospital, Jerusalem;
-- Expansion of diagnostic and surgical facilities at Hospital de la Familia in Nuevo Progreso, Guatemala;
-- Classroom, laboratory, library and administrative facilities at the Sampedrana International School, San Pedro Sula, Honduras;
-- Expansion of the Blegen and Gennadius Libraries at the American School of Classical Studies, Athens;
-- Student housing at the Ohr Somayach College for Women, Jerusalem;

-- An expanded outpatient and ambulatory care surgical unit at the Shaare Zedek Medical Center, Jerusalem;
-- Maternal-child health and patient care facilities at Mugonero Hospital, Kibuye, Rwanda;
-- Renovation of a classroom and administration building and faculty housing at the Center for American Studies at Fudan University, Shanghai, China; and
-- Surgical and patient care facilities at the Sino-American Medical Center, Shanghai, China.

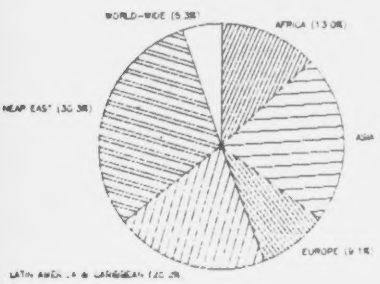
In addition, ASHA grants during 1989 played an important role in ensuring the survival of the American University of Beirut; assisting the medical education programs of Project HOPE and Project ORBIS in 25 countries; financing medical and scientific equipment to maintain the leadership role of the Hadassah Medical Center in health services and the Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute of Science in the natural sciences; continuing a program of exchanges in pediatric medicine between health professionals of Poland and the United States and financing construction of the Zablocki Ambulatory Care Center at the American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland.

Five Year Overview

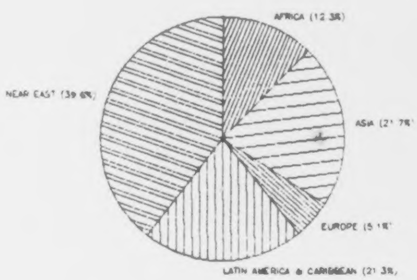
During Fiscal Years 1985-1989, ASHA made 206 grants totaling $172 million for the benefit of 90 institutions. Forty-seven million dollars (27%) assisted 41 institutions (45%) new to the program during that period. Newly assisted institutions are in Belize, Cameroon, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Haiti, India, Israel, Kenya, Korea, Lesotho, Micronesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The attached table provides information on ASHA grants by region, country and institution, with asterisks indicating first-time recipients during the five-year period.

The following charts show the distribution of ASHA grants and dollars over the five-year period.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS – FYs 1985–1989



DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS, FYs 1985–1989



Fiscal Year 1989 Program

Forty-two of 76 applicants were awarded grants totaling $33.5 million. Institutions receiving assistance and the amounts received are set forth in the attached table.

Fiscal Year 1990 Program

Grants will be awarded following an assessment of 92 applications. To merit assistance in an increasingly competitive environment, institutional objectives must be clearly congruent with Section 214 of the Foreign Assistance Act, ASHA program criteria must be met to a degree substantially greater than that required for establishing minimum eligibility for consideration and the grant proposal must strongly justify public investment on the basis of need, impact and cost-effectiveness.

Fiscal Year 1991 Program

A.I.D. requests $23 million for the ASHA program. Priority will be given to those institutions which best serve as study and demonstration centers for U.S. ideas and practices and which offer the greatest potential for developing human resources.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

GRANTS by REGION, COUNTRY, and INSTITUTION - FYs 1985-1989[1]
(in thousands of Dollars)

Country	Institution		FY'85	FY'86	FY'87	FY'88	FY'89	TOTALS
AFRICA			[3,290 +	2,900 +	3,545 +	3,125 +	3,472	= 16,332]
Botswana	Kanye Medical Center			800				800
	Maru a Pula School		425			125		550
			425	800	0	125	0	1,350
Cameroon	Central Hospital d Enongal	*	325	.	325			650
			325	0	325	0	0	650
Kenya	Outward Bound School	*				250		250
	Tenwek Hospital	*			500			500
	University of Eastern Africa	*					500	500
			0	0	500	250	500	1,250
Lesotho	Maluti Adventist Hospital	*					500	500
			0	0	0	0	500	500
Liberia	Cuttington University		600	700	720	300		2,320
			600	700	720	300	0	2,320
Malawi	Malamulo Hospital		700	550			350	1,600
			700	550	0	0	350	1,600
Zaire	Good Shepherd Hospital		550	850	800	900	550	3,650
	Institute de Kama	*					122	122
			550	850	800	900	672	3,772
Zambia	Macha Hospital	*			200			200
	Mwami Adventist Hospital		690					690
			690	0	200	0	0	890

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[1] DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS, ASHA ASSISTANCE HAS BENEFITTED 90 INSTITUTIONS. ASTERISKS (*) INDICATE 41 FIRST-TIME RECIPIENTS DURING THIS FIVE-YEAR PERIOD.

Country	Institution		FY'85	FY'86	FY'87	FY'88	FY'89	TOTALS
Zimbabwe	Simon Mazorodze Institute	*			1,000	1,550	1,450	4,000
			0	0	**1,000**	**1,550**	**1,450**	**4,000**
ASIA		[	4,510 +	3,950 +	6,930 +	8,475 +	5,630	= 29,495]
China	American Medical Center	*			1,000	2,000	750	3,750
	Center for Am.Studies-Fudan	*			2,000	2,000	250	4,250
	Nanjing Ctr. Chin/Am.Studies	*				700	300	1,000
			0	0	3,000	**4,700**	**1,300**	**9,000**
India	Dhamtari Hospital	*					800	800
	Kodaikanal Int'l School	*	300					300
	Ludhiana Medical College		500	500		500	450	1,950
	Vellore Medical College		500	450	700			1,650
	Woodstock School	*	110				350	460
			1,410	**950**	**700**	**500**	**1,600**	**5,160**
Korea	Chung Ang University	*		400				400
	Presbyterian Medical Center		400					400
	Soong Sil University		900					900
			1,300	**400**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,700**
Micronesia	Xavier High School	*		600		400		1,000
			0	**600**	0	**400**	**0**	**1,000**
Pakistan	Memorial Christian Hospital	*					800	800
	Nancy Fulwood Hospital	*		500		700	200	1,400
			0	**500**	**0**	**700**	**1,000**	**2,200**

Country	Institution		FY'85	FY'86	FY'87	FY'88	FY'89	TOTALS
Philippines	Angeles University	*		650				650
	Ateneo de Davao University		250				230	480
	Ateneo de Zamboanga Univ.	*	850			150		1,000
	De La Salle University					800		800
	Notre Dame de Marbel College	*			950			950
	Notre Dame University	*			850			850
	Saint La Salle University	*			250		250	500
	Xavier University					225		225
			1,100	650	2,050	1,175	480	5,455
Sri Lanka	Eastern Technical College	*			130			130
			0	0	130	0	0	130
Thailand	Bangkok Adventist Hospital		700		300			1,000
	Yonok College	*		850	750	1,000	1,250	3,850
			700	850	1,050	1,000	1,250	4,850
EUROPE	----------------------------------	[	1,675 +	1,350 +	1,525 +	1,250	+ 898	= 6,698]
Greece	American College of Greece			500				500
	American Farm School		475			250	298	1,023
	Am. School Classical Studies	*			450			450
	Anatolia College		600	200		300		1,100
	Athens College				350		300	650
			1,075	700	800	550	598	3,723
Italy	Bologna Center		350	325	325	300		1,300
			350	325	325	300	0	1,300
Poland	American Children's Hospital		250	325	400	400	300	1,675
			250	325	400	400	300	1,675

Country	Institution		FY'85	FY'86	FY'87	FY'88	FY'89	TOTALS
LATIN AMERICA and THE CARIBBEAN		[	4,025 +	6,945 +	5,950 +	8,505 +	6,879	= 32,304]
Belize	Saint John's College	*					750	750
			0	0	0	0	750	750
Brazil	Esperança Medical Center			192	250	550		992
			0	192	250	550	0	992
Ecuador	Cotopaxi Academy	*			500	800		1,300
			0	0	500	800	0	1,300
Guatemala	Francisco Marroquin Univ.			1,900	1,400	1,150	950	5,400
	Hospital de la Familia				200			200
	University of the Valley		850	600	600		850	2,900
			850	2,500	2,200	1,150	1,800	8,500
Haiti	Am. University of Les Cayes	*		700	900	1,600	1,829	5,029
	Bohoc Technical Institute		375	330	200			905
	Hospital Saint Croix		300	355	200		500	1,355
			675	1,385	1,300	1,600	2,329	7,289
Honduras	Panamerican Agric. School		1,700	1,443	1,000	1,355	850	6,348
	Sampedrana Intern'l School		800	200		1,250	300	2,550
			2,500	1,643	1,000	2,605	1,150	8,898
Jamaica	Saint George's College			225				225
			0	225	0	0	0	225
Mexico	American/Brit. Cowdray Hosp.			1,000		1,000	500	2,500
	University of the Americas				700	800	350	1,850
			0	1,000	700	1,800	850	4,350

Country	Institution		FY'85	FY'86	FY'87	FY'88	FY'89	TOTALS
NEAR EAST		[	13,150	+14,425	+13,150	+14,545	+12,400	= 67,670]
Egypt	American University in Cairo		1,850	1,750	650	1,300	1,000	6,550
	College of the Holy Family	*	400					400
			2,250	1,750	650	1,300	1,000	6,950
Israel	American College of Belz	*	500					500
	Beth Yacov Avat School				100			100
	Boys Town		300		700			1,000
	Children's Town	*		500				500
	Emunah College		200					200
	Feinberg Graduate School		500	750	1.000	1,000	1,000	4,250
	Gan Yavne Youth Village		150					150
	Hadassah Medical Center		1,500	1,500	1,650	1,500	1,500	7,650
	Harry Truman Institute	*		150				150
	Israel Arts/Science Academy	*		200			1.500	1,700
	Machanaim High School	*		200	200	200		600
	Machon Alte Institute	*					1.500	1.500
	Mother and Baby Hospital	*		1,250		1,250		2,500
	Ohr Somayach School		1,000		1,000	670		2,670
	Ohr Hachayim Girls College						500	500
	Sanz Medical Center		500			300	900	1,700
	Sha'Alvim College	*		400				400
	Shaare Zedek Medical Center			500	500			1,000
			4,650	5,450	5,150	4,920	6,900	27,070
Jordan	Am. School Oriental Studies		250					250
			250	0	0	0	0	250
Lebanon	American University of Beirut		5,000	6,000	6,000	6,500	3,500	27,000
	Beirut University College		350	200		350	300	1,200
			5,350	6,200	6,000	6,850	3,800	28,200
Turkey	Admiral Bristol Hospital		650	725	450	575	250	2,650
	Am. Collegiate Institute	*		300				300
	Am. Girls' Service Center	*			400	400		800
	Robert College				500		450	950
	Tarsus American School	*				500		500
			650	1,025	1,350	1,475	700	5,200

Country	Institution	FY'85	FY'86	FY'87	FY'88	FY'89	TOTALS
WORLD-WIDE		[3,350 +	3,926 +	3,900 +	4,100 +	4,221	= 19,496]
	Project Hope	1,500	2,000	1,550	1,700	2,200	8,950
	Project Orbis	1,850	1,925	2,300	2,400	2,000	10,475
	Program Evaluation			50		21	71
		3,350	3,925	3,900	4,100	4,221	19,496
TOTAL ASSISTANCE		30,000	33,495	35,000	40,000	33,500	171,995

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
32.2	29.1	40.0

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Overview

A.I.D., through the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), is responsible for providing relief assistance to foreign nations affected by natural or man-made disasters and for providing non-relief assistance in contingency planning, training, preparedness, warning and mitigation. The goal of this program is to save lives and reduce the suffering of victims in foreign countries stricken or imminently threatened by disasters. Property loss and subsequent economic and social disruptions associated with disasters are a major deterrent to A.I.D.'s and the developing countries' goals of fostering broad-based economic growth and sustaining the viability of development assistance programs. OFDA currently collaborates with bureaus within the Agency to reduce the threat posed by natural hazards to development.

Program Strategy

Two main components of A.I.D.'s strategy address the principal goal of saving the greatest number of lives. These include responding with relief goods and services during disasters in foreign countries as well as preparing for and reducing the likelihood of loss of life in the event of disasters:

A. U.S. Government Emergency Relief Coordination. Through the use of all appropriate U.S. Government resources and cooperation with private sector resources, A.I.D. seeks to alleviate suffering and reduce the number of deaths in the aftermath of disaster by providing efficient and rapid responses to requests for emergency relief and to enhance recovery through rehabilitation programs.

B. Preparedness and Mitigation: A.I.D. seeks to promote preparedness for, and to mitigate the impact of, future disasters by introducing risk analyses and influencing investment decisions; by training host country officials in contingency planning and disaster management; and by improving early warning of natural events which cause disasters. A.I.D. will focus on reorienting its overall approach to disaster preparedness and mitigation by integrating development concepts into all of OFDA's activities.

Sources of Funding

	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)			
- Budget Authority	25.0	24.9	40.0
- Transfer	3.0 a/	--	--
- Recovery of prior year Obligations	2.3	--	--
- Unobligated Balance, Start of Year	4.6	4.2 b/	--
- Unobligated Balance End of Year	-4.2	--	--
- Reappropriation	1.5	--	--
Total IDA Program	32.2	29.1	40.0
Other Disaster Relief			
- Section 492(b) Authority	18.6 c/	--	--
Total Disaster Assistance Program	50.8	29.1	40.0

a/ Transfer from Department of Defense budget under the Humanitarian Relief Program (McCollum Amendment).

b/ Includes $1.7 million for OFDA and $2.5 million for other A.I.D. disaster accounts.

c/ From other A.I.D. accounts, per authority of Foreign Assistance Act, Section 492(b), for disasters such as Hurricane Hugo in the Caribbean and civil strife in Sudan and Mozambique.

FY 1989 and FY 1990 Program Summary

In FY 1989, A.I.D. responded to 54 disasters and administered a program totalling $50.8 million, of which $47.8 million was administered by OFDA for worldwide programs and $3 million (transferred from the Department of Defense budget under the McCollum Amendment) was administered by the Asia, Near East and Europe Bureau for humanitarian relief.

A comprehensive evaluation of the past decade of OFDA's preparedness activities is nearing completion. This review will help guide the Office's program during the next decade.

In FY 1990, OFDA will work closely with A.I.D.'s regional bureaus to incorporate humanitarian responses to cyclic disasters and other recurring phenomena into overall regional development strategies. The OFDA director will review and revise the International Disaster Program policy, goals and objectives to assist A.I.D.'s bureaus and overseas missions in gaining an institutional awareness and concern for the impacts of disasters on the development process.

We recognize the efficacy of directing disaster relief commodity procurement funds into local economies during and after disasters to further host country microenterprise development. A.I.D. will continue to enhance regional and country disaster readiness while utilizing local private sector suppliers when appropriate.

The Congress earmarked $1 million of the International Disaster Assistance account in FY 1988 to assist orphaned and displaced children. In FY 1989, $500,000 was earmarked for this purpose. From this $1.5 million, 19 projects were implemented in Ethiopia. These included potable water supplies, rehabilitation of shelters, and the provision of medical and school supplies. Some of the voluntary agencies with which A.I.D. cooperated included Save the Children Federation, Christian Relief and Development Association, and Catholic Relief Services. In FY 1988, A.I.D. began a three-phased project providing assistance to war-traumatized children in Mozambique. Save the Children provided psychotherapy for those children who were forced to observe or perpetrate acts of violence. Many of those children were forced to witness or assist in the killing of parents and other family members. Additionally, in FY 1989, A.I.D.'s disaster funding provided $159,000 for vocational training for displaced children in Sudan and $75,000 for establishing a model orphan village in Uganda. In FY 1990, A.I.D. anticipates spending $500,000 in disaster funds on war-orphaned and displaced children in Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, and Sudan. These earmarked funds will be granted to U.S. private and voluntary organizations.

FY 1991 Program

A.I.D. is requesting $40 million for International Disaster Assistance in FY 1991. The proposed program includes $34 million for worldwide disaster relief (including stockpiles) and $6 million for non-relief activities such as preparedness, mitigation, and early warning. A.I.D.'s emergency relief coordination capability will be greatly enhanced in FY 1991. This will result from improved regional and global communications systems dedicated to disaster coordination and full implementation of A.I.D.'s incident management principles.

Future direction will focus on: (1) more closely linking disaster relief to ongoing development efforts; (2) development of communications and information systems to facilitate relief operations; (3) assessment of needs following a disaster; (4) promotion of disaster mitigation, institution building, and technology transfer in target countries; and (5) enhancing host country ability to respond immediately to a disaster.

We also will emphasize expanding public awareness of disaster threats and means of avoidance, as well as establish close intergovernmental cooperation through the U.N. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction. In FY 1991, OFDA will encourage other A.I.D. bureaus, U.S. Government agencies, private industry, international financial institutions (the World Bank and Asian Development Bank), international organizations, (Organization of American States and Pan American Health Organization), private agencies (Partners of the Americas), and the reinsurance industry to improve disaster planning and to integrate disaster mitigation, preparedness and relief principles into their projects.

The FY 1991 requirement of $40 million for International Disaster Assistance is necessary in light of prior-year obligations which exceeded the $25 million regular appropriation. The $15 million increase requested for FY 1991 is based on the fact tha the incidence of disasters worldwide is demonstrably escalating and vulnerable populations are increasingly threatened by the vagaries of nature and the cruelties of civil strife. It is impossible to predict accurately when future disasters will occur and what costs they will entail. Increasing the International Disaster Assistance appropriation to $40 million will ensure that the U.S. Government response to foreign disasters continues to be accomplished expeditiously with the least amount of disruption to other A.I.D. programs.

Given the current legislation, if requirements exceed A.I.D.'s projected disaster assistance request, as in the past, the Agency may find it necessary to use the authority of Section 492(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, to draw on other A.I.D. development assistance accounts for significant disaster relief needs. Otherwise, based on OFDA's average annual use of Section 492(b) authority for the past five years, we would anticipate a need for approximately $45 million per year (not including supplemental appropriations) if this authority were unavailable.

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In millions of dollars)

FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
1/	1/	1/

HOUSING AND URBAN PROGRAMS

A.I.D.'s Office of Housing and Urban Programs (PRE/H) has primary responsibility for addressing shelter and urbanization needs in developing countries. The Agency, through this Office, administers the Housing Guaranty (HG) Program which began in the early 1960s to respond to the worldwide shortage of adequate shelter. Today, A.I.D. addresses a broad spectrum of urban issues including infrastructure and services, municipal management and finance, urban environmental protection, land tenure and employment generation. Together with host country officials, A.I.D. is developing approaches to effective program planning and management and capital investment strategies to benefit low-income urban families.

The Agency manages these activities through seven small Regional Housing and Urban Development Offices (RHUDOs) located in Cote D'Ivoire, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Thailand, and Tunisia. A.I.D. provides leadership in urban development research and training, and the RHUDOs co-manage with A.I.D. missions virtually all of the Agency's Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund-financed capital and technical assistance programs for housing and urban development projects. Through these programs, A.I.D. engages in policy dialogue with developing country governments to improve the standard of living of the urban poor and provide opportunities for economic growth.

The Urban Challenge

Under the dual pressures of rapid population growth and high rates of urbanization, developing countries are undergoing profound changes in their social and economic structures. By early in the next century, urban populations will exceed those in rural areas, and more than half of these nations' poor will be living in cities. The growth of "mega-cities" will continue, and by the year 2000 there will be some 280 cities in less developed countries (LDCs) with populations over one million compared to only 77 in 1970. Equally important is the comparable growth being experienced by smaller, secondary cities.

Although rapid urban growth in LDCs creates problems due to lack of infrastructure, insufficient revenue-generating capacity, and a general lack of urban management skills, cities and towns contain the solutions to these problems and the potential for enhanced economic growth and social development. Cities are the loci of off-farm employment opportunities; they provide markets for surplus agricultural goods and inputs for increased agricultural production. Economic specialization and diversification in

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1/ A.I.D. estimates implementing U.S. Treasury borrowing authority to cover claims for countries rescheduling debt as follows: FY 1990 - $37 million, FY 1991 - $48 million. In FY 1989, $13 million was borrowed.

manufacturing and commerce, the forces that fuel economic growth, occur in the cities. Half of the gross domestic product in LDCs is generated in cities, and this proportion is predicted to rise over the next decade.

During FY 1989, A.I.D. completed the first part of a major two-part policy report to Congress, as mandated, on the impact of urbanization in developing countries. The study concludes that increasing urbanization will place an unprecedented and severe burden on the economic, political and social institutions of developing countries. The report identifies a number of issues that can be addressed in future urban development programming, including the promotion of efficient urban management, the development of urban jobs, the mobilization of financial resources for urban services, especially infrastructure, and the mitigation of negative environmental conditions. These areas represent new challenges but at the same time are consistent with A.I.D. experience in its urban programs and policies.

Housing Guaranty Program

The HG Program is A.I.D.'s primary capital resource for implementing shelter programs and related urban support activities. Through the program, the U.S. private sector provides long-term financing for low-income shelter and neighborhood upgrading programs in developing countries. Capital outputs of the HG Program include minimum affordable shelter, basic water and sanitation infrastructure, home improvement loans, and community facilities. The U.S. Government guaranties repayment of the loans, and lenders charge interest at lower rates because of the security of the U.S. commitment. A.I.D. charges a fee for its guaranty to cover operating expenses.

A.I.D. has authorized a total of $2.3 billion in guaranties to finance housing projects since the inception of the program over 25 years ago. To date, some 215 projects have been carried out or are in progress in over 40 countries. In FY 1991, A.I.D proposes to authorize $100 million to finance new HG loans. In FY 1989, $105 million was authorized, with $100 million planned for FY 1990.

Program Directions

In FY 1988, A.I.D. through the Office of Housing and Urban Programs, in collaboration with the regional bureaus and participating missions, began implementing a sector lending approach to the HG Program. This approach calls for tangible progress in policy reforms which facilitate access by low-income families to shelter and related urban services. A.I.D. operates with the conviction that adequate, if minimal, shelter for all can be produced with available resources if the right policies are pursued and if there is a fundamental concern for equity, sustainability and environmental soundness. The key is to rely on individual initiative, market forces, and the private sector to produce housing. The public sector should establish the policy framework and serve as a facilitator of shelter delivery and a provider of infrastructure and services. Sector programming is seen as a more efficient vehicle than traditional project-oriented assistance for alleviating constraints to the delivery of urban services and for facilitating the expansion of the private sector's role in shelter provision.

The first $25 million of a five-year, $100 million HG loan was authorized for Pakistan in FY 1989. The HG loan will help create the policy environment necessary to overcome financial constraints to the provision of low-income shelter. The project will assist the Government of Pakistan to develop a facilitative role that provides a regulatory framework for private and joint public and private housing finance companies. A second $25 million tranche of HG resources was authorized in FY 1989 for Indonesia under the policy-based Municipal Finance and Shelter Program. In FY 1989, the Government of Indonesia adopted new urban development policies encouraging private sector resource mobilization, private sector participation in the provision and delivery of urban infrastructure and services, and utilization of development grants to municipalities with attention to the requirements of low-income households.

In support of the HG Program, A.I.D. funds approximately $5 million annually in development assistance for related technical assistance, research and training. The training efforts focus on high-priority policy and programmatic issues which support ongoing or planned capital and technical assistance efforts in shelter and urban development. The training is conducted locally and in the United States and develops a cadre of policymakers and program implementers able to improve their country's capacity to address urban development needs. In FY 1989, A.I.D. supported over 25 developing country participants who attended courses in the United States on housing finance, public and private partnerships in urban development, and other related topics. In November 1988, more than 50 public and private sector leaders from 33 A.I.D. client countries came to A.I.D.'s first international meeting on urban policy held in Washington. Participants discussed case experiences which illustrated the progress of policy making in areas critical to urban development. At the regional level, five major conferences covering a variety of important policy themes were held in FY 1989.

The General Assembly of the United Nations also produced an important policy statement in FY 1989 in adopting the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, symbolizing a major shift in world thinking. The U.S. delegation to the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements (HABITAT) was instrumental in negotiating this key policy statement which calls for urgent efforts to accelerate the production of low-income shelter and urban services, recognizes the important contribution of shelter to economic growth, and recommends that nongovernmental organizations play a more active role throughout the process. A.I.D. also participated in the Twelfth Session of HABITAT where there was substantial evidence that many nations have made strides toward the shelter strategy's goal. A.I.D. is assisting with the preparation for the Third International Shelter Conference, to be held in Washington in April 1990, which will highlight successful examples of public-private partnerships in housing finance, land development and infrastructure.

In the area of applied research, A.I.D. carried out important activities in the following areas: the urban environment, helping to define the major urban environmental issues and provide the basis for innovations in future programming; the informal sector, considering new strategies to include the informal sector in program activities; the urban economy, investigating the linkages between urban investments and their impact on the economy; decentralization, providing both theory and practical guidelines for decentralization of government authority; megacities, identifying key urban management issues in the largest urban centers; and data management, developing a database on important urbanization indicators to monitor urbanization trends.

Proposed Housing Guaranty Authorizations

($ millions)

	FY 1990	FY 1991
Africa		
Zimbabwe	5	5
Asia and Near East		
India	5	5
Indonesia	25	25
Pakistan*	25	25
Philippines	20	20
Portugal	15	15
Tunisia	5	
Latin America and Caribbean		
Guatemala	---	5
TOTAL:	100	100

FOOD FOR PEACE

The Agricultural Trade and Development Act of 1954, as amended (Public Law 480), and Section 416(b) of the Agriculture Act of 1949 are the two principal statutory sources of U.S. food aid.

The U.S. Government's food aid program serves a variety of objectives -- humanitarian, economic development, foreign policy and U.S. market development. Publicly, the program is best known for providing food aid for the destitute and hungry, especially in critical emergency situations. In recent years, A.I.D. has made a concerted effort to integrate food aid with its other resources to (1) help promote national economic development and the ability of developing countries to thus cope with their own crisis situations, and (2) more effectively address two primary needs of the poor and hungry -- household income and access to the food supply.

Both Title I and Title II government-to-government programs are increasingly used to support policy reform agendas, especially in the agriculture sector. This often includes encouraging changes in pricing policies to increase rural incomes and reduce subsidies governments cannot afford, thereby helping to reduce unmanageable government deficits. Strengthening the private sector is another major program emphasis of food aid. Governments are encouraged to use the private sector to import and distribute commodities, and self-help measures focus on reducing government restraints on the private sector. In supporting structural adjustment "safety net" and humanitarian programs, food aid softens any temporary negative impacts on the poor during economic austerity programs.

Title I of P.L. 480 authorizes the provision of long-term, low-interest loans to friendly countries to purchase U.S. agricultural products -- generally food -- to sell in local commercial markets. Self-help measures in the agreements promote the improvement of infrastructure needed for better food production, storage, marketing and distribution, and for policy reforms to increase private agricultural production. Recipient country-owned local currencies generated by the sales are used to finance the self-help measures or for development projects which include private sector credit, rural roads, storage and research facilities. During FY 1991, A.I.D. will attempt to improve program integrity by encouraging recipient governments to improve their accountability and auditing capabilities. Title I programs also promote long-term commercial trading relationships between the United States and recipient countries.

Title III, the Food for Development program, is similar to Title I except that agreements can be on a multi-year basis and loan repayment obligation offset is possible if the importing country uses the local currency generated by the sale and/or the commodities for specified agricultural and rural development activities to improve the well-being of the rural poor. Currently, there are Title III programs in Bangladesh and Bolivia.

Title II authorizes food donations on a grant basis, principally for humanitarian and economic development programs, including emergency and disaster relief. The highest priority use of Title II is emergency assistance. The second priority is to support non-emergency maternal and child health, school feeding and food for work programs which directly benefit needy people. The majority of Title II programs are sponsored by private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), the World Food Program (WFP), and international relief organizations. There are also a limited number of section 206 government-to-government grant programs in Africa.

Title II commodities can be distributed directly to beneficiaries or sold commercially ("monetized"). The objectives of current "monetization" programs include increasing food and agricultural production, establishing reliable food distribution systems for low-income groups, developing food emergency preparedness plans, supporting community self-help initiatives, and removing constraints (such as the lack of credit) to more effective job creation by the private sector.

Section 416(b) of the Agriculture Act of 1949 authorizes the donation of U.S. Government surplus commodities, held by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). These commodities, which fluctuate in accord with CCC stocks, are mainly for use in programs similar to those authorized under Title II of P.L. 480.

Through the Food for Progress program, authorized in the Food Security Act of 1985, U.S. agricultural commodities can be provided to developing countries on a grant basis in exchange for development policy reforms promoting economic freedom, private domestic production of food commodities for local consumption, or the creation and expansion of efficient domestic markets in the recipient country. Title I appropriated funds and Section 416(b) commodities may be used to carry out the program. Through FY 1989, only four Food for Progress agreements have been negotiated (Madagascar, Guinea, Ecuador and Indonesia), and all have drawn upon Section 416(b) commodities for implementation. A $10 million program for Poland was signed in FY 1990. The Title I funding option will be exercised in FY 1991. A.I.D. is considering new Food for Progress programs for Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Uganda and Zaire.

Selected Progam Examples

The following represent a sampling of recent food aid activities. While many of these examples focus on the economic development potential of food aid, humanitarian assistance is very much a component of all programs and continues to be a high food aid priority.

The multi-faceted Catholic Relief Service (CRS) Title II program in Togo stresses the participation of the recipients in their own self-realization and improving their economic situation. There are three major components of the program: maternal and child health care, school feeding, and humanitarian aid. Also, "monetization" supports a water supply project which provides potable water to 31 participating schools, and with the help of local government supported extension workers, 46,000 seedlings are being planted at ten pilot schools.

In Lebanon, Save the Childen Federation (SCF) continues to provide humanitarian emergency Title II food assistance to about 135,000 families. The recipient families, which represent almost a third of the country's population, are civilian displaced persons whose lives have been severely disrupted because of the continuing conflict.

In FY 1990, some of the local currency generated under the Bolivia Title III program is being allocated for projects that contribute to economic development of rural areas through the careful use of natural resources. For example, to attract other donor funding, seed capital is being provided for the organizational and educational efforts of the League for Environmental Defense, the Center for the Study of Land Use Capability, The Friends of Nature Foundation, and other private groups. This strategy has already generated support from the World Wildlife Fund, the Nature Conservancy, Conservation International and the Inter-American Development Bank.

In Mali, by combining the use of P.L. 480 Title II commodities with resources of a food aid grant and its own funds, World Vision Relief and Development (WVRD) has made the difficult transition from a purely relief feeding program to a more carefully targeted program that supports sustainable economic development. The program includes food for work projects in the areas of irrigated agriculture and range and herd improvement.

In Yemen, recent progress in the privatization of state poultry farms, a cost-saving consolidation of agricultural research farms and the redirection of a major water conservation program can be directly attributed to the implementation of Title I agreement self-help measures and the results of studies funded with local currencies generated by the sale of Title I rice.

Self-help measures negotiated for the current Bangladesh Title III agreement promote improvements in agricultural production, storage and distribution systems, especially in poor rural areas, and the improvement of market interventions related to the external procurement of foodstuffs and easing of import restrictions for private, domestic industry.

FY 1991 Program

For FY 1991, a Title I program level (commodity allocation without factoring in reflow of receipts from prior agreements) of $817 million is proposed. On the basis of prices estimated by the Department of Agriculture and the mix of commodities tentatively programmed, this amount will finance shipment of an estimated 4.4 million tons of commodity assistance. For FY 1990, commodity allocations against the $849 million program level are expected to total over 4 million tons; in FY 1989, final sales registered were 3.6 million tons at a program level of $767.5 million.

For FY 1991, a Title II program level of $646.0 million is proposed, including $241.2 million for ocean transportation and overland delivery to landlocked countries.

On the basis of projected prices, the requested level should be adequate to finance delivery of the legislatively mandated minimum of 1.9 million metric tons of food. New Title II initiatives, especially in Africa, are being encouraged so that the 1.425 million metric ton subminimum also can be met. "Monetization" to help meet the local currency costs associated with food aid and for economic development will continue to be encouraged where appropriate. Meeting the requirement for using processed or bagged commodities for 75% of non-emergency Title II development programs is possible under the proposed budget. Meeting this requirement will continue to be difficult, however, because of the preferred use of less costly bulk commodities by several very large long-term refugee programs.

PL 480 Title I/III
FY 1991 Congressional Presentation

Country	TOTAL 1989 a/			TOTAL 1990			TOTAL 1991			WHEAT		WHEAT FLOUR			RICE		FEEDGRAINS		VEGOILS		SOYBEANS		TOTAL		TALLOW		COTTON		WOOD		UNDESIGNATED	
$1,070 or less Per Capita GNP	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Title III	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Title III	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Title III	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	BALES (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil
Bangladesh	389	80.0	(80.0)	319	60.0	(60.0)	361	60.0	(60.0)	308	40.0				17	5.0			10	5.0			335	50.0			26	10.0				
Bolivia	104	17.0	(17.0)	145	20.0	(20.0)	154	20.0	(20.0)	154	20.0												154	20.0								
Congo				7	2.0		15	2.0		15	2.0												15	2.0								
Cote D'Ivoire	15	5.0					17	5.0							17	5.0							17	5.0								
Dominican Rep	12	5.4		32	20.0		97	20.0		77	10.0								20	10.0			97	20.0								
Egypt	968	177.0		770	153.0		1,064	150.0		700	91.0	266	364	59.0									1,064	150.0								
El Salvador	168	40.0		142	35.0		170	35.0		123	16.0								22	11.0			145	27.0	25	8.0						
Ghana	13	6.0		20	6.0		20	6.0							20	6.0							20	6.0								
Guatemala	104	18.0		65	18.0		138	18.0		138	18												138	18.0								
Guinea				33	10.0		33	10.0							33	10.0							33	10.0								
Guyana	41	7.0		0	4.0		54	7.0		54	7.0												54	7.0								
Haiti							92	12.0		92	12.0												92	12.0								
Honduras	108	18.0		43	12.0		92	12.0		92	12.0												92	12.0								
Indonesia	54	15.0		0	10.0		38	5.0		38	5.0												38	5.0								
Kenya	27	5.0		0	8.0	(8.0)	38	5.0		38	5.0												38	5.0								
Liberia				25	7.5																											
Madagascar				17	5.0		10	5.0											10	5.0			10	5.0								
Morocco	168	44.0		139	35.0		144	35.0		77	10.0						22	2.0	45	23.0			144	35.0								
Pakistan	156	80.0		156	80.0		157	80.0											157	80.0			157	80.0								
Philippines				0	18.4		145	20.0							33	10.0	112	10.0					145	20.0								
Senegal	16	5.0		17	5.0		17	5.0							17	5.0							17	5.0								
Sierra Leone	17	4.0		17	4.0		18	4.0		8	1.0				10	3.0							18	4.0								
Somalia				22	5.0		10	5.0											10	5.0			10	5.0								
Sri Lanka	226	36.0		98	16.0		154	20.0		154	20.0												154	20.0								
Sudan	134	23.5		135	20.0		148	20.0		123	16.0	18	25	4.0									148	20.0								
Uganda	18	6.0		19	6.0		18	6.0															0	0.0	18	6.0						
Yemen	30	10.0		13	5.0		33	10.0							33	10.0							33	10.0								
Zaire	110	31.0		68	16.0		84	16.0		54	7.0				30	9.0							84	16.0								
Zambia	34	10.0		18	7.0		13	5.0											4	2.0			4	2.0	9	3.0						
SUBTOTAL	2,912	642.9	(97.0)	2,320	587.9	(88.0)	3,334	598.0	(80.0)	2,246	292.0	284	389	63.0	210	63.0	134	12.0	278	141.0	0	0.0	3,257	571.0	52	17.0	26	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

PL 480 Title I/III
FY 1991 Country and Commodity Allocations

Country	TOTAL 1989			TOTAL 1990			TOTAL 1991			WHEAT		WHEAT FLOUR			RICE		FEEDGRAINS		VEGOILS		SOYBEANS		TOTAL		TALLOW		COTTON		WOOD		UNDESIGNATED	
$1,071 or more Per Capita GNP	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Whi: Title	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Whi: Title	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Whi: Title	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	BALES (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil
Costa Rica	86	15.0		0	15.0		77	15.0		77	10.0												77	10.0						5.0		
Jamaica	232	37.2		221	30.0		215	30.0		92	12.0				33	10.0	90	8.0					215	30.0								
Peru	77	15.0		72	10.0		115	15.0		115	15.0												115	15.0								
Poland				49	20.0																											
Tunisia	183	25.0		92	15.0		115	15.0		115	15.0												115	15.0								
SUBTOTAL	578	92.2	0.0	434	90.0	0.0	322	75.0	0.0	399	52.0	0	0	0.0	33	10.0	90	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	522	70.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	5.0	0	0.0
TOTAL ALLOCATED	3,490	735.1	(97.0)	2,754	677.9	(88.0)	3,856	673.0	(80.0)	2,645	344.0	284	399	63.0	243	73.0	224	20.0	278	141.0	0	0.0	3,779	641.0	52	17.0	26	10.0	0	5.0	0	0.0
(% Title III)						13.2%			13.0%		11.9%																					
RESERVE				926	127.8		494	94.8																								
TOTAL COMMODITY	3,490	735.1	(97.0)	3,680	805.7	(88.0)	4,350	768	(80.0)																							

	TOTAL 1989		TOTAL 1990		TOTAL 1991	
INITIAL PAYMENT		(18.0)		(16.1)		(15.4)
FREIGHT DIFFERENTIAL		45.4		59.4		54.5
OCEAN FREIGHT		5.0		0.0		0.0
FFPr Freight						10.1
PROGRAM LEVEL	3,490	767.5	3,680	849.0	4,350	817.0

a/ Final Sale Registrations.

FOOD FOR PROGRESS

Country	TOTAL 1989		TOTAL 1990		TOTAL 1991		WHEAT		WHEAT FLOUR			RICE		FEEDGRAINS		VEGOILS		SOYBEANS		TOTAL		TALLOW		COTTON a/		WOOD		UNDESIGNATED	
	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil
Ghana					20	6.0						20	6.0							20	6.0								
Guinea					33	10.0						33	10.0							33	10.0								
Kenya					38	5.0	[illegible]	5.0												38	5.0								
Madagascar					10	5.0										10	5.0			10	5.0								
Mor occo					87	15.0	77	10.0								10	5			87	15.0								
Sri Lanka					54	7.0	54	7.0												54	7.0								
Uganda					18	6.0														0	0.0	18	6.0						
Zaire					77	10.0	77	10.0												77	10.0								
TOTAL	0	0.0	0	0.0	337	64.0	246	32.0	0	0	0.0	53	16.0	0	0.0	20	10.0	0	0.0	319	58.0	18	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
ASIA/NEAR EAST - TOTAL	263,559	174,700	63,065	25,794	153,570	133,813	19,758	---	149,692	122,223	---	---
Afghanistan/Pakistan*	57,382	---	36,747	20,635	815	---	815	---	27,469	b/	b/	b/
Bangladesh*	22,630	22,355	275	---	17,460	17,460	---	---	16,482	16,482	---	---
Bhutan	458	---	458	---	246	---	246	---	---	---	---	---
Egypt	1,187	1,187	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza	770	770	---	---	907	907	---	---	880	880	---	---
India	118,078	98,171	19,907	---	83,204	67,879	15,325	---	71,621	71,621	---	---
Indonesia	6,581	6,581	---	---	5,089	5,089	---	---	5,754	5,754	---	---
Laos*	1,517	---	1,517	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lebanon*	12,333	12,038	294	---	10,605	10,605	---	---	10,625	10,625	---	---
Morocco	16,632	14,688	1,943	---	15,899	14,688	1,212	---	3,452	3,452	---	---
Nepal	1,571	---	1,571	---	2,160	---	2,160	---	---	---	---	---
Philippines	15,997	15,997	---	---	12,512	12,512	---	---	12,113	12,113	---	---
Sri Lanka*	5,480	321	---	5,159	844	844	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thai Border*	1,255	1,255	---	---	2,490	2,490	---	---	---	---	---	---
West Bank	1,336	1,336	---	---	1,339	1,339	---	---	1,297	1,297	---	---
Yemen	353	---	353	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	93,467	61,552	20,219	11,696	86,018	75,527	10,326	165	67,420	64,805	---	2,615
Bolivia	16,284	14,429	1,855	---	13,302	11,606	1,696	---	12,061	11,600	---	461
Brazil	1,229	---	1,229	---	600	---	600	---	---	---	---	---
Colombia	91	---	91	---	158	---	158	---	---	---	---	---
Costa Rica*	71	---	71	---	207	---	207	---	---	---	---	---
Dominican Rep.	5,080	4,700	380	---	5,231	5,168	63	---	3,827	3,827	---	---
Ecuador	668	668	---	---	335	---	335	---	---	---	---	---
El Salvador	8,082	3,055	2,665	2,362	4,547	3,262	1,285	---	4,886	2,732	---	2,154
Guatemala	10,325	6,712	3,613	---	8,531	7,943	588	---	7,542	7,542	---	---
Haiti*	22,089	11,617	1,707	8,764	14,353	13,795	558	---	12,710	12,710	---	---
Honduras	3,216	2,636	580	---	5,670	4,619	1,051	---	3,601	3,601	---	---
Jamaica*	6,227	3,600	2,057	570	4,185	3,600	419	165	3,600	3,600	---	---

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
Mexico	4,329	---	4,329	---	2,256	---	2,256	---	---	---	---	---
Panama	254	---	254	---	42	---	42	---	---	---	---	---
Peru	15,525	14,136	1,389	---	26,602	25,533	1,069	---	19,193	19,193	---	---
AFRICA - TOTAL	154,177	67,394	31,652	55,131	104,848	82,633	22,216	---	83,729	47,994	---	35,736
Angola*	2,232	2,232	---	---	2,126	2,126	---	---	---	---	---	---
Benin	2,601	2,027	574	---	2,049	1,907	142	---	1,132	1,132	---	---
Botswana	1,309	---	1,309	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Burkina Faso	5,856	5,856	---	---	5,651	5,550	101	---	5,574	5,574	---	---
Burundi	67	---	67	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cape Verde	2,180	---	---	2,180	939	---	939	---	1,989	---	---	1,989
C.A.R.	304	---	304	---	360	---	360	---	---	---	---	---
Chad*	3,016	---	1,768	1,249	859	---	859	---	2,315	---	---	2,315
Comoro Is.	125	---	125	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Congo	152	---	152	---	66	---	66	---	---	---	---	---
Cote d'Ivoire	506	---	506	---	757	---	757	---	---	---	---	---
Ethiopia*	19,766	15,038	4,727	---	30,796	30,796	---	---	11,456	11,456	---	---
Ethiopia (North)*	7,506	7,506	---	---	10,924	10,924	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gambia	3,269	1,158	910	1,201	1,199	966	233	---	2,792	975	---	1,818
Ghana	12,364	7,274	5,090	---	7,795	4,871	2,924	---	5,302	5,302	---	---
Guinea	6,558	---	188	6,370	---	---	---	---	500	500	---	---
Guinea Bissau	460	---	460	---	44	---	44	---	531	531	---	---
Kenya	1,716	1,716	---	---	885	885	---	---	2,707	2,707	---	---
Lesotho	3,891	2,805	1,086	---	586	---	586	---	---	---	---	---
Liberia	7,841	---	9	7,832	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Madagascar	1,986	1,986	---	---	2,132	2,132	---	---	2,302	2,302	---	---
Malawi*	4,352	---	913	3,439	8,234	---	8,234	---	---	---	---	---
Mali	4,353	592	1,941	1,820	557	296	261	---	3,034	611	---	2,423
Mauritania	4,249	455	355	3,439	1,009	489	520	---	4,892	366	---	4,526
Mozambique*	13,672	3,950	1,375	8,347	13,352	10,468	2,884	---	29,784	7,119	---	22,665
Niger	1,140	---	1,140	---	82	---	82	---	---	---	---	---
Rwanda*	752	514	238	---	123	123	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sao Tome	1,254	---	1,254	---	41	---	41	---	---	---	---	---

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
Region/Country	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
Senegal*	1,339	---	1,339	---	1,961	13	1,948	---	---	---	---	---
Seychelles	126	126	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sierra Leone*	3,719	3,497	222	---	1,927	1,747	180	---	906	906	---	---
Somalia*	7,164	---	2,711	4,453	258	---	258	---	---	---	---	---
Sudan*	22,174	5,650	1,725	14,800	743	743	---	---	2,939	2,939	---	---
Swaziland	194	---	194	---	787	---	787	---	---	---	---	---
Tanzania	883	---	883	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Togo*	3,681	3,681	---	---	2,705	2,705	---	---	2,576	2,576	---	---
Uganda*	850	761	89	---	5,492	5,480	12	---	3,000	3,000	---	---
Zaire	572	572	---	---	413	413	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	511,203	303,646	114,936	92,621	344,437	291,972	52,299	165	300,841	235,021	---	38,350

a/ DCC approved as of 12/12/89.
b/ Sponsors TBA.
* Country has emergency program. Emergency levels are detailed in separate table (EMERGENCY PROGRAMS) on following page.

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country EMERGENCY PROGRAMS	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
ASIA/NEAR EAST -TOTAL	42,324	15,013	1,517	25,794	13,095	13,095	---	---				
Afghanistan/Pakistan	20,635	---	---	20,635	---	---	---	---				
Bangladesh	1,720	1,720	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Laos	1,517	---	1,517	---	---	---	---	---				
Lebanon	12,038	12,038	---	---	10,605	10,605	---	---				
Sri Lanka	5,159	---	---	5,159	---	---	---	---				
Thai Border	1,255	1,255	---	---	2,490	2,490	---	---				
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	11,750	1,599	1,320	8,831	207	---	207	---				
Costa Rica	---	---	---	---	207	---	207	---				
Haiti	11,683	1,599	1,320	8,764	---	---	---	---				
Jamaica	67	---	---	67	---	---	---	---				
AFRICA - TOTAL	58,435	29,980	7,266	21,189	49,314	43,682	5,632	---				
Angola	2,232	2,232	---	---	2,126	2,126	---	---				
Chad	461	---	461	---	---	---	---	---				
Ethiopia	13,670	8,943	4,727	---	21,725	21,725	---	---				
Ethiopia (North)	7,506	7,506	---	---	10,924	10,924	---	---				
Malawi	3,439	---	---	3,439	5,621	---	5,621	---				
Mozambique	7,012	3,950	112	2,950	8,839	8,839	---	---				
Senegal	---	---	---	---	13	13	---	---				
Sierra Leone	1,820	1,820	---	---	55	55	---	---				
Somalia	152	---	152	---	---	---	---	---				
Sudan	21,752	5,228	1,725	14,800	---	---	---	---				
Togo	301	301	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Uganda	89	---	89	---	12	---	12	---				

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
Subtotal - Regions	511,203	303,646	114,936	92,621	344,437	291,972	52,299	165	300,841	235,021	---	38,350
Regular	398,694	257,054	104,834	36,807	281,820	235,195	46,460	165	300,841	235,021	---	38,350
Emergency	112,509	46,592	10,103	55,814	62,616	56,777	5,839	---	---	---	---	---
Asia/Near East	263,559	174,700	63,065	25,794	153,570	133,813	19,758	---	149,692	122,223	---	---
Regular	221,235	159,686	61,549	---	140,475	120,718	19,758	---	149,692	122,223	---	---
Emergency	42,324	15,013	1,517	25,794	13,095	13,095	---	---	---	---	---	---
Latin America	93,467	61,552	20,219	11,696	86,018	75,527	10,326	165	67,420	64,805	---	2,615
Regular	81,717	59,953	18,899	2,865	85,811	75,527	10,119	165	67,420	64,805	---	2,615
Emergency	11,750	1,599	1,320	8,831	207	---	207	---	---	---	---	---
Africa	154,177	67,394	31,652	55,131	104,848	82,633	22.216	---	83,729	47,994	---	35,736
Regular	95,743	37,414	24,387	33,942	55,534	38,951	16,583	---	83,729	47,994	---	35,736
Emergency	58,435	29,980	7,266	21,189	49,314	43,682	5,632	---	---	---	---	---

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
Reserve	---				172,431				72,742			
Stock Adjustment	(59,692)				(19,613)				(33,143)			
WFP Estimates	---				24,640				76,700 c/			
Forward Funding	(31,100)				(47,847)				---			
Buydown	46,890				---				---			
Transport Costs	231,000				197,879				228,860			
Farmer-to-Farmer	699				673				---			
PROGRAM LEVEL	699,000				672,599				646,000			

c/ Figure for planning purposes only; pending formal U.S. Pledge.

NOTE: (1) All country/regional levels reflect commodity costs only. Individual country levels may not add due to rounding.
(2) Farmer-to-Farmer technical assistance is funded from full P.L. 480 Appropriation at 1/10 of 1 percent.

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
Region/Country	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
ASIA/NEAR EAST -TOTAL	1,053,979	609,881	294,098	150,000	596,742	536,490	60,252	---	709,778	509,778	---	---
Afghanistan/Pakistan*	333,240	---	213,240	120,000	4,950	---	4,950	---	200,000	b/	b/	b/
Bangladesh*	130,600	130,000	600	---	120,000	120,000	---	---	120,000	120,000	---	---
Bhutan	1,265	---	1,265	---	985	---	985	---	---	---	---	---
Egypt	2,250	2,250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza	2,527	2,527	---	---	3,025	3,025	---	---	3,025	3,025	---	---
India	353,716	295,049	58,667	---	284,711	239,000	45,711	---	262,572	262,572	---	---
Indonesia	28,001	28,001	---	---	21,431	21,431	---	---	26,337	26,337	---	---
Laos*	5,000	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lebanon*	25,892	25,517	375	---	22,680	22,680	---	---	22,680	22,680	---	---
Morocco	68,907	58,622	10,285	---	65,045	63,488	1,557	---	13,291	13,291	---	---
Nepal	4,216	---	4,216	---	7,049	---	7,049	---	---	---	---	---
Philippines	61,134	61,134	---	---	56,007	56,007	---	---	57,488	57,488	---	---
Sri Lanka*	30,992	992	---	30,000	3,273	3,273	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thai Border*	1,600	1,600	---	---	3,200	3,200	---	---	---	---	---	---
West Bank	4,189	4,189	---	---	4,385	4,385	---	---	4,385	4,385	---	---
Yemen	450	---	450	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	390,264	235,081	92,765	62,418	321,936	272,886	48,390	660	286,811	277,090	---	9,721
Bolivia	61,617	54,617	7,000	---	52,905	45,158	7,747	---	53,886	51,965	---	1,920
Brazil	2,933	---	2,933	---	2,000	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	---
Colombia	120	---	120	---	291	---	291	---	---	---	---	---
Costa Rica*	98	---	98	---	1,409	---	1,409	---	---	---	---	---
Dominican Rep.	14,106	12,860	1,246	---	13,608	13,398	210	---	12,364	12,364	---	---
Ecuador	1,689	1,689	---	---	430	---	430	---	---	---	---	---
El Salvador	23,730	8,633	7,296	7,801	14,066	8,612	5,454	---	15,737	7,936	---	7,801
Guatemala	36,298	20,910	15,388	---	29,948	25,206	4,743	---	25,205	25,205	---	---
Haiti*	96,369	37,263	6,034	53,072	42,676	39,745	2,931	---	41,080	41,080	---	---
Honduras	9,373	7,405	1,968	---	20,472	16,272	4,200	---	16,027	16,027	---	---
Jamaica*	45,446	30,751	13,150	1,545	40,609	35,889	4,060	660	37,282	37,282	---	---

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
Region/Country	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
Mexico	29,551	---	29,551	---	10,150	---	10,150	---	---	---	---	---
Panama	893	---	893	---	175	---	175	---	---	---	---	---
Peru	68,041	60,953	7,088	---	93,197	88,606	4,591	---	85,231	85,231	---	---
AFRICA - TOTAL	560,708	241,553	114,370	204,786	458,084	341,056	117,028	---	379,689	199,500	---	180,189
Angola*	6,000	6,000	---	---	5,607	5,607	---	---	---	---	---	---
Benin	9,489	7,589	1,900	---	8,794	8,612	183	---	3,639	3,639	---	---
Botswana	3,163	---	3,163	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Burkina Faso	19,390	19,390	---	---	19,804	19,468	336	---	22,156	22,156	---	---
Burundi	85	---	85	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cape Verde	12,900	---	---	12,900	2,990	---	2,990	---	13,854	---	---	13,854
C.A.R.	1,600	---	1,600	---	1,750	---	1,750	---	---	---	---	---
Chad*	12,163	---	7,075	5,088	3,156	---	3,156	---	10,213	---	---	10,213
Comoro Is.	159	---	159	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Congo	470	---	470	---	220	---	220	---	---	---	---	---
Cote d'Ivoire	1,667	---	1,667	---	2,402	---	2,402	---	---	---	---	---
Ethiopia*	66,879	50,423	16,456	---	149,732	149,732	---	---	44,583	44,583	---	---
Ethiopian Refugee*	30,001	30,001	---	---	50,000	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gambia	9,833	2,872	3,000	3,960	4,008	3,708	300	---	9,840	3,840	---	6,000
Ghana	40,660	25,514	15,146	---	25,769	16,789	8,980	---	22,903	22,903	---	---
Guinea	21,845	---	845	21,000	---	---	---	---	1,650	1,650	---	---
Guinea Bissau	1,806	---	1,806	---	153	---	153	---	1,753	1,753	---	---
Kenya	7,744	7,744	---	---	2,549	2,549	---	---	15,685	15,685	---	---
Lesotho	14,306	9,819	4,487	---	2,837	---	2,837	---	---	---	---	---
Liberia	22,942	---	11	22,931	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Madagascar	5,395	5,395	---	---	6,461	6,461	---	---	6,701	6,701	---	---
Malawi*	24,800	---	4,800	20,000	51,352	---	51,352	---	---	---	---	---
Mali	17,781	3,363	8,419	6,000	1,126	791	335	---	11,109	3,109	---	8,000
Mauritania	23,200	1,350	1,850	20,000	3,906	1,714	2,192	---	29,681	1,281	---	28,401
Mozambique*	68,833	19,983	8,850	40,000	78,798	50,048	28,750	---	157,839	44,118	---	113,721
Niger	6,172	---	6,172	---	105	---	105	---	---	---	---	---
Rwanda*	2,128	1,828	300	---	504	504	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sao Tome	4,409	---	4,409	---	186	---	186	---	---	---	---	---

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
Region/Country	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
Senegal*	6,398	---	6,398	---	6,926	50	6,876	---	---	---	---	---
Seychelles	347	347	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sierra Leone*	10,997	10,322	675	---	5,125	4,525	600	---	3,634	3,634	---	---
Somalia*	14,661	---	8,125	6,536	1,000	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---
Sudan*	73,004	24,436	2,198	46,370	2,268	2,268	---	---	11,326	11,326	---	---
Swaziland	600	---	600	---	2,280	---	2,280	---	---	---	---	---
Togo*	15,209	11,780	3,429	---	9,059	9,059	---	---	9,268	9,268	---	---
Uganda*	1,275	1,000	275	---	7,245	7,200	45	---	3,855	3,855	---	---
Zaire	2,400	2,400	---	---	1,974	1,974	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	2,004,951	1,086,515	501,233	417,204	1,376,762	1,150,432	225,670	660	1,376,279	986,368	---	189,910

a/ DCC approved as of 12/12/89.
b/ Sponsors TBA.
* Country has emergency program. Emergency levels are detailed in separate table (EMERGENCY PROGRAMS) on following page.

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

Region/Country EMERGENCY PROGRAMS	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
ASIA/NEAR EAST -TOTAL	192,117	37,117	5,000	150,000	25,880	25,880	---	---				
Afghanistan/Pakistan	120,000	---	---	120,000	---	---	---	---				
Bangladesh	10,000	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Laos	5,000	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---				
Lebanon	25,517	25,517	---	---	22,680	22,680	---	---				
Sri Lanka	30,000	---	---	30,000	---	---	---	---				
Thai Border	1,600	1,600	---	---	3,200	3,200	---	---				
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	63,192	5,500	4,400	53,292	1,409	---	1,409	---				
Costa Rica	---	---	---	---	1,409	---	1,409	---				
Haiti	62,972	5,500	4,400	53,072	---	---	---	---				
Jamaica	220	---	---	220	---	---	---	---				
AFRICA - TOTAL	213,013	115,091	21,552	76,370	285,553	211,508	74,045	---				
Angola	6,000	6,000	---	---	5,607	5,607	---	---				
Chad	2,020	---	2,020	---	---	---	---	---				
Ethiopia	45,456	29,000	16,456	---	115,201	115,201	---	---				
Ethiopian Refugee	30,001	30,001	---	---	50,000	50,000	---	---				
Malawi	20,000	---	---	20,000	49,000	---	49,000	---				
Mozambique	30,363	19,983	380	10,000	65,426	40,426	25,000	---				
Senegal	---	---	---	---	50	50	---	---				
Sierra Leone	6,000	6,000	---	---	225	225	---	---				
Somalia	223	---	223	---	---	---	---	---				
Sudan	71,910	23,342	2,198	46,370	---	---	---	---				
Togo	764	764	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Uganada	275	---	275	---	45	---	45	---				

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

Region/Country	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
	. Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
Subtotal - Regions	2,004,951	1,086,515	501,233	417,204	1,376,762	1,150,432	225,670	660	1,376,279	986,368	---	189,910
Regular	1,536,629	928,807	470,281	137,542	1,063,921	913,044	150,216	660	1,376,279	986,368	---	189,910
Emergency	468,322	157,708	30,952	279,662	312,842	237,388	75,454	---	---	---	---	---
Asia/Near East	1,053,979	609,881	294,098	150,000	596,742	536,490	60,252	---	709,778	509,778	---	---
Regular	861,862	572,764	289,098	---	570,862	510,610	60,252	---	709,778	509,778	---	---
Emergency	192,117	37,117	5,000	150,000	25,880	25,880	---	---	---	---	---	---
Latin America	390,264	235,081	92,765	62,418	321,936	272,886	48,390	660	286,811	277,090	---	9,721
Regular	327,072	229,581	88,365	9,126	320,527	272,886	46,981	660	286,811	277,090	---	9,721
Emergency	63,192	5,500	4,400	53,292	1,409	---	1,409	---	---	---	---	---
Africa	560,708	241,553	114,370	204,786	458,084	341,056	117,028	---	379,689	199,500	---	180,189
Regular	347,696	126,462	92,818	128,416	172,531	129,548	42,983	---	379,689	199,500	---	180,189
Emergency	213,013	115,091	21,552	76,370	285,553	211,508	74,045	---	---	---	---	---
Reserve	---				272,321				161,216			
WFP Unallocated	---				123,972				361,982 c/			
Stock Adjustment	(108,000)				(33,304)				(150,000)			
PROGRAM TOTAL	1,896,951 (MT) 2,054,100 (MTGE)				1,739,751 (MT) 1,908,507 (MTGE)				1,749,477 (MT) 1,903,000 (MTGE)			

c/ Figure for planning purposes only; pending formal U.S. Pledge.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
430.500 a/	431.566 b/	447.794 c/

OPERATING EXPENSES

A.I.D's Operating Expense appropriation finances the salaries and support costs of personnel responsible for managing the Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, P.L. 480 food programs, and related activities of the Federal Government as well as those personnel providing general support in such areas as financial, contract, and personnel management.

The U.S. Government foreign assistance program is distinguished from those of other countries in large part by our in-country presence. While maintaining overseas staff is more expensive than operating entirely from Washington, the in-depth knowledge of specific country conditions, improved access and working relationships with host country officials, and ability to adjust rapidly to changes in each country gained from maintaining staff overseas result in more effective development programs.

FY 1991 Program

For FY 1991 A.I.D. is requesting $447,794,000 in new budget authority for its Operating Expense appropriation, an increase of $16.228 million in appropriated funds from the FY 1990 level. There are four major areas for which costs are increasing:

1. Mandatory U.S. direct hire salaries and benefits will increase by about $10.7 million. The increase is based on an estimated full-time equivalent (FTE) workyear level of 4,269 in FY 1991, 80 FTEs below estimated FY 1990 and 120 below actual FY 1989.

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a. Includes $418,000,000 of New Budget Authority, $10,000,000 in deobligation/reobligation funds and $2,500,000 transferred from the Department of Defense for the Task Force on Humanitarian Assistance to Central America. Excludes $65,148,000 in local currency trust funds, $5,311,000 in reimbursements, $2,064,000 in lapsed funds and $12,000 carried forward to FY 1990.

b. Includes $437,000,000 of New Budget Authority, $2,500,000 transferred from the Department of Defense for the Task Force on Humanitarian Assistance to Central America and reductions of $6,077,000 pursuant to P.L. 99-177 and $1,879,000 pursuant to P.L. 101-167. Excludes $70,233,000 in local currency trust funds, $5,500,000 in reimbursements, and $12,000 carried forward from FY 1989.

c. Excludes $67,671,000 in local currency trust funds and $5,700,000 in reimbursements.

The increase in salary and benefit costs is the result of:

- Full-year funding of the January 1990 Federal pay raise versus partial-year funding in FY 1990;
- Partial-year funding of the proposed January 1991 regular pay raise (3.5%) and the expected executive-level pay raise (average of 22%);
- Increasing costs for employees under the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) and the Foreign Service Retirement System (FSRS) combined with increasing numbers of employees under these systems. The agency share of costs for employees under FERS and FSRS is about 28% of base pay compared to about 8% for employees under the old retirement systems.

2. A.I.D. is requesting $5.0 million to cover the first-year costs of developing an improved accounting system. The current accounting system is incomplete, lacking many functions essential for proper management and control of funds. It is also so cumbersome that it is virtually impossible to accommodate changes in accounting or reporting requirements.

   In FY 1990 A.I.D. will spend up to $1.0 million to develop a requirements package and logical design for the improvement of the accounting system. The $5.0 million increase requested for FY 1991 will be used to begin the actual development work, which is anticipated to take two or more years. Upon completion and implementation of the improved system, A.I.D. will be able to provide better accountability and control over the use of appropriated funds.

3. A.I.D. also is requesting $1.0 million to continue the automation initiative started in FY 1989 with deobligation/reobligation funds. This additional $1.0 million will enable the agency to complete the automation of offices and bureaus located in the Department of State main building to streamline A.I.D. operations and improve responsiveness to Congressional and other requests for information.

4. The funding situation in FY 1990, resulting from partial sequester, withdrawal of funds for the drug program, and absorption of the January 1990 Federal pay raise, has limited the Agency's ability to provide support for dependent education overseas. For FY 1991 A.I.D. is requesting an additional $1.0 million to enable the agency to provide the $2.5 million which has historically been contributed to this program.

To accommodate these increases offsetting savings will be required. A.I.D. is carefully examining Agency operations to identify those areas where economies can be achieved, including some staff reductions, while maintaining or improving overall efficiency.

The nature of A.I.D.'s business is such that major unanticipated changes in funding requirements during the operating year are not uncommon. These changes can result from sudden program terminations, start-up costs of new programs, major shifts in policy or focus, mission evacuations, and the impact of natural disasters on country operations. The recent events in Eastern Europe and Panama, which may place additional requirement on A.I.D.'s Operating Expenses, illustrate the continuing changes the agency must deal with in its day-to-day operations.

Funding

The FY 1991 Operating Expense budget is proposed to be funded as shown below:

FUNDING SOURCES FOR A.I.D. OPERATING EXPENSES [1]
(Dollars in thousands)

Category	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
O.E. Budget Authority	$ 418,000	$ 437,000	$ 447,794
Funds from Deobligation/ Reobligation	10,000		
Transferred from other accounts	2,500	2,500	
Reductions pursuant to:			
P.L. 99-177		(6,077)	
P.L. 101-167		(1,879)	
Total Appropriated Funds	$ 430,500	$ 431,544	$ 447,794
Local Currency Trust Funds	65,148	70,233	67,671
Balance Carried Forward	(12)	12	
Reimbursements	5,311	5,500	5,700
Mandatory Lapsed Funds	(1,518)		
Other Lapsed Funds	(546)		
Total Requirements	$ 498,883	$ 507,289	$ 521,165

Personnel

The agency's total direct-hire requirements, excluding personnel funded from the separate appropriation for Operating Expenses of the Inspector General, are projected at 4,269 FTE workyears in FY 1991, a reduction of 120 FTE from actual FY 1989 FTE usage.

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1. Excludes fee income from the Housing Guaranty Program used to cover administrative costs of this program and costs funded from Operating Expenses of the Inspector General.

A review is currently under way to restructure the agency's workforce allocations to bring them more in line with current and projected program and management responsibilities. While budget realities necessitate a reduction in work force levels, every effort will be made to ensure that these adjustments do not adversely impact on management of the agency's programs. This will be accomplished through implementation of the actions identified in the management section of this report to reduce the managerial complexities of A.I.D.'s programs.

The following chart reflects the agency's current estimate of where its work force resources will be used in FY 1991. The distribution between Washington and overseas reflects the agency's efforts to balance mission program and management requirements, functions which are inherently a headquarters function (such as many areas of financial, personnel, and contract management, legislative liasion, etc.), and the relative cost of maintaining personnel overseas versus in Washington. The actual distribution of staff between Washington and overseas may change based on the results of the work force allocation review now under way.

A.I.D DIRECT-HIRE PERSONNEL WORKYEAR REQUIREMENTS [1]

Category	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
AID/W U.S. direct hire	2,071	2,041	2,001
Overseas Missions:			
U.S. direct hire	1,211	1,201	1,161
Foreign National direct hire	1,107	1,107	1,107
Overseas direct hire	2,318	2,308	2,268
Total Workyears	4,389	4,349	4,269

Trust Funds

Local currency trust funds, for the most part, are obtained through local currency generations from Commodity Import Programs under the Economic Support Fund (ESF), pursuant to agreements with the host country. The funds thus generated are used to cover, in whole or in part, jointly approved administrative costs at overseas missions.

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[1] Excludes personnel funded from the separate appropriation for Operating Expenses of the Inspector General.

For FY 1991 A.I.D. is projecting local currency trust fund availabilities (dollar equivalent) of $67.7 million, a $2.6 million reduction from FY 1990. Actual trust fund availabilities will depend in large part on the availability of ESF funding for the individual countries and the timing of such availability during the fiscal year. Providing the ESF funding late in the fiscal year may result in delays in the availability of the local currency trust funds.

It should be noted that the estimates of local currency trust funds are based on current exchange rates in the various countries. The dollar equivalent value of these trust funds will change as exchange rates vary.

Local currency trust funds are country specific and are not transferrable to cover operating expense costs in other countries. Because of the heavy reliance on trust funds in some countries (85% or more of total operating costs), loss of trust funds in one country can have a devastating impact on the agency's Operating Expense budget.

Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS)

By direction of Congress, the Department of State expanded the FAAS system in FY 1990 to bill serviced agencies for support which had previously been funded by the Department. A.I.D.'s FY 1990 legislation imposed a $15.0 million limitation on the amount available to pay for FAAS services and prohibited payment for the "new" services. The Department's legislation requires that services provided under FAAS be commensurate with the level of reimbursement. A.I.D. is working with the Department to resolve this problem.

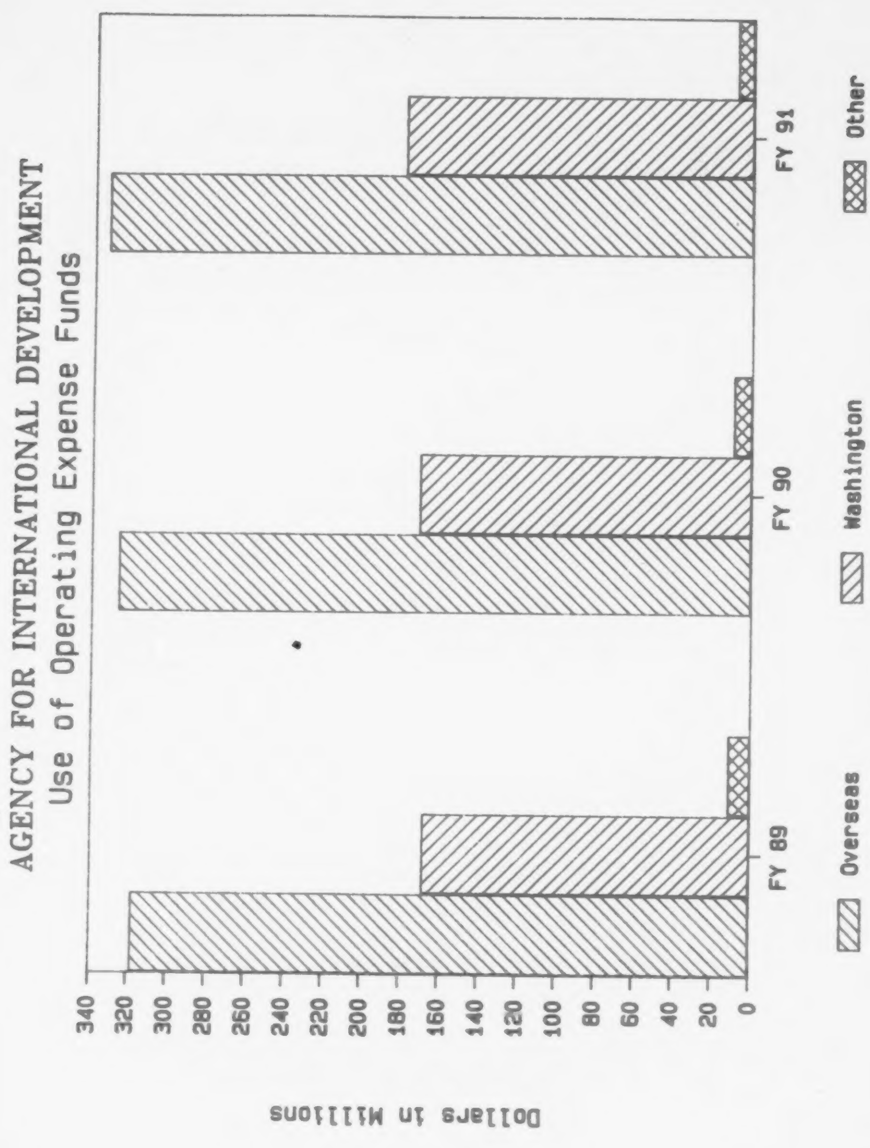
For FY 1991 the Administration is proposing that FAAS return to the system which was in place prior to FY 1990. A.I.D.'s request reflects this change.

Use of Operating Expense Funds

The table and chart on the next two pages reflect A.I.D.'s current estimate of how Operating Expense funds will be used.

OPERATING EXPENSE ALLOCATIONS
(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
OVERSEAS COSTS			
USDH Salaries/Benefits	$ 96,231	$ 103,378	$ 108,942
Other USDH Costs	23,540	26,955	27,145
FNDH Salaries/Benefits	21,132	23,617	23,966
Contract Personnel	46,498	46,655	46,533
Housing Costs	31,962	32,736	33,474
Office Operations	53,202	52,792	52,092
Non-expendable Property	24,165	16,475	16,647
FAAS	13,770	15,000	15,000
Dispatch Agent Fees	2,068	2,150	2,258
Overseas WANG Maint.	2,406	2,817	3,155
Other Payments	3,671	3,770	3,766
Subtotal Overseas Costs	$ 318,645	$ 326,345	$ 332,978
WASHINGTON COSTS			
USDH Salaries/Benefits	107,117	113,174	118,340
General Spt. Svcs.	30,146	27,540	28,750
ADP/WP Spt. Svcs.	12,949	12,889	14,264
IPAs/Details - JCC	1,422	1,367	1,402
Staff Training	3,830	3,773	3,924
Misc. Services	5,853	5,447	5,667
AID/W Travel	4,764	4,498	4,628
Other Payments	2,690	2,747	2,712
Subtotal Washington Costs	$ 168,771	$ 171,435	$ 179,687
OTHER COSTS			
New Accounting System		1,000	5,000
ADP Improvements	8,429		1,000
636(c) Construction	1,038		
636(d) Schools	2,000	1,500	2,500
Reserve		7,009	
Subtotal All Other	$ 11,467	$ 9,509	$ 8,500
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$ 498,883	$ 507,289	$ 521,165
Adjustments:			
Trust Funds	(65,148)	(70,233)	(67,671)
Reimbursements	(5,311)	(5,500)	(5,700)
Transfer from DOD	(2,500)	(2,512)	
FY 89 Deob/Reob	(10,000)		
Mandatory Lapsed Funds	1,518		
Unobligated Lapse	546		
Carried Forward	12		
APPROPRIATED OE FUNDS	$ 418,000	$ 429,044	$ 447,794



AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Use of Operating Expense Funds

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
40.533	40.147	40.341

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND [a/]

In FY 1974, amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, permitted A.I.D. career foreign service employees to become participants in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

The extension of coverage to A.I.D. employees created an unfunded liability in the system. An actuarial determination by the Department of the Treasury shows that in FY 1991, $40,341,000 will be required to amortize this liability and the unfunded liability created by pay raises and benefit changes since FY 1974. For FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting an appropriation of this amount.

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a. Authorized by Chapter 8 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
28.084	30.453	33.884

INSPECTOR GENERAL
OPERATING EXPENSES

The Agency's FY 1991 budget request includes $33,884,000 for the operation of the Office of Inspector General. This amount represents an increase of $3,431,000 over the FY 1990 appropriation of $30,453,000. The increase in FY 1991 availabilities will be used to annualize the cost of reaching and maintaining the Congressionally mandated position level of 240 positions.

In FY 1989, using the $28,500,000 appropriated, the Office of the Inspector General was able to recruit, process and hire a major portion of the staff needed to fill the 240 positions established that year. Unobligated funds were returned to the Treasury. The FY 1990 appropriation of $31,000,000 was reduced by $133,000 in accordance with P.L. 101-167 and $414,000 pursuant to P.L. 99-177. As a result, the Office of Inspector General has available $30,453,000 for FY 1990. Adjustments have been made in order to operate within the available funds.

In FY 1990, the Congress has directed that the A.I.D. Inspector General assume full funding responsibility for four overseas security programs previously funded for A.I.D. by the Department of State, Office of Diplomatic Security. These programs are office security projects, residential security systems, security communications, and the vehicle armoring program.

FY 1991 will be the first year in which the audit and investigative staff will be at full operational level. New auditors and investigators will have been oriented, trained and integrated into the operations. The level of effort of audits and investigations will increase as will associated operational and support costs such as travel and per diem. The increase requested in FY 1991 is directly related to the increased workload and productivity of the additional staff. The FY 1991 request includes all costs associated with the proposed 3.5% January 1991 pay raise and the expected executive level pay raise.

Operating Expenses By Object Class and Major Locations

Object Class	FY 1990	FY 1991
	($ Millions)	
11 Personnel Compensation		
IG/Washington	5.2	5.7
Overseas	6.8	7.5
Total	11.9	13.2
12 Personnel Benefits		
IG/Washington	0.8	0.9
Overseas	1.1	1.2
Total	1.9	2.1
21 Travel and Transportation		
IG/Washington	0.8	0.8
Overseas	2.1	2.3
Total	2.9	3.1
22 Transportation of Commodities		
IG/Washington	0.2	0.2
Overseas	1.2	1.1
Total	1.4	1.3
23 Rent, Communication and Utilities		
IG/Washington	0.8	0.9
Overseas	1.9	2.2
Total	2.7	3.1
24 Other Services		
IG/Washington	4.1	4.2
Overseas	2.6	3.3
Total	6.7	7.5
26 Supplies and Materials		
IG/Washington	0.5	0.6
Overseas	1.5	1.9
Total	2.0	2.5
31 Equipment		
IG/Washington	0.2	0.3
Overseas	0.7	0.8
Total	0.9	1.1
Summary		
IG/Washington	12.6	13.6
Overseas	17.9	20.3
Total	30.5	33.9

	FY 1990	FY 1991
U.S. Direct Hire:	217	217
Washington	124	124
Overseas	93	93
Foreign National Direct Hire	23	23
Total Direct Hire	240	240

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Responsible Officer:

Bradshaw Langmaid
BRADSHAW LANGMAID, JR.
Assistant Administrator (Acting)
Bureau for Science and Technology

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY OFFICE AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CP-91

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
AGRICULTURE										
1988	30,757	30,657	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100
1989	33,769	33,225	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	544
1990	32,229	32,229	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	32,950	32,950	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NUTRITION										
1988	10,164	6,564	---	1,921	1,679	---	---	---	---	---
1989	10,272	6,673	---	2,600	999	---	---	---	---	---
1990	8,667	5,663	---	1,666	1,338	---	---	---	---	---
1991	9,000	6,322	---	1,328	1,350	---	---	---	---	---
ENERGY										
1988	10,497	6,454	---	---	---	---	---	3,668	375	---
1989	10,139	7,410	---	---	---	---	---	2,729	---	---
1990	15,406	11,513	---	---	---	---	---	3,893	---	---
1991	13,250	10,350	---	---	---	---	---	2,900	---	---
FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES										
1988	6,080	5,670	---	---	---	---	---	410	---	---
1989	6,561	5,980	---	---	---	---	---	581	---	---
1990	9,869	9,433	---	---	---	---	---	436	---	---
1991	9,450	7,642	---	---	---	---	---	1,808	---	---
RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS										
1988	8,559	5,909	---	2,650	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	8,912	6,309	---	2,603	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	8,330	5,701	---	2,629	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	8,319	5,701	---	2,618	---	---	---	---	---	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT										
1988	8,526	8,297	---	---	---	---	129	100	---	---
1989	9,891	8,309	---	---	---	---	---	1,285	---	297
1990	9,922	8,110	---	---	---	---	174	1,638	---	---
1991	9,300	7,280	---	---	---	---	530	1,490	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY OFFICE AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
EDUCATION										
1988	4,857	400	---	---	---	---	4,457	---	---	---
1989	6,366	350	---	---	---	---	6,492	---	---	24
1990	5,227	364	---	---	---	---	4,763	100	---	---
1991	5,800	---	---	---	---	---	5,800	---	---	---
HEALTH										
1988	65,363	---	---	31,930	11,948	21,485	---	---	---	---
1989	78,128	---	---	27,824	17,075	32,699	---	---	---	530
1990	75,295	---	---	25,708	16,256	33,331	---	---	---	---
1991	77,150	---	---	23,925	19,925	33,300	---	---	---	---
POPULATION										
1988	114,663	---	110,973	---	690	3,000	---	---	---	---
1989	113,596	---	110,996	---	---	2,600	---	---	---	---
1990	116,061	---	116,061	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	109,836	---	109,336	---	---	500	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM OFFICE										
1988	3,062	2,220	---	600	---	---	---	242	---	---
1989	2,011	1,048	---	500	---	---	---	463	---	---
1990	700	406	---	---	---	---	---	294	---	---
1991	598	398	---	---	---	---	---	200	---	---
CGIAR										
1988	42,000	42,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	40,000	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	39,828	39,828	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	40,000	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL										
1988	304,528	108,171	110,973	37,101	14,317	24,485	4,586	4,420	375	100
1989	320,145	109,304	110,996	33,527	18,074	35,299	6,492	5,058	---	1,395
1990	321,534	113,247	116,061	30,003	17,594	33,331	4,937	6,361	---	---
1991	315,703	110,643	109,386	27,371	21,275	33,800	6,330	6,398	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: AGRICULTURE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
931-0054 INTL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTER													
	FN G	75	C	---	---	59,695	57,222	3,460	3,373	3,460	3,460	3,114	3,114
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	59,695	57,222	3,460	3,373	3,460	3,460	3,114	3,114
931-0060 AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND SUPPORT													
	FN G			---	---	5,459	5,336	---	123	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	5,459	5,336	---	123	---	---	---	---
931-0242 FISHERIES-AQUACULTURE TECH. ASST.													
	FN G			---	---	2,537	2,422	---	115	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	2,537	2,422	---	115	---	---	---	---
931-0610 BIO-TECHNOLOGY LIMITING FACTORS													
	FN G	76	88	7,000	5,919	6,070	5,820	---	99	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,000	5,919	6,070	5,820	---	99	---	---	---	---
931-0621 SPRING X WINTER WHEAT													
	FN G	76	94	5,095	5,720	4,645	4,588	325	382	325	225	225	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,095	5,720	4,645	4,588	325	382	325	225	225	---
931-1229 SOIL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICE													
	FN G	79	C	---	9,902	8,242	7,908	660	93	580	1,341	580	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	9,902	8,242	7,908	660	93	580	1,341	580	---
931-1254 CRSP: SORGHUM/MILLET													
	FN G	79	C	---	---	29,593	26,757	2,700	2,132	2,800	3,503	2,800	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	29,593	26,757	2,700	2,132	2,800	3,503	2,800	---
931-1310 CRSP: BEANS AND COWPEAS													
	FN G	80	C	---	---	24,887	24,035	3,315	1,052	2,260	3,755	2,865	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	24,887	24,035	3,315	1,052	2,260	3,755	2,865	---
931-1311 CRSP-PROGRAM: SOILS MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	81	C	---	---	17,150	15,663	2,196	1,700	2,205	2,848	2,300	2,300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	17,150	15,663	2,196	1,700	2,205	2,848	2,300	2,300
931-1323 STORAGE AND PROCSSG OF FRUITS AND VEGS													
	FN G	80	90	5,415	4,390	3,310	3,053	360	282	360	605	360	360

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.

For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: AGRICULTURE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,415	4,390	3,310	3,053	360	282	360	605	360	360
931-1328 CRSP-PROGRAM: SMALL RUMINANTS													
	FN G	78	C	---	---	33,289	31,289	2,800	2,030	2,800	3,932	2,800	2,800
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	33,289	31,289	2,800	2,030	2,800	3,932	2,800	2,800
936-4021 TECHNOLOGY OF SOIL MOISTURE MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	81	C	4,055	4,565	3,455	2,585	600	410	510	1,217	510	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,055	4,565	3,455	2,585	600	410	510	1,217	510	---
936-4023 CRSP - POND DYNAMICS													
	FN G	82	C	---	---	6,173	4,932	919	1,050	920	1,494	920	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	6,173	4,932	919	1,050	920	1,494	920	---
936-4024 FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES													
	FN G	82	C	4,000	2,864	1,685	1,579	354	179	271	478	175	175
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	2,864	1,685	1,579	354	179	271	478	175	175
936-4048 CRSP - PEANUTS													
	FN G	82	C	---	---	10,184	8,868	1,700	1,316	1,700	2,809	1,700	1,700
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	10,184	8,868	1,700	1,316	1,700	2,809	1,700	1,700
936-4054 INTERNATIONAL BENCHMARK SITES NETWORK													
	FN G	82	92	9,930	9,650	5,870	5,468	1,080	613	1,080	1,551	1,055	1,055
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,930	9,650	5,870	5,468	1,080	613	1,080	1,551	1,055	1,055
936-4083 HOST RESISTANCE INTEGRATED TICK CONT.													
	FN G	83	92	1,670	2,450	1,510	1,032	160	306	---	332	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,670	2,450	1,510	1,032	160	306	---	332	---	---
936-4084 AGRICULTURAL POLICY ANALYSIS													
	FN G	83	93	10,163	10,163	6,173	5,811	1,670	981	840	1,800,295	840	840
	SS G	83	93	---	544	---	---	544	---	---	544	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,163	10,707	6,173	5,811	2,214	981	840	1,800,839	840	840
936-4099 FARMING SYSTEMS SUPPORT													
	FN G	82	87	6,062	6,062	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: AGRICULTURE

CP 91

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE * / L/G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	PROJECT TOTAL:			6,062	6,062	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
936-4109	AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY RES + DEVELOPMEN												
	FN G	81	C	---	---	7,823	5,758	3,126	866	1,581	4,325	1,400	1,300
	SS G			---	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	7,923	5,758	3,126	866	1,581	4,325	1,400	1,300
936-4111	INT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS												
	FN G	68	C	---	---	12,496	8,701	1,680	---	2,178	1,910	2,110	2,160
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	12,496	8,701	1,680	---	2,178	1,910	2,110	2,160
936-4132	SOYBEAN UTILIZATION AND RESEARCH												
	FN G	85	91	5,950	5,950	2,695	2,468	600	585	550	641	465	465
	PROJECT TOTAL:			5,950	5,950	2,695	2,468	600	585	550	641	465	465
936-4136	SPECIAL CONSTRAINT RESEARCH												
	FN G	85	91	4,200	5,882	2,091	1,791	500	---	500	1,175	500	500
	PROJECT TOTAL:			4,200	5,882	2,091	1,791	500	---	500	1,175	500	500
936-4137	BIOTECHNOLOGY TISSUE CULTURE												
	FN G	84	91	5,000	6,044	3,894	3,493	650	413	600	895	450	450
	PROJECT TOTAL:			5,000	6,044	3,394	3,493	650	413	600	895	450	450
936-4141	* HIGH VALUE HORTICULTURE CROPS												
	FN G	91	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	560	560
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	560	560
936-4142	IPM AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION												
	FN G	85	91	5,800	3,831	2,031	1,538	600	557	600	1,136,356	600	600
	PROJECT TOTAL:			5,800	3,831	2,031	1,538	600	557	600	1,136,356	600	600
936-4143	R+D OF IMP SEED PROD/UTILIZATION IN LDCS												
	FN G	86	92	3,420	1,600	745	535	255	266	255	344	255	255
	PROJECT TOTAL:			3,420	1,600	745	535	255	266	255	344	255	255
936-4144	POSTHARVEST GRAIN SYSTEMS R&D												
	FN G	85	92	3,245	3,000	1,395	970	425	543	425	516	425	425

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: AGRICULTURE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,245	3,000	1,395	970	425	543	425	516	425	425
936-4146 CRSP: FISHERIES/STOCK ASSESSMENT RSCH													
	FN G	55	C	---	---	2,910	2,310	700	206	704	1,400	600	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	2,910	2,310	700	206	704	1,400	600	600
936-4161 REPRODUCTIVE STUDIES ON MILKFISH													
	FN G	84	91	4,850	7,250	4,850	3,343	---	694	1,200	1,568	800	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,850	7,250	4,850	3,343	---	694	1,200	1,568	800	800
936-4173 VERTEBRATE PEST MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS													
	FN G	86	90	3,910	1,135	890	708	125	134	120	189	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,910	1,135	890	708	125	134	120	189	---	---
936-4177 IMPROVED BNF THRU BIO-TECHNOLOGY													
	FN G	86	96	9,690	9,690	1,730	1,138	1,200	1,792	1,140	941	1,140	1,140
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,690	9,690	1,730	1,138	1,200	1,792	1,140	941	1,140	1,140
936-4178 IMPROVED ANIMAL VACCINE THRU BIO-TECH.													
	FN G	86	92	5,870	5,870	1,973	1,370	810	347	810	1,606	800	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,870	5,870	1,973	1,370	810	347	810	1,606	800	800
936-4179 AGRICULTURAL WATER RESOURCES MGMT.													
	FN G	90	97	5,365	3,200	---	---	---	---	400	132	400	132
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,365	3,200	---	---	---	---	400	132	400	132
936-4180 AQUACULTURE RESEARCH AND SUPPORT													
	FN G	88	92	1,275	1,275	255	---	255	320	255	381	255	255
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,275	1,275	255	---	255	320	255	381	255	255
936-4193 SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE SYSTEMS/CRSP													
	FN G	90	99	---	56,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	1,646	1,646
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	56,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	1,646	1,646
936-4194 EVIRONMENT/GLOBAL CLIMATE RESERVE													
	FN G	90	C	---	600	---	---	---	---	300	300	300	300

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: AGRICULTURE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	600	---	---	---	---	300	300	300	300
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				111,965	173,556	275,805	248,491	33,769	22,959	32,229	2,981,568	32,950	24,732
PROGRAM TOTALS:				111,965	173,556	275,805	248,491	33,769	22,959	32,229	2,981,568	32,950	24,732
GRANTS:				111,965	173,556	275,805	248,491	33,769	22,959	32,229	2,981,568	32,950	24,732
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: NUTRITION

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
931-0045 NUTRITION: VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PRG SPPT													
	FN G	75	87	17,802	17,802	17,802	11,673	---	3,708	---	2,421	---	---
	HE G	75	87	725	775	775	720	---	55	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,527	18,577	18,577	12,393	---	3,763	---	2,421	---	---
931-0262 NUTRITION: SCIENTIFIC/TECH/PLNG SUPPORT													
	FN G	76	C	---	---	6,896	4,804	436	1,310	---	1,218	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	6,896	4,804	436	1,310	---	1,218	---	---
931-1010 NUTRITION: IMPRV OF MATERNAL/INFANT DIET													
	CS G	79	89	3,100	3,447	3,200	653	247	2,794	---	---	---	---
	FN G	79	89	4,586	4,686	4,686	4,586	---	100	---	---	---	---
	HE G	79	89	10,454	10,444	10,140	9,011	294	829	---	300	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,140	18,577	18,026	14,250	541	3,723	---	300	---	---
931-1309 FUNCTIONAL IMPLICATION-MALNUTRITION CRSP													
	FN G	81	91	13,200	13,200	11,800	11,760	237	39	---	1	---	138
	HE G	81	91	---	600	---	---	600	---	---	300	---	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,200	13,800	11,800	11,760	837	39	---	301	---	438
936-5110 FOOD, NUTRITION MONITORING AND SUPPORT													
	FN G	89	94	7,200	4,500	---	---	600	25	608	350	1,100	1,300
	HE G	89	94	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	142	50	---	92
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,200	7,500	---	---	600	25	750	900	1,100	1,392
936-5113 NUTR,EDUC AND SOC MKTG FLD SUPPORT													
	FN G	87	91	1,000	1,076	379	125	200	6	---	300	497	500
	HE G	87	91	2,500	2,323	821	280	700	583	524	725	278	650
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,500	3,399	1,200	405	900	589	524	1,025	775	1,150
936-5114 FOOD TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	87	88	1,400	517	517	-368	---	444	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,400	517	517	-368	---	444	---	---	---	---
936-5115 COMBATTING IRON DEFICIENCY													
	CS G	87	91	1,417	1,928	967	19	349	479	250	550	155	600
	HE G	87	91	250	250	50	50	100	---	---	50	50	75
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,667	2,178	1,017	69	449	479	250	600	205	675

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: NUTRITION

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
936-5116 VITAMIN A FOR HEALTH													
	FN G	88	92	19,000	19,000	4,200	150	5,200	548	4,405	5,000	3,600	7,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,000	19,000	4,200	150	5,200	548	4,405	5,000	3,600	7,000
936-5117 WOMEN & INFANT NUTRITION:A FAMILY FOCUS													
	CS G	89	98	12,000	12,000	---	---	403	---	1,088	900	1,195	1,320
	FN G	89	98	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	125	125
	HE G	89	98	10,000	10,000	---	---	906	---	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				25,000	25,000	---	---	1,309	---	2,088	1,900	2,320	2,645
936-5120 FOOD TECHNOLOGY AND ENTERPRISE													
	FN G	90	94	---	5,600	---	---	---	---	650	---	1,000	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,600	---	---	---	---	650	---	1,000	600
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				107,634	114,148	62,233	43,463	10,272	10,920	8,667	13,665	9,000	13,900
PROGRAM TOTALS:				107,634	114,148	62,233	43,463	10,272	10,920	8,667	13,665	9,000	13,900
GRANTS:				107,634	114,148	62,233	43,463	10,272	10,920	8,667	13,665	9,000	13,900
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
©Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: ENERGY

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
936-5702 ENERGY TECHNICAL SERVICE SUPPORT													
	SD G	78	87	1,782	1,782	1,782	1,713	---	69	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,782	1,782	1,782	1,713	---	69	---	---	---	---
936-5709 BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY													
	FN G	79	83	9,747	9,476	9,476	8,798	---	668	---	---	---	---
	SD G	79	83	2,782	2,449	2,449	1,097	---	1,187	---	165	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,529	11,923	11,923	9,895	---	1,855	---	165	---	---
936-5724 CONVENTIONAL ENERGY TECHNICAL ASST													
	ES G	80	90	5,500	5,410	5,410	5,035	---	282	---	93	---	---
	SD G	80	90	15,250	13,870	12,182	11,109	975	1,229	700	1,519	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,750	19,280	17,592	16,144	975	1,511	700	1,612	---	---
936-5728 ENERGY POLICY DEV AND CONSERVATION													
	FN G	82	92	12,369	12,369	4,003	2,703	2,144	1,546	2,300	2,266	1,500	3,000
	SD G	82	92	12,863	13,000	10,992	9,325	653	1,706	400	600	800	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				25,232	25,369	14,995	12,028	2,797	3,252	2,700	2,866	2,300	3,600
936-5730 RENEWABLE ENERGY APPLICATION/TRAINING													
	FN G	85	91	8,200	5,269	2,884	1,776	585	845	800	1,646	1,000	700
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,200	5,269	2,884	1,776	585	845	800	1,646	1,000	700
936-5734 ENERGY TRAINING													
	FN G	87	92	6,500	8,726	2,600	698	1,926	584	1,800	2,327	1,550	3,000
	SD G	87	92	8,500	1,046	646	412	---	124	200	200	200	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	9,772	3,246	1,110	1,926	708	[illegible]	2,527	1,750	3,150
936-5737 BIOMASS ENERGY SYSTEMS & TECHNOLOGY													
	FN G	89	94	9,000	12,930	---	---	1,600	100	1,400	2,200	1,800	2,000
	SD G	89	94	6,000	2,070	---	---	626	10	600	500	200	700
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	---	---	2,226	110	2,000	2,700	2,000	2,700
936-5738 PRIVATE SECTOR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	89	94	5,000	5,874	---	---	1,155	---	1,163	2,000	2,000	1,000
	SD G	89	94	2,000	2,000	25	---	475	---	843	500	---	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,000	7,874	25	---	1,630	---	2,006	2,500	2,000	1,600
936-5741 ENERGY TECHNOLOGY RESOURCES ASST.													

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CLevel of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: ENERGY

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
FN	G	90	94	---	14,000	---	---	---	---	350	---	1,000	1,000
SO	G	90	94	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	150	---	700	700
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	20,000	---	---	---	---	500	---	1,700	1,700
936-5742 ENVIRONMENT/GLOBAL CLIMATE RESERVE													
FN	G	90	C	---	5,200	---	---	---	---	3,700	2,000	1,500	1,500
SO	G	90	C	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,200	---	---	---	---	4,700	3,000	2,500	2,500
936-5997 MANPOWER AND ENERGY TRAINING													
SO	G	81	87	13,153	13,153	13,153	13,044	---	114	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,153	13,153	13,153	13,044	---	114	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				118,646	136,622	65,600	55,708	10,139	8,464	15,406	17,016	13,250	15,950
PROGRAM TOTALS:				118,646	136,622	65,600	55,708	10,139	8,464	15,406	17,016	13,250	15,950
GRANTS:				118,646	136,622	65,600	55,708	10,139	8,464	15,406	17,016	13,250	15,950
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
936-5517 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	82	91	2,519	2,719	1,642	997	237	624	827	774	13	324
	SD G	82	91	6,615	6,564	4,310	3,911	581	339	436	1,077	1,237	1,237
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,134	9,283	5,952	4,908	818	963	1,263	1,851	1,250	1,561
936-5518 COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	83	91	5,742	5,742	3,482	2,645	886	143	1,145	1,200	229	300
	SD G	88	91	2,258	571	---	---	---	---	---	---	571	571
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	6,313	3,482	2,645	886	143	1,145	1,200	800	871
936-5519 FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	80	90	17,651	15,170	12,606	10,863	1,590	1,333	974	1,500	---	1,474
	SD G	80	90	2,170	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,821	15,170	12,606	10,863	1,590	1,333	974	1,500	---	1,474
936-5547 FORESTRY FUELWOOD RES. AND DEVEL.													
	FN G	85	94	24,550	14,971	8,029	5,665	2,430	---	2,012	2,500	2,500	2,500
	SD G	85	94	8,250	20,055	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				32,800	35,026	8,029	5,665	2,430	---	2,012	2,500	2,500	2,500
936-5554 CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY													
	FN G	88	97	9,800	9,800	905	27	837	196	2,375	1,600	1,350	1,600
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,800	9,800	905	27	837	196	2,375	1,600	1,350	1,600
936-5555 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY & ANALYSIS													
	FN G	90	94	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	100	100	1,350	1,350
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,000	---	---	---	---	100	100	1,350	1,350
936-5556 * FOREST MANAGEMENT & CONSERVATION													
	FN G	91	99	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000
936-5553 ENVIRONMENT/GLOBAL CLIMATE RESERVE													
	FN G	90	96	---	3,200	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	1,200	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,200	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	1,200	---
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				79,555	104,792	30,974	24,108	6,561	2,635	9,869	8,751	9,450	10,356

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPCSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANCS OF DCLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROGRAM TCTALS:				79,555	104,792	30,974	24,108	6,561	2,635	9,869	8,751	9,450	10,356
GRANTS:				79,555	104,792	30,974	24,108	6,561	2,635	9,869	8,751	9,450	10,356
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *		L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
931-1282	STRENGTHENING GRANTS													
	FN	G	79	C	---	---	40,223	38,293	136	1,462	---	604	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	40,223	38,293	136	1,462	---	604	---	---
936-5052	PROJECT REVIEW													
	FN	G	84	C	---	---	159	75	250	---	242	242	242	250
	HE	G	84	C	---	---	537	428	167	109	154	154	154	154
	SD	G	84	C	665	665	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				665	665	696	503	417	109	396	396	396	404
936-5053	HBCU RESEARCH GRANTS													
	FN	G	84	C	---	---	3,443	2,597	967	470	900	900	900	900
	HE	G	84	C	---	---	4,083	2,941	244	911	915	915	915	915
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	7,526	5,538	1,811	1,381	1,815	1,815	1,815	1,815
936-5055	TECHNICAL ADVISORY SUPPORT SERVICES													
	FN	G	85	94	3,034	5,091	2,025	1,371	461	389	502	502	502	502
	HE	G	85	94	1,908	5,232	2,118	1,410	372	495	507	507	496	496
	PROJECT TOTAL:				4,942	10,323	4,143	2,781	833	884	1,009	1,009	998	998
936-5057	JOINT MOUS-HEALTH													
	HE	G	85	C	---	---	4,381	2,821	1,220	1,343	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	4,381	2,821	1,220	1,343	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053
936-5058	JOINT MOUS-AGRICULTURE													
	FN	G	84	C	---	---	9,377	5,648	3,213	2,579	2,903	2,903	2,903	2,903
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	9,377	5,648	3,213	2,579	2,903	2,903	2,903	2,903
936-5060	MATCHING SUPPORT GRANTS PROG. SUPPORT GR													
	FN	G	87	C	---	---	725	291	430	233	324	324	324	324
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	725	291	430	233	324	324	324	324
936-5061	SINGLE MOUS, AGRICULTURE													
	FN	G	89	C	---	---	---	---	852	45	830	830	830	830
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	852	45	830	830	830	830
	PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				5,607	10,988	67,071	55,875	8,912	8,036	8,330	8,934	8,319	8,327

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROGRAM TOTALS:				5,607	10,988	67,071	55,875	8,912	8,036	8,330	8,934	8,319	8,327
GRANTS:				5,607	10,988	67,071	55,875	8,912	8,036	8,330	8,934	8,319	8,327
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
931-1090 SMALL ENTERPRISE APPROCHES TO EMPLOYMENT													
	FN G	78	89	2,575	2,549	1,474	1,190	875	504	---	855	---	---
	SD G	78	89	4,009	3,863	3,456	3,433	407	69	---	361	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,584	6,412	5,130	4,623	1,282	573	---	1,216	---	---
931-1135 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND NAT RES SYS ANALY													
	FN G	78	89	6,774	6,685	6,485	6,138	200	469	---	78	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,774	6,685	6,485	6,138	200	469	---	78	---	---
931-1190 FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA													
	FN G	77	91	4,215	3,987	3,687	3,309	---	331	100	100	---	47
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,215	3,987	3,687	3,309	---	331	100	100	---	47
936-4053 MARKET AND TECHNOLOGY ACCESS													
	FN G	83	92	4,760	4,254	2,444	2,048	275	297	755	750	390	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,760	4,254	2,444	2,048	275	297	755	750	390	400
936-4127 WATER MGT SYNTHESIS II													
	FN G	83	87	---	1,500	1,500	1,162	---	338	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,500	1,500	1,162	---	338	---	---	---	---
936-4148 TECHNOLOGY TRANS FEEDBACK SYS IN AGRIC													
	FN G	84	87	872	872	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				872	872	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
936-4193.50 SUSTAINABLE AGR. SYSTEMS/CRSP													
	FN G	90	C	---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
936-5301 RSCH ON ACCESS TO LAND,WATER/NATURAL RES													
	FN G	79	89	6,517	6,450	6,150	5,878	300	544	---	28	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,517	6,450	6,150	5,878	300	544	---	28	---	---
936-5303.01 LOCAL REVENUE GENERATION & ADMINISTRATIO													
	FN G	79	87	3,635	2,985	2,985	2,897	---	88	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,635	2,985	2,985	2,897	---	88	---	---	---	---
936-5314 RSCH ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP ID AND DEVELOPM													

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPCSEC PROJECTS
(IN THCUSANCS OF DCLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNCLOGY

PROGRAM: RURAL AND INSTITUTICNAL DEVELOPMENT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THRCLGH FY 88 CBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	FN G	83	85	950	778	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				950	778	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
936-5315 EXP. APPRCACHES TO RURAL SAVINGS													
	FN G	82	89	3,800	3,380	3,132	2,537	235	492	---	338	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,800	3,380	3,132	2,537	235	492	---	338	---	---
936-5317 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT													
	EH G	82	89	3,5C0	2,994	2,994	2,885	---	109	---	---	---	---
	FN G	82	89	3,500	3,705	3,168	2,624	538	615	---	467	---	---
	SS G			---	309	---	---	297	---	---	297	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,000	7,008	6,162	5,509	835	724	---	764	---	---
936-5402 MANAGING ENERGY/RES. EFFICIENT CITIES													
	SD G	82	86	1,737	1,737	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,737	1,737	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
936-5426 EMPLOYMENT ANC ENTERPRISE POLICY ANALYSI													
	FN G	86	90	1,176	1,227	926	484	161	400	140	243	---	---
	SD G	86	90	1,500	1,500	1,4CC	1,263	1C0	187	---	50	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,676	2,727	2,326	1,747	261	587	140	293	---	---
936-5438 DEVEL. STRATEGIES FOR FRAGILE LANCS													
	FN G	86	95	6,100	6,100	1,57C	1,170	375	513	5C0	650	450	550
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,100	6,100	1,570	1,170	375	513	5C0	650	450	550
936-5446 DECENTRALIZATION: FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT													
	EH G	87	94	1,600	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	530	500
	FN G	87	94	3,000	5,600	67C	320	500	604	6CC	700	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,6C0	6,600	67C	320	500	604	600	700	530	500
936-5447 AGRICULTURE MKTG IMPRCVEMENT STRATEGIES													
	FN G	87	92	2,500	2,500	445	445	550	448	525	500	525	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,500	2,500	445	445	550	448	525	500	525	500
936-5448 GROWTH & EQUITY THRU MICROENT INVEST & I													
	FN G	88	93	1,100	1,220	---	---	---	---	238	200	1C0	120
	SD G	89	93	8,250	4,780	19	2	719	101	1,511	1,307	1,000	1,200

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,350	6,000	19	2	719	101	1,749	1,507	1,100	1,320
936-5450 FINANCIAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	89	98	6,000	6,000	---	---	379	---	300	450	500	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	6,000	---	---	379	---	300	450	500	400
936-5451 IMPLEMENTING POLICY CHANGE													
	EH G	90	96	---	1,825	---	---	---	---	174	174	---	---
	FN G	90	96	---	2,280	---	---	---	---	202	100	500	450
	SD G	90		---	127	---	---	---	---	127	127	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,232	---	---	---	---	503	401	500	450
936-5452 SYSTEMS APPROACH TO REG. INCOME & SUS RE													
	FN G	89	94	2,600	2,600	---	---	200	---	600	600	550	625
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,600	2,600	---	---	200	---	600	600	550	625
936-5453 LAND & NATURAL RESOURCE ACCESS PROJECT I													
	FN G	89	98	6,000	6,000	---	---	230	25	600	645	615	700
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	6,000	---	---	230	25	600	645	615	700
936-5454 OPTIONS FOR MAXIMIZING EMP. GROWTH & ADJ													
	SD G	90	98	---	2,663	---	---	---	---	---	---	490	450
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,663	---	---	---	---	---	---	490	450
936-5547 FORESTRY FUELWOOD RES. AND DEVEL.													
	FN G	85	94	2,800	2,800	1,400	-521	250	2,545	250	---	250	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,800	2,800	1,400	-521	250	2,545	250	---	250	---
936-5826.50 COMM FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN AGRIC													
	FN G	85	92	5,795	2,000	1,057	957	200	---	200	300	200	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,795	2,000	1,057	957	200	---	200	300	200	300
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				95,265	96,670	45,162	38,221	6,791	8,679	7,022	9,520	6,300	6,442
936-5428 APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL II													
	FN G	83	94	25,810	39,883	21,983	17,442	3,000	2,542	---	6,899	---	---

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT-		-THROUGH FY 88		-ACTUAL FY 89		-ESTIMATED FY 90		-PROPOSED FY 91	
				AUTHO	PLANNED	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				25,310	39,883	21,883	17,442	3,000	2,542	---	4,899	---	---
936-5455 APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL III													
FN	G	89	C	7,500	7,500	---	---	41	---	2,900	2,941	3,000	2,975
SD	G	89	C	7,500	59	---	---	59	---	---	59	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	7,559	---	---	100	---	2,900	3,000	3,000	2,975
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				40,810	47,442	21,883	17,442	3,100	2,542	2,900	7,899	3,000	2,975
PROGRAM TOTALS:				136,075	144,112	67,045	55,663	9,891	11,221	9,922	17,419	9,300	9,417
GRANTS:				136,075	144,112	67,045	55,663	9,891	11,221	9,922	17,419	9,300	9,417
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: EDUCATION

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
931-1109 EDUC TECH: STUDIES + APPLICATIONS													
EH	G	77	91	10,441	10,441	5,962	5,753	335	380	275	325	350	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,441	10,441	5,962	5,753	335	380	275	325	350	300
931-1231 DEV. COMMUNICATIONS CLEARINGHOUSE I													
EH	G	80	88	2,760	2,265	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,760	2,265	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
936-5816 RADIO SCIENCE													
EH	G	84	91	9,220	9,220	5,038	3,940	2,140	1,504	567	875	1,075	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,220	9,220	5,038	3,940	2,140	1,504	567	875	1,075	1,000
936-5823 IMPROVING EFFICIENCY OF ED. SYSTEMS II													
EH	G	84	94	17,500	17,500	9,445	7,894	1,546	1,556	908	1,000	1,325	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				17,500	17,500	9,445	7,894	1,546	1,556	908	1,000	1,325	1,500
936-5824 BASIC RES & IMPLEM FOR DEVELOPING EDU SY													
EH	G	85	92	10,000	10,000	4,416	3,626	1,621	1,755	328	750	300	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	4,416	3,626	1,621	1,755	328	750	300	500
936-5826 COMMUNICATION FOR TECH TRANSFER IN AGR.													
EH	G	85	92	3,715	3,715	740	740	250	17	---	150	225	83
FN	G	85	92	5,795	5,795	900	600	350	703	284	200	---	31
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,510	9,510	1,640	1,340	600	720	284	350	225	114
936-5831 DEV. COMMUNICATIONS CLEARINGHOUSE II													
EH	G	88	93	1,303	1,303	143	25	200	262	305	275	300	275
SS	G	88	93	---	---	---	---	24	---	---	24	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,303	1,303	143	25	224	262	305	299	300	275
936-5832 ADVANCING BASIC EDUCATION & LITERACY													
EH	G	89	98	10,000	10,000	---	---	400	---	1,260	1,200	1,275	1,300
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	---	---	400	---	1,260	1,200	1,275	1,300
936-5836 NARCOTICS AWARENESS, & EDUCATION													
EH	G	91	98	4,500	4,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	400	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,500	4,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	400	200

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: EDUCATION

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
936-5835 CARIBNET PROJECT													
	EH G	90	94	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	400	200	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	400	200	400
936-5836 * IMPROVING EDUCATIONAL QUALITY													
	EH G	91	94	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	350	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	350	100
936-5838 USTTI													
	EH G	90	94	---	500	---	---	---	---	120	120	---	---
	FN G	90	94	---	500	---	---	---	---	80	80	---	---
	SD G	90	94	---	500	---	---	---	---	100	100	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,500	---	---	---	---	300	300	---	---
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				75,234	82,239	26,644	22,578	6,866	6,177	5,227	5,499	5,800	5,689
PROGRAM TOTALS:				75,234	82,239	26,644	22,578	6,866	6,177	5,227	5,499	5,800	5,689
GRANTS:				75,234	82,239	26,544	22,578	6,866	6,177	5,227	5,499	5,800	5,689
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity.

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: HEALTH

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
931-0453 MALARIA IMMUNITY & VACCINE RESEARCH													
	HE G	75	91	100,000	95,773	78,773	70,499	8,500	9,083	2,000	7,500	---	450
PROJECT TOTAL:				100,000	95,773	78,773	70,499	8,500	9,083	2,000	7,500	---	450
931-1018 COMMUNICATION FOR CHILD SURVIVAL													
	CS G	78	90	9,500	8,105	5,655	2,368	2,000	4,216	450	1,521	---	---
	HE G	78	90	11,000	301	301	250	---	51	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,500	8,406	5,956	2,618	2,000	4,267	450	1,521	---	---
931-1126 TROPICAL DISEASE RESEARCH													
	HE G	78	91	32,300	38,100	30,100	28,550	2,500	2,175	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				32,300	38,100	30,100	28,550	2,500	2,175	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
936-3023 DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY HEALTH SURVEYS													
	CS G	84	93	4,000	1,900	100	75	450	370	---	100	400	400
	HE G	84	93	5,500	5,500	---	---	---	---	450	200	350	350
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,500	7,400	100	75	450	370	450	300	750	750
936-3030 STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVER													
	DG G	84	88	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	50	---	---
	HE G	84	88	2,812	750	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,812	850	---	---	---	---	---	50	---	---
936-5920 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE-OPERATIONS RESEARCH													
	HE G	81	91	19,553	18,400	15,550	13,469	1,758	3,136	1,092	1,290	---	505
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,553	18,400	15,550	13,469	1,758	3,136	1,092	1,290	---	505
936-5927 TECHNOLOGY FOR PHC													
	CS G	83	90	4,700	11,074	9,001	4,085	1,542	4,351	531	1,800	---	550
	HE G	83	90	25,000	15,100	15,100	15,003	---	97	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				29,700	26,174	24,101	19,088	1,542	4,448	531	1,800	---	550
936-5928 DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH													
	CS G	84	91	---	1,050	1,050	1,050	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE G	84	91	14,025	21,298	14,393	11,576	2,345	2,328	1,700	3,600	---	450
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,025	22,348	15,442	12,626	2,345	2,328	1,700	3,600	---	450
936-5929 HEALTH RESOURCES SUPPORT													
	CS G	84	C	500	33	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: HEALTH

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
	DG G	84	C	---	75	---	---	75	---	---	75	---	---
	HE G	84	C	3,440	6,709	2,201	1,362	1,153	500	1,050	2,400	650	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,940	6,817	2,201	1,362	1,228	500	1,050	2,475	650	400
936-5932 MEDEX SUPPORT													
	HE G	83	91	4,876	5,460	4,460	4,131	1,000	689	---	640	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,876	5,460	4,460	4,131	1,000	689	---	640	---	---
936-5935 DIAGNOSTIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT													
	CS G	85	91	1,875	875	875	875	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE G	85	91	10,000	9,081	5,141	3,966	1,400	1,144	870	1,800	1,050	1,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,875	9,956	6,016	4,841	1,400	1,144	870	1,800	1,050	1,200
936-5939 ORT-HELP													
	CS G	84	92	8,500	3,365	525	70	720	657	720	825	700	660
	HE G	84	92	11,000	7,565	7,224	6,114	341	957	---	494	---	---
	SS G			---	---	---	---	400	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,500	10,930	7,749	6,184	1,461	1,614	720	1,319	700	660
936-5940 PEDIATRIC CHRONIC DIARRHEAL DISEASE													
	HE G	84	88	3,414	3,414	3,414	3,263	---	151	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,414	3,414	3,414	3,263	---	151	---	---	---	---
936-5942 WATER AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH II													
	HE G	84	89	19,700	10,564	10,564	10,462	---	102	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,700	10,564	10,564	10,462	---	102	---	---	---	---
936-5947 VACCINE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH RESEARCH													
	CS G	84	93	1,500	5,505	---	---	500	---	5	400	1,000	600
	HE G	84	93	10,500	12,068	7,197	4,206	670	2,161	1,195	1,200	---	1,100
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,000	17,573	7,197	4,206	1,170	2,161	1,200	1,600	1,000	1,700
936-5948 VECTOR BIOLOGY AND CONTROL													
	HE G	85	94	19,880	20,664	5,936	4,932	2,875	1,762	1,401	2,100	2,100	1,600
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,880	20,664	5,936	4,932	2,875	1,762	1,401	2,100	2,100	1,600
936-5950 ASIA/PACIFIC PUB HEALTH MGMT PROG													
	HE G	85	91	2,280	2,850	2,200	1,557	---	502	300	192	350	200

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: HEALTH

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF AUTHD	PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
	PROJECT TOTAL:				2,280	2,850	2,200	1,557	---	502	300	192	350	200
936-5951	CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION PROGRAM SUPPORT													
		CS G	85	94	9,750	12,631	4,508	2,695	2,300	2,075	1,089	800	1,700	500
		PN G	85	94	2,000	750	750	678	---	72	---	---	---	---
		HE G	85	94	7,250	11,342	2,233	1,204	667	141	591	700	---	846
	PROJECT TOTAL:				19,000	24,723	7,491	5,177	2,967	2,288	1,680	1,500	1,700	1,346
936-5952	APPLIED DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH													
		CS G	85	90	1,950	1,670	950	830	720	192	---	265	---	300
		HE G	85	90	12,500	5,860	3,924	2,836	825	632	1,110	1,400	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				14,450	7,530	4,874	3,666	1,545	824	1,110	1,665	---	300
936-5953	SUPPLY PROMOTION AND PRODUCTION OF ORT													
		CS G	85	91	1,500	3,858	1,000	200	500	800	1,358	1,200	1,000	800
		HE G	85	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				1,500	3,858	1,000	200	500	800	1,358	1,200	1,000	800
936-5954	MOREHOUSE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE													
		HE G	85	87	897	897	897	798	---	99	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				897	897	897	798	---	99	---	---	---	---
936-5957	AMERICARES													
		HE G	85	85	800	800	800	668	---	30	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				800	800	800	668	---	30	---	---	---	---
936-5958	MILWAUKEE INT'L HEALTH TRAINING CENTER													
		HE G	86	91	425	1,175	425	370	250	55	250	300	250	250
	PROJECT TOTAL:				425	1,175	425	370	250	55	250	300	250	250
936-5966	MATERNAL & NEONATAL HEALTH & NUTRITION													
		CS G	88	93	5,000	10,650	---	---	1,585	130	2,315	2,200	2,300	1,600
		HE G	88	93	5,000	582	582	---	---	204	---	378	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	11,232	582	---	1,585	334	2,315	2,578	2,300	1,600
936-5967	MALARIA FIELD TRIALS													
		HE G	87	91	8,000	4,778	3,840	719	188	1,594	200	1,900	200	215

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: HEALTH

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	4,778	3,840	719	188	1,594	200	1,900	200	215
936-5968	TECHNOLOGIES FOR CHILD HEA (HEALTHTECH)													
		CS G	37	91	2,000	3,835	800	10	720	990	1,265	1,120	1,100	1,000
		HE G	87	91	4,000	3,835	1,000	500	---	500	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	7,770	1,800	510	720	1,490	1,265	1,120	1,100	1,000
936-5969	TECHNOLOGY FOR PHC II													
		CS G	87	96	31,400	34,999	6,639	1,149	2,760	915	3,603	6,400	3,650	4,500
		HE G	87	96	15,700	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				47,100	36,999	6,639	1,149	2,760	915	3,603	6,400	3,650	4,500
936-5970	TECHNICAL ADVISORS IN CHILD SURVIVAL													
		CS G	88	92	2,500	4,657	499	---	1,562	360	800	1,100	900	1,000
		HE G	88	92	2,500	545	470	60	275	254	---	160	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,202	969	60	1,837	614	800	1,260	900	1,000
936-5972	AIDS TECHNICAL SUPPORT													
		DG G	87	94	25,580	68,611	6,387	903	7,124	5,393	12,716	11,456	12,300	10,000
		HE G	87	94	68,500	2,965	2,765	1,412	200	1,445	---	---	---	---
		PN G	87	94	---	38	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				94,080	71,614	9,152	2,315	7,324	6,838	12,716	11,456	12,300	10,000
936-5973	WATER AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH III													
		HE G	38	97	25,000	20,100	1,000	---	2,550	1,631	2,600	2,900	2,500	2,000
		SS G			---	---	---	---	100	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				25,000	20,100	1,000	---	2,650	1,631	2,600	2,900	2,500	2,000
936-5974	HEALTH CARE FINANCING & SUSTAINABILITY I													
		CS G	89	98	---	18,400	---	---	710	160	900	850	1,750	1,200
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	18,400	---	---	710	160	900	850	1,750	1,200
936-5979	MALARIA VACCINE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT													
		HE G	90	91	8,500	15,000	---	---	---	---	6,500	---	8,500	4,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				8,500	15,000	---	---	---	---	6,500	---	8,500	4,000
936-5982	TECHNOLOGY & RESOURCES FOR CHILD HEALTH													
		CS G	89	98	1,620	11,950	---	---	489	---	770	900	1,700	800
		HE G			---	---	---	---	325	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
L Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: HEALTH

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,620	11,950	---	---	814	---	770	900	1,700	800
936-5983 MEDEX NURSECARE													
	CS G	89	93	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	475	---
	HE G	89	93	1,500	1,500	---	---	---	---	500	50	475	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,500	3,500	---	---	---	---	500	50	950	300
936-5984 COMMUNICATION & MARKETING FOR CHILD SURV													
	CS G	89	98	2,110	19,998	---	---	460	---	1,650	1,200	2,200	1,000
	HE G	89	98	2	2	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---
	SS G			---	---	---	---	30	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,112	20,000	---	---	492	---	1,650	1,200	2,200	1,000
936-5985 SUPPLY PROMOTION & PRODUCTION OF CRT II													
	CS G	89	93	505	5,000	---	---	57	---	---	57	---	---
	DP G	89	93	4,495	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	---	---	57	---	---	57	---	---
936-5936 DIARRHEAL DISEASE & RES COORDINATION (DD													
	CS G	90	95	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	550	---
	HE G	90	95	---	9,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	3,000	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	15,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	3,550	500
936-5991 DATA FOR DEC MAKING IN THE HEA SEC (DDM)													
	CS G	90	94	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	800	---	500	500
	HE G	90	94	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	11,000	---	---	---	---	800	---	1,000	500
936-5992 APPLIED RE AND CHILD SURV SERV(ARCSS)													
	HE G	90	94	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	399	---	1,500	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,000	---	---	---	---	399	---	1,500	---
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				583,839	608,207	259,234	203,495	52,628	52,104	54,680	64,023	56,150	42,276
936-5965 GLOBAL AIDS PROGRAM-WHO													
	[illegible]G G	84	C	---	---	15,000	3,750	25,500	6,601	20,615	31,336	21,000	18,000
	HE G	86	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: HEALTH

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	15,0CC	3,750	25,500	6,601	20,615	31,336	21,000	18,000
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				---	---	15,000	3,750	25,500	6,601	20,615	31,336	21,0CC	18,000
PROGRAM TOTALS:				583,839	608,207	274,234	207,245	78,128	58,705	75,295	95,359	77,150	60,276
GRANTS:				583,839	608,207	274,234	207,245	78,128	58,705	75,295	95,359	77,15C	[illegible],276
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: POPULATION

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
932-C502 POPULATION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT/SUPPORT													
	PN G	68	C	---	---	21,033	19,237	1,878	1,022	498	690	300	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	21,033	19,237	1,878	1,022	498	690	300	---
932-C604 TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH													
	PN G	73	36	64,932	64,932	64,932	63,066	---	1,866	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				64,932	64,932	64,932	63,066	---	1,866	---	---	---	---
932-C643 POPULATION POLICY RESEARCH													
	PN G	79	87	9,885	9,885	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,885	9,885	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
932-C955 FP INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM													
	PN G	71	91	201,500	208,699	185,870	175,745	9,425	14,516	9,300	7,550	4,095	6,550
PROJECT TOTAL:				201,500	208,699	185,870	175,745	9,425	14,516	9,300	7,550	4,095	6,550
932-C968 PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTARY STERILIZATION-AVS													
	PN G	72	88	133,006	112,628	112,628	98,402	---	---	---	7,226	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				133,006	112,628	112,628	98,402	---	---	---	7,226	---	---
936-3000 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT													
	PN G	82	87	9,157	9,157	8,857	8,138	---	227	---	492	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,157	9,157	8,857	8,138	---	227	---	492	---	---
936-3004 POPULATION COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES													
	PN G	82	90	46,995	27,858	21,035	15,786	3,535	5,231	---	3,553	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				46,995	27,858	21,035	15,786	3,535	5,231	---	3,553	---	---
936-3005 POPULATION COUNCIL PROGRAM													
	PN G	78	83	36,286	34,568	34,568	29,462	---	4,557	---	549	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				36,286	34,568	34,568	29,462	---	4,557	---	549	---	---
936-3018 CONTRACEPTIVES PROCUREMENT													
	DG G	81	C	---	---	3,000	---	2,600	4,511	---	---	---	---
	PN G	81	C	---	---	80,273	71,302	13,066	10,051	10,077	11,089	12,677	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	83,273	71,302	15,666	14,562	10,077	11,089	12,677	---
936-3023 DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY HEALTH SURVEYS													

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: POPULATION

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	CS	G	84	93	4,000	880	880	25	---	370	---	475	---	---
	HE	G	84	93	5,500	5,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PN	G	84	93	43,850	41,430	19,209	13,674	5,150	5,822	4,071	5,160	3,969	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					53,350	47,810	20,089	13,699	5,150	6,192	4,071	5,635	3,969	---
936-3024 POPULATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE														
	PN	G	84	92	11,750	6,350	3,299	2,842	1,336	1,539	1,022	650	300	600
PROJECT TOTAL:					11,750	6,350	3,299	2,842	1,336	1,539	1,022	650	300	600
936-3028 CONTRACEPTIVE SOCIAL MARKETING														
	PN	G	84	88	25,000	18,859	18,859	14,066	---	4,595	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					25,000	18,859	18,859	14,066	---	4,595	---	---	---	---
936-3029 NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING,EDUCATION/TRAINI														
	PN	G	84	85	1,984	1,984	1,984	1,927	---	57	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					1,984	1,984	1,984	1,927	---	57	---	---	---	---
936-3030 STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVER														
	PN	G	84	93	97,624	73,200	34,784	21,361	6,480	12,752	6,911	8,640	6,269	7,420
PROJECT TOTAL:					97,624	73,200	34,784	21,361	6,480	12,752	6,911	8,640	6,269	7,420
936-3031 FP TRNG FOR PARAMEDICAL AUX.COMMUNIT-II														
	PN	G	84	94	---	57,156	28,822	22,079	4,855	6,699	4,816	4,266	4,266	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	57,156	28,822	22,079	4,855	6,699	4,816	4,266	4,266	---
936-3032 POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM III														
	CS	G	84	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE	G	84	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PN	G	84	91	35,100	17,301	11,485	8,547	2,150	2,136	2,133	2,124	1,533	2,006
PROJECT TOTAL:					35,100	17,301	11,485	8,547	2,150	2,136	2,133	2,124	1,533	2,006
936-3033 UNIVERSITY OVERSEAS SERVICE PROGRAM														
	PN	G	84	89	3,700	3,014	2,564	1,529	450	581	---	345	---	370
PROJECT TOTAL:					3,700	3,014	2,564	1,529	450	581	---	345	---	370
936-3034 FP ENTERPRISE														
	PN	G	85	95	39,321	39,321	17,132	10,542	5,000	6,306	5,351	6,150	3,700	3,750

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: POPULATION

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				39,321	39,321	17,132	10,542	5,000	6,306	5,351	6,150	3,700	3,750
936-3035 POPULATION POLICY INITIATIVES													
	PN G	85	91	29,703	23,141	14,032	9,562	3,100	4,839	3,384	3,048	2,475	2,300
PROJECT TOTAL:				29,703	23,141	14,032	9,562	3,100	4,839	3,384	3,048	2,475	2,300
936-3037 EXTENDING FP SRVCS THRU WOMEN MANAGERS													
	PN G	85	92	7,300	9,300	3,200	2,106	1,700	1,405	1,900	1,800	1,200	1,120
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,300	9,300	3,200	2,106	1,700	1,405	1,900	1,800	1,200	1,120
936-3038 FP LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT													
	PN G	86	91	13,019	19,260	7,326	3,429	2,127	2,539	4,654	3,000	5,153	3,213
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,019	19,260	7,326	3,429	2,127	2,539	4,654	3,000	5,153	3,213
936-3039 MANAGEMENT TRAINING													
	HE G	85	90	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PN G	85	90	17,679	13,726	9,560	6,875	2,250	2,132	412	3,000	---	215
PROJECT TOTAL:				17,679	13,726	9,560	6,875	2,250	2,132	412	3,000	---	215
936-3040 NATURAL FP													
	CS G	85	91	---	260	260	---	---	100	---	---	---	---
	PN G	85	91	20,000	17,775	10,775	4,932	2,500	3,763	2,400	3,072	2,000	3,138
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,000	18,035	11,035	4,932	2,500	3,863	2,400	3,072	2,000	3,138
936-3041 FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL													
	CS G	85	94	50	50	50	---	---	50	---	---	---	---
	PN G	85	94	58,500	77,902	32,851	18,433	8,067	10,518	6,800	10,524	6,587	11,048
PROJECT TOTAL:				58,550	77,952	32,901	18,433	8,067	10,568	6,800	10,524	6,587	11,048
936-3042 FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES-PATH FINDER													
	PN G	85	92	60,000	51,363	35,347	18,305	2,700	10,726	6,016	10,200	3,500	7,379
PROJECT TOTAL:				60,000	51,363	35,347	18,305	2,700	10,726	6,016	10,200	3,500	7,379
936-3043 EXPANSION/IMPROV. FP PROGRAMS													
	PN G	85	91	39,000	33,726	21,822	14,187	3,150	5,437	5,254	5,796	3,500	6,126
PROJECT TOTAL:				39,000	33,726	21,822	14,187	3,150	5,437	5,254	5,796	3,500	6,126
936-3044 CONTRACEPTIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT													

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: POPULATION

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
	DG G	90		---	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	500
	PN G	86	91	31,760	22,418	12,990	4,054	3,428	3,521	3,000	6,380	2,500	6,745
PROJECT TOTAL:				31,760	22,918	12,990	4,054	3,428	3,521	3,000	6,380	3,000	7,245
936-3045 TRAINING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH II													
	CS G	86	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE G	86	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PN G	86	91	52,000	26,669	12,796	2,364	5,385	6,001	4,871	10,956	3,617	7,003
PROJECT TOTAL:				52,000	26,669	12,796	2,364	5,385	6,001	4,871	10,956	3,617	7,003
936-3046 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA INITIATIVE													
	PN G	87	92	19,636	18,473	4,686	1,296	2,970	2,763	3,148	3,153	3,323	3,396
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,636	18,473	4,686	1,296	2,970	2,763	3,148	3,153	3,323	3,396
936-3048 SERVICE EXPANSION & TECH. SUPPORT													
	PN G	88	92	---	31,918	---	---	4,400	200	7,514	3,000	8,569	7,300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	31,918	---	---	4,400	200	7,514	3,000	8,569	7,300
936-3049 PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTARY STERILIZATION-AVS													
	PN G	88	92	80,000	42,291	8,753	100	7,800	6,056	8,538	11,100	8,400	13,390
PROJECT TOTAL:				80,000	42,291	8,753	100	7,800	6,056	8,538	11,100	8,400	13,390
936-3050 POPULATION COUNCIL PROGRAM PHASE II													
	PN G	88	92	37,000	19,233	2,444	100	4,400	598	4,229	3,840	3,869	4,321
PROJECT TOTAL:				37,000	19,233	2,444	100	4,400	598	4,229	3,840	3,869	4,321
936-3051 CONTRACEPTIVE SOCIAL MARKETING II													
	PN G	88	92	35,000	13,374	4,180	---	3,694	2,080	3,341	4,236	2,000	4,341
PROJECT TOTAL:				35,000	13,374	4,180	---	3,694	2,080	3,341	4,236	2,000	4,341
936-3052 PCP COMMUNICATION SERVICE II													
	PN G	90	95	---	16,500	---	---	---	---	3,596	---	3,168	700
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	16,500	---	---	---	---	3,596	---	3,168	700
936-3054 POPULATION SERVICES FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM													
	PN G	90	95	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	625	100	500	375
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	625	100	500	375

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSEC PROJECTS
(IN THCUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: POPULATION

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
936-3055 FAMILY PLANNING MGT DEV PROJECT PN	G	90	95	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	2,2C0	100	1,916	1,C00
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	20,000	---	---	---	---	2,200	100	1,916	1,000
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				1,270,237	1,195,599	852,286	663,471	113,596	145,566	116,061	142,264	99,886	104,306
932-C662 UN FUND FOR PCP ACTIVITIES (UNFPA) PN	G	63	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,0C0	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,0C0	---
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,0C0	---
PROGRAM TOTALS:				1,27C,237	1,195,599	352,286	663,471	113,596	145,566	116,061	142,264	109,886	104,306
GRANTS:				1,270,237	1,195,599	852,286	663,471	113,596	145,566	116,061	142,264	1C9,886	104,306
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: PROGRAM OFFICE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *		L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
936-1406	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	FN	G	72	C	---	---	7,671	5,516	948	1,636	406	1,850	398	398
	HE	G	72	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD	G	72	C	---	---	4,825	4,572	463	283	294	727	200	200
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	12,496	10,088	1,411	1,939	700	2,577	598	598
936-1421	AID/PEACE CORPS SMALL PROJECT ASST													
	FN	G	85	C	3,215	3,215	1,220	780	100	226	---	314	---	---
	HE	G	85	C	4,180	4,180	2,500	1,911	500	19	---	1,070	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				7,395	7,395	3,720	2,691	600	245	---	1,384	---	---
936-5054	INFORMATION TRANSFER													
	FN	G	85	87	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				1,765	1,765	1,765	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				9,160	9,160	17,981	14,279	2,011	2,184	700	3,961	598	598
	PROGRAM TOTALS:				9,160	9,160	17,981	14,279	2,011	2,184	700	3,961	598	598
	GRANTS:				9,160	9,160	17,981	14,279	2,011	2,184	700	3,961	598	598
	LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: CGIAR

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
936-4111.69 CGIAR FN	G	68	C	---	---	82,740	51,928	40,000	47,153	39,828	53,537	40,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	82,740	51,928	40,000	47,153	39,828	53,537	40,000	---
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				---	---	82,740	51,928	40,000	47,153	39,828	53,537	40,000	---
PROGRAM TOTALS:				---	---	82,740	51,928	40,000	47,153	39,828	53,537	40,000	---
GRANTS:				---	---	82,740	51,928	40,000	47,153	39,828	53,537	40,000	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title High Value Horticulture Crops	Funding Source	AG, RD & N 560	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 91 560 Life of Project Funding 30,000
Number 936-4141 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.

Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
FY 91	FY 2000	FY 2001

Purpose: To develop and disseminate new horticultural technologies in less developed countries.

Project Description: The project will set up collaborative programs between US and LDC institutions so that their scientists can collect, evaluate and improve germplasm. It will use biotechnology and other modern techniques, in the US, LDCs, and elsewhere, to improve plants which lack pest and disease resistance, stress tolerance, general quality, and nutritive value. The institutions will work with farmers and others involved in production of fruits and vegetables. They will also work with interested private and public groups to improve cultivation, marketing, and distribution of horticultural products, for both internal consumption and export. To support the project's scientific and business activities, the staff of participating LDC institutions will receive academic and nonacademic training. The institutions will disseminate information about their work by conducting national and international workshops and distributing newsletters and reports throughout the LDCs and among the donor community. By the end of the project, the LDC institutions should have the capacity to continue to generate and disseminate new horticultural technologies.

Sustainability: Trained personnel are expected to remain working in this field because of their institutions' desires to continue getting return on the investment of time and effort. New technologies are expected to continue being generated and used because of their recognized and demonstrated nutritional value, food production, conservation of natural resources and capabilities to generate additional income for the urban poor and subsistence farmers.

Relationship of the Project to A.I.D. Strategy: This project will increase incomes in LDCs by expanding production and use of horticultural products for both domestic and foreign consumption. It will improve nutrition by promoting increased availability and consumption of horticultural products and benefit the environment through improved pest management, reforestation, and conservation of natural resources.

Host Country and other Donors: The World Bank and regional banks as well as developed countries have indicated an interest in participating in a global horticultural research/information exchange program. Host countries will provide staff, facilities, and various logistical support. Programs of the Asian Research and Development Center will be coordinated with this program.

Beneficiaries: People in LDCs will benefit through improved nutrition and higher incomes. These include small subsistence farmers, laborers, marketers and distributors involved in the production, marketing, and distribution of horticultural products.

Major Outputs:	All Years
New technologies developed	10
Library - collections/disseminations (documents)	30,000
Technical assistance teams	10
Germplasm collected & distributed (lines)	20,000
MS & PhD students trained	20
Short courses, workshops	8

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Personnel	9,000
Travel & per diem	3,000
Equipment & supplies	7,500
Information collection/dissemination	3,000
Training	7,500
TOTAL	30,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	560	29,440	30,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To Be Determined

PROGRAM: Centrally Funded

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Forest Management and Conservation	Funding Source	AG, RD & N 1,000	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 91 1,000	Life of Project Funding 20,000	
Number 936-5556 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 91	Estimated Final Obligation FY 99
						Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 2000

Purpose: To mobilize the public and private professional forestry community and the Peace Corps (P.C.) in support of A.I.D. forestry assistance activities in less-developed countries (LDCs).

Project Description: The original Forest Resources Management project (936-5519) began as: a Forestry Support Program with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) for recruiting and furnishing short-term consultants; and an agreement with P.C. to increase joint collaboration in village forestry and natural resource conservation. Emphasis was on programming, planning and workshops. Based on favorable recommendations from the final project evaluation, A.I.D. plans to continue providing technical assistance and collaboration with P.C. on forestry project activities through this follow-on project.

The project supports: (1) LDC institution building, (2) research, (3) mobilization of LDC and U.S. private industry and university capabilities for advancing LDC forestry-based economic development objectives, (4) yearly training workshops, (5) building and strengthening cooperative relationships between forestry and agriculture, (6) LDC efforts to meet energy and fuelwood needs through forestry, and (7) research into such areas as forestry's relation to housing and agribusiness and the private sector's role in tree improvement and forestation. Additional topics for technical assistance may include: underutilized tropical species and tropical forest management, social forestry and forest policy, remote sensing/Geographic Information Systems, and global climate change.

Sustainability: By advancing sound forestry practices and natural resource management techniques with established organizations in the public and private professional forestry community, the project's outputs are more likely to be embodied in long-term activities of participating organizations.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: A.I.D.'s strategy is to maintain and enhance the natural resource base of LDCs. This project helps by promoting awareness of the multipurpose nature of trees and the environmental influences of tree cover; it encourages wise multiple use management of such resources.

Host Country and Other Donors: LDC agencies and other donor agencies cooperate in project design and collaborate on project implementation. P.C. takes part in project design and provides trained forestry volunteers to assist in implementation of A.I.D. mission projects. USFS will make in-kind contributions.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are the poor involved in forestry activities undertaken by LDC governments and private enterprise to curtail unsustainable natural resource use patterns; indirect beneficiaries will be farmers and other people that derive benefits from the forest.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Peace Corps/A.I.D. Coop. Demonstrations	10
Peace Corps/P.L. 480 Forestry Projects	10
Forestry Expert Referrals	1000
Experts Networks	3
Forestry Training Activities	30
Forestry Programs and Technical Studies	10
Forestry Demonstrations (Development/Management)	40

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project($000)
Personnel	7,000
Travel and Per Diem	1,000
Technical Assistance	7,000
Research Trials/Synthesis Studies	3,000
Commodities	2,000
Total	20,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			▨
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,000	19,000	20,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

USDA Forest Service
Peace Corps

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Title
Improving Educational Quality</td><td>Funding Source</td><td>AG, RD & N</td><td>Health</td><td colspan="3">PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)
FY 91 350
Life of Project Funding 3,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number 936-5836
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN</td><td>☒ NEW
☐ CONTINUING</td><td>Population</td><td>ED. & HR
350</td><td>Sel. Act.</td><td>Initial Obligation
FY 91</td><td>Estimated Final Obligation
FY 94</td><td>Estimated Completion Date of Project
FY 96</td></tr>
</table>

Purpose: To help LDCs improve student achievement in basic education, through classroom level research and innovation.

Project Description: The project will first provide a clearer understanding of the factors that determine effective learning in classrooms throughout the developing world, by studying what actually happens in representative LDC classrooms. The project will then support trials of measures designed to overcome key constraints to effective learning, including teacher training techniques, "job aids," and peer tutoring. There will be special attention to gender differences in retention and achievement. Policy-relevant findings will be widely disseminated while the work is in progress through a worldwide network of educators concerned with educational quality interventions.

This project complements ongoing A.I.D. projects examining the efficiency of basic education. While Improving the Efficiency of Education Systems and Basic Research in Developing Education Systems concentrate primarily on important macro-level issues, such as national planning and budgeting, this project will focus on the classroom itself.

Sustainability: Research and trials will be carried out in collaboration with LDC educational institutions, whose staff will receive in-service training and will be in place to continue after the project assistance completion date. Networking will rely on in-place LDC networks such as the Latin America Network for Information and Documentation in Education and the Eastern and Southern African Universities' Research Network to disseminate information on effective, affordable interventions.

Relationship to A.I.D. Strategy: A.I.D. recognizes that low-quality education is an endemic problem in LDCs. New generations of workers need strong basic skills to join the modern labor force and make informed decisions. Data show that good quality education contributes to better health practices, lower fertility rates and higher agricultural productivity.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will seek additional donor support from the World Bank and other donors. Host countries will make substantial in-kind contributions through the involvement of their personnel in all phases of implementation.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are the children in the targeted schools. Potential beneficiaries are those who could benefit from dissemination of research findings.

Major Outputs for All Years:

1. 12 to 15 fundamental research-based conclusions on policies and practices for improving quality.
2. Several methodologies for conducting local research on quality issues.
3. Trials and evaluations of promising techniques in 6 to 10 countries.
4. Network of information exchange on educational quality.
5. Incorporation of productive innovations to improve quality in 3 to 5 countries.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Personnel	1,100
Travel and Per Diem	500
Equipment and Supplies	400
Training	1,000
Total	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1989	--	--	--	To Be Determined
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	--	--	▨	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	--	--	--	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	350	2,650	3,000	

AID 370-7 (11-86)

BUREAU FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOLUNTARY ASSISTANCE

Responsible Officer:

Philip L. Chr

PHILIP L. CHRISTENSON
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Food for Peace
and Voluntary Assistance

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY OFFICE AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
AMER SCH/HOSP ABROAD										
1988	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,000
1989	33,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,500
1990	37,850	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	37,850
1991	23,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23,000
FOOD FOR PEACE										
1988	701	701	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	630	630	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	556	556	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	625	625	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE/VOL COOP										
1988	54,850	22,351	---	6,610	13,400	---	4,600	6,918	---	971
1989	57,916	26,439	---	5,397	13,210	---	5,261	6,266	---	1,343
1990	57,300	28,369	---	6,304	12,731	---	4,067	5,829	---	---
1991	55,750	25,670	---	6,801	13,176	---	4,265	5,838	---	---
PROGRAM MGT SUPPORT OFF										
1988	458	232	---	---	---	---	---	226	---	---
1989	213	---	---	---	---	---	---	213	---	---
1990	440	69	---	---	---	---	---	371	---	---
1991	625	---	---	---	---	---	---	625	---	---
TOTAL										
1988	96,009	23,284	---	6,610	13,400	---	4,600	7,144	---	40,971
1989	92,259	27,069	---	5,397	13,210	---	5,261	6,479	---	34,843
1990	96,146	28,994	---	6,304	12,731	---	4,067	6,200	---	37,850
1991	80,000	26,295	---	6,801	13,176	---	4,265	6,463	---	23,000

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: AMER SCH/HOSP ABROAD

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
938-ASHA AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD													
AS	G	59	C	---	---	558,218	504,930	33,500	37,159	37,850	37,850	23,000	23,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	558,218	504,930	33,500	37,159	37,850	37,850	23,000	23,000
938-1335 ZABLOCKI OUTPATIENT CENTER													
ES	G	35	85	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,370	---	680	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	6,000	6,000	4,370	---	680	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM TOTALS:				6,000	6,000	564,218	509,300	33,500	37,839	37,850	37,850	23,000	23,000
GRANTS:				6,000	6,000	564,218	509,300	33,500	37,839	37,850	37,850	23,000	23,000
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: FOOD FOR PEACE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
938-0700 FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM MGMT													
	FN G	80	C	---	2,753	3,140	2,923	280	281	271	271	325	325
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,753	3,140	2,923	280	281	271	271	325	325
938-0702 AFR FOOD NEEDS ASSESSMENT													
	FN G	85	88	4,500	9,000	2,105	1,417	350	678	285	285	300	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,500	9,000	2,105	1,417	350	678	285	285	300	300
938-0703 TITLE II OUTREACH													
	FN G	85	86	8,728	8,728	12,277	12,244	---	33	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,728	8,728	12,277	12,244	---	33	---	---	---	---
938-0706 LINKING DAIRY PRODUCTS WITH DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	86	87	4,085	4,085	4,085	2,146	---	1,600	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,085	4,085	4,085	2,146	---	1,600	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM TOTALS:				17,313	24,566	21,607	18,730	630	2,592	556	556	625	625
GRANTS:				17,313	24,566	21,607	18,730	630	2,592	556	556	625	625
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: PRIVATE/VOL COOP

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
932-0106 OCEAN FREIGHT													
	SD G	46	82	126,858	126,858	126,858	117,408	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				126,858	126,858	126,858	117,408	---	---	---	---	---	---
938-0158 MATCHING GRANTS TO PVOS													
	CS G			---	---	45	4	---	41	---	---	---	---
	EM G	87	91	2,598	2,598	3,278	486	3,261	2,290	1,067	1,067	2,265	2,265
	FN G	87	91	32,968	31,204	32,056	19,269	8,262	8,819	9,807	9,807	7,646	7,646
	HE G	85	85	25,049	23,997	27,563	16,812	4,397	9,302	5,035	5,035	5,601	5,601
	SD G	87	89	11,656	15,130	15,170	8,959	4,766	5,715	3,329	3,329	3,738	3,739
	SS G			---	---	240	---	200	60	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				72,271	72,929	78,352	45,530	20,886	26,227	19,238	19,238	19,250	19,250
938-0192 COOPERATIVE GRANTS TO PVOS													
	FN G	87	87	165	23,165	5,463	799	6,000	5,184	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
	SS G			---	---	---	---	650	65	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				165	23,165	5,463	799	6,650	5,249	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
938-0230 DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION (BIDEN PELL)													
	FN G	81	C	---	16,768	14,547	10,784	3,366	2,738	2,712	2,712	2,700	2,700
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	16,768	14,547	10,784	3,366	2,738	2,712	2,712	2,700	2,700
938-0232 NATL COUNCIL FOR INTL HEALTH (NCIH)													
	SS G			---	---	---	---	93	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	93	---	---	---	---	---
938-0238 OCEAN FREIGHT REIMBURSEMENT													
	HE G	83	C	---	3,000	1,000	---	1,000	---	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200
	SD G	83	C	---	38,839	33,807	---	1,500	---	2,500	2,500	2,100	2,100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	41,839	34,807	---	2,500	---	3,500	3,500	3,300	3,300
938-0244 OPPOR INDUSTRIAL CENTERS INT'L (OICI)													
	EM G	84	91	14,500	18,470	11,470	8,537	2,000	3,133	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
	SS G	84	91	---	---	731	---	400	129	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: PRIVATE/VOL COOP

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,500	18,470	12,201	8,537	2,400	3,262	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
938-C284 VITAMIN A													
	CS G	86	C	2,870	10,670	---	---	---	---	---	---	176	176
	FN G			---	---	3,854	925	2,000	1,581	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,870	10,670	3,854	925	2,000	1,581	---	---	176	176
938-C500 TECHNICAL SUPPORT/CHILD SURVIVAL													
	CS G	86	C	22,865	55,974	29,834	10,627	12,490	8,523	12,731	12,731	13,000	13,000
	FN G	85	86	34	7,834	39	15	---	19	2,000	2,000	1,824	1,824
	HE G	86	C	6,400	6,323	47	24	---	23	269	269	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				29,299	70,131	29,920	10,666	12,490	8,565	15,000	15,000	14,824	14,824
938-C505 WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION (WVRO)													
	CS G	89	89	---	---	---	---	130	13	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	130	13	---	---	---	---
938-C537 ROTARY INTERNATIONAL (ROTARY)													
	CS G	87	90	---	---	3,322	291	590	1,504	---	---	---	---
	HE G	87	90	---	---	88	8	---	78	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	3,410	299	590	1,582	---	---	---	---
938-C731 TITLE II ENHANCEMENT													
	FN G	88	88	---	---	10,957	3,646	---	3,976	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	10,957	3,646	---	3,976	---	---	---	---
938-C704 FOOD AID INSTITUTIONAL DEV. SUPPORT													
	FN G	87	C	16,443	---	---	---	6,811	381	7,850	7,850	7,500	7,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,443	---	---	---	6,811	381	7,850	7,850	7,500	7,500

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: PRIVATE/VOL COOP

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROGRAM TOTALS:				262,406	380,830	320,369	198,594	57,916	53,574	57,300	57,300	55,750	55,750
GRANTS:				262,406	380,830	320,369	198,594	57,916	53,574	57,300	57,300	55,750	55,750
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPCSEC PROJECTS
(IN THCUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VCL ASSIST

PROGRAM: PROGRAM MGT SUPPORT OFF

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL CBLIG	FY OF FINAL CBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THRCUGH FY 88 CBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITLRES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
933-C800 FVA PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION													
FN	G	82	C	---	---	232	---	---	213	69	69	---	---
SD	G	82	C	---	---	2,789	2,563	213	211	371	371	625	625
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	3,021	2,563	213	424	44C	440	625	625
PROGRAM TOTALS:				---	---	3,021	2,563	213	424	44C	440	625	625
GRANTS:				---	---	3,C21	2,563	213	424	440	440	625	625
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: LABOR AFFAIRS

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
907-0001 LABOR MINISTRY-MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT													
EH	G	70	76	3,365	3,365	3,346	3,346	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,365	3,365	3,346	3,346	---	---	---	---	---	---
907-0003 LABOR FORCE INTEGRATION													
EH	G	77	82	1,800	1,437	1,413	1,412	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,800	1,437	1,413	1,412	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM TOTALS:				5,165	4,802	4,759	4,758	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS:				5,165	4,802	4,759	4,758	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Responsible Officer:

Neal Peden

NEAL PEDEN

Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Private Enterprise

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY OFFICE AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT										
1988	5,013	---	---	335	---	---	---	4,458	---	220
1989	4,747	---	---	1,413	---	---	---	3,334	---	---
1990	4,947	---	---	2,545	---	---	---	2,402	---	---
1991	4,500	---	---	1,996	---	---	---	2,504	---	---
INVESTMENT										
1988	12,972	617	---	---	---	---	---	569	---	11,786
1989	5,500	250	---	---	---	---	---	250	---	5,000
1990	4,189	---	---	---	---	---	---	704	---	3,485
1991	927	---	---	---	---	---	---	927	---	---
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING										
1988	401	237	---	---	---	---	---	164	---	---
1989	270	220	---	---	---	---	---	50	---	---
1990	500	404	---	---	---	---	---	396	---	---
1991	473	173	---	---	---	---	---	300	---	---
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT										
1988	10,522	5,242	---	---	---	---	---	5,280	---	---
1989	10,382	5,171	---	---	---	---	---	5,211	---	---
1990	10,400	5,100	---	---	---	---	---	5,300	---	---
1991	11,000	4,500	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	---	---
TOTAL										
1988	28,908	6,096	---	335	---	---	---	10,471	---	12,006
1989	20,899	5,641	---	1,413	---	---	---	8,845	---	5,000
1990	20,336	5,504	---	2,545	---	---	---	8,802	---	3,485
1991	16,900	4,673	---	1,996	---	---	---	10,231	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
940-1001 HOUSING THE URBAN POOR (HUP)													
	SD G	84	87	9,207	9,207	9,182	8,581	---	77	---	253	---	271
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,207	9,207	9,182	8,581	---	77	---	253	---	271
940-1002 URBAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES													
	SD G	84	87	5,744	5,744	5,715	5,371	---	198	---	146	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,744	5,744	5,715	5,371	---	198	---	146	---	---
940-1005 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	HE G	83	C	---	---	335	24	287	469	500	350	500	480
	SD G	83	C	---	---	4,308	3,640	733	991	500	650	500	560
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	4,643	3,664	1,020	1,460	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,040
940-1008 HOUSING AND URBAN PROGRAMS													
	HE G	88	C	---	---	---	---	1,126	266	2,045	588	1,496	1,050
	SD G	88	C	---	---	3,767	1,879	2,601	2,850	1,902	2,321	2,004	2,300
	SS G	88	C	---	---	220	---	---	213	---	7	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	3,987	1,879	3,727	3,329	3,947	2,916	3,500	3,350
PROGRAM TOTALS:				14,951	14,951	23,527	19,495	4,747	5,064	4,947	4,315	4,500	4,661
GRANTS:				14,951	14,951	23,527	19,495	4,747	5,064	4,947	4,315	4,500	4,661
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: INVESTMENT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
940-0002 INVESTMENT PACKAGING													
FN	G	82	C	---	---	680	600	---	30	---	50	---	---
FN	L	82	C	---	---	8,400	3,400	---	---	---	---	---	---
HE	G	82	C	---	---	1,170	1,160	---	8	---	---	---	---
PS	L	82	C	---	---	61,496	24,881	5,000	9,636	3,485	12,679	---	10,213
SD	G	82	C	---	---	5,201	4,611	---	37	---	208	---	---
SD	L	82	C	---	---	2,850	350	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	79,797	40,002	5,000	9,711	3,485	12,937	---	10,213
940-2002 INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT AND PACKAGING													
FN	G	85	C	---	---	681	181	250	540	---	210	---	---
SD	G	85	C	---	---	1,719	943	250	556	704	1,085	927	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	2,400	1,124	500	1,096	704	1,295	927	1,000
940-5000 U.S. PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT ABROAD													
SD	G	87	C	---	---	557	507	---	46	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	557	507	---	46	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM TOTALS:				---	---	82,754	41,633	5,500	10,853	4,189	14,232	927	11,213
GRANTS:				---	---	10,008	8,002	500	1,217	704	1,553	927	1,000
LOANS:				---	---	72,746	33,631	5,000	9,636	3,485	12,679	---	10,213

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
940-C001 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
FN	G	82	C	---	---	307	136	220	277	404	204	173	183
SD	G	82	C	---	---	8,887	8,599	50	174	396	205	300	275
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	9,194	8,735	270	451	800	409	473	458
PROGRAM TOTALS:				---	---	9,194	8,735	270	451	800	409	473	458
GRANTS:				---	---	9,194	8,735	270	451	800	409	473	458
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
940-C000 VARIOUS COOP GRANTS													
FN	G	85	87	14,454	14,454	14,454	13,962	---	336	---	156	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,454	14,454	14,454	13,962	---	336	---	156	---	---
940-C004 INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)													
FN	G	70	88	8,530	8,530	8,530	7,900	---	630	---	---	---	---
HE	G	70	88	300	300	300	300	---	---	---	---	---	---
SD	G	70	88	54,265	54,265	54,265	54,248	---	17	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				63,095	63,095	63,095	62,448	---	647	---	---	---	---
940-C008 DIVESTITURE AND PRIVATIZATION													
FN	G	85	90	3,276	3,776	2,526	1,376	750	1,250	500	650	---	500
SD	G	85	90	6,526	6,526	6,026	4,762	500	1,314	---	450	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,802	10,302	8,552	6,138	1,250	2,564	500	1,100	---	500
940-C012 INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)													
FN	G	89	92	10,000	10,100	---	---	2,500	1,463	2,600	2,700	2,500	2,500
SD	G	89	92	10,000	10,000	---	---	2,500	200	2,500	3,600	2,500	2,700
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,000	20,100	---	---	5,000	1,663	5,100	6,300	5,000	5,200
940-C013 TRADE AND INVESTMENT SERVICES/IESC													
FN	G	88	90	260	260	---	---	260	65	---	180	---	15
SD	G	88	90	574	840	260	40	130	138	450	227	---	435
PROJECT TOTAL:				834	1,100	260	40	390	203	450	407	---	450
940-C014 FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT													
FN	G	88	92	2,003	2,003	362	---	391	386	500	500	500	500
SD	G	88	92	2,220	2,220	326	---	781	104	---	500	630	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,223	4,223	688	---	1,172	490	500	1,000	1,130	1,000
940-C015 INSTITUTIONAL REFORM & INFORMAL SECTOR													
SD	G	90	94	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	800	250	1,870	550

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	800	250	1,870	550
940-0016 PRIVATIZATION FOR DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	90	94	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	1,000	500
	SD G	90	94	---	6,750	---	---	---	---	800	500	1,000	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,250	---	---	---	---	1,800	1,000	2,000	1,000
940-0017 WALL STREET SERVICE CORPS													
	SD G	90	90	---	250	---	---	---	---	250	100	---	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	250	---	---	---	---	250	100	---	150
940-2028 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEV SUPPORT													
	FN G	85	93	5,050	5,050	1,604	396	1,270	756	500	1,000	500	1,250
	SD G	85	93	7,000	7,000	2,172	917	1,300	1,290	500	1,250	500	750
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,050	12,050	3,776	1,313	2,570	2,046	1,000	2,250	1,000	2,000
940-2029 COMMERCIALIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY													
	SD G	85	87	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,011	---	208	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,481	1,481	1,481	1,011	---	208	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM TOTALS:				125,939	142,305	92,306	84,912	10,382	8,157	10,400	12,563	11,000	10,850
GRANTS:				125,939	142,305	92,306	84,912	10,382	8,157	10,400	12,563	11,000	10,850
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUREAU FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

Responsible Officer:

Reginald J. Brown

REGINALD J. BROWN

Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY OFFICE AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-91

REGION: BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
STRATEGIC PLANNING										
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	990	300	---	---	---	---	300	390	---	---
AGENCY WIDE PROGRAMS										
1988	165	---	---	---	---	---	---	165	---	---
1989	459	50	---	---	---	---	---	409	---	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DONOR COORDINATION										
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	350	---	---	---	---	---	350	---	---	---
1991	430	---	---	---	---	---	---	430	---	---
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS										
1988	398	---	---	---	---	---	---	398	---	---
1989	2,384	790	160	185	---	---	190	1,059	---	---
1990	5,035	2,015	650	410	---	---	435	1,525	---	---
1991	5,300	1,500	300	500	---	---	500	2,500	---	---
EVALLATION AND DEV INFO										
1988	4,728	2,325	465	618	---	---	539	781	---	---
1989	4,512	2,049	715	840	---	---	459	449	---	---
1990	3,417	2,260	590	320	---	---	70	177	---	---
1991	3,790	1,750	650	400	---	---	400	590	---	---
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV										
1988	4,706	3,294	242	345	---	---	161	664	---	---
1989	3,659	1,008	350	540	---	---	795	966	---	---
1990	1,990	292	704	452	---	---	92	450	---	---
1991	3,120	500	300	300	---	---	400	1,620	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY OFFICE AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
WOMEN IN DEV										
1988	2,564	982	435	269	---	---	632	246	---	---
1989	5,150	3,000	750	233	---	---	617	550	---	---
1990	4,947	2,497	600	600	---	---	1,000	250	---	---
1991	5,000	2,000	500	500	---	---	1,500	500	---	---
PEACE CORPS										
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	1,989	1,189	---	800	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	2,000	1,200	---	800	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.S.-ISRAEL COOPERATION										
1988	4,500	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,500
1989	3,219	119	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	---	600
1990	4,918	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,918	---	---
1991	5,000	2,250	---	250	---	---	---	2,500	---	---
TOTAL										
1988	17,061	8,601	1,142	1,232	---	---	1,332	3,254	---	1,500
1989	19,383	7,016	1,975	1,798	---	---	2,061	5,933	---	600
1990	22,646	8,253	2,544	2,582	---	---	1,947	7,320	---	---
1991	25,630	9,500	1,750	2,750	---	---	3,100	8,530	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
930-C022 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES														
	EH	G	80	C	---	---	2,084	1,844	985	227	527	350	900	450
	FN	G	80	C	---	---	6,768	3,839	1,702	779	2,307	1,200	2,000	750
	HE	G	80	C	45	45	2,109	1,771	725	336	862	650	800	400
	PN	G	80	C	---	---	2,369	2,638	510	127	1,354	900	600	300
	SD	G	91	C	---	---	5,207	5,398	1,474	753	1,575	950	3,960	1,700
PROJECT TOTAL:					45	45	20,037	15,490	5,356	2,272	6,625	4,050	8,260	3,600
930-C023 TITLE IX PROGRAM														
	SD	G	89	C	---	---	2,181	1,890	351	174	400	300	590	250
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	2,181	1,890	351	174	400	300	590	250
930-C045 INTEGRATED STUDIES AND SYSTEMS														
	EH	G	80	C	---	---	432	176	149	226	20	100	200	100
	FN	G	80	C	---	---	619	399	465	436	700	300	600	300
	HE	G	80	C	---	---	264	134	230	132	100	200	200	100
	PN	G	80	C	---	---	---	---	100	---	190	50	250	100
	SD	G	80	C	---	---	6,406	6,147	284	233	47	50	180	80
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	7,721	6,856	1,228	1,027	1,057	700	1,430	680
930-C100 WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES														
	EH	G	80	C	---	---	4,316	3,577	517	558	1,000	600	1,500	500
	FN	G	80	C	---	---	5,595	4,405	3,000	1,411	2,497	1,500	2,000	1,000
	HE	G	80	C	---	---	284	150	233	26	600	300	500	250
	PN	G	80	C	---	---	1,175	887	750	257	600	300	500	250
	SD	G	80	C	---	---	6,628	6,344	550	315	250	150	500	250
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	17,958	15,363	5,050	2,567	4,947	2,850	5,000	2,250
930-C135 AID/ISRAEL COOP DEV. PROGRAM														
	FN	G	88	C	---	---	2,000	---	119	2,000	---	---	2,250	1,250
	HE	G	90	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	150
	SD	G	88	C	---	---	1,000	---	2,500	1,000	4,918	4,000	2,500	1,500
	SS	G	88	C	---	---	1,500	---	600	1,734	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	4,500	---	3,219	4,734	4,918	4,000	5,000	2,900

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
930-0232 INFORMATION AS A TOOL IN DEVELOPMENT													
EM	G	76	C	---	---	702	438	310	207	50	140	200	100
FN	G	76	C	---	---	5,790	5,064	1,183	1,552	1,490	500	1,000	500
HE	G	76	C	---	---	934	564	610	573	220	200	200	200
PN	G	76	C	---	---	465	---	615	553	400	150	400	100
SD	G	76	C	---	---	7,646	7,326	165	208	130	200	410	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	15,537	13,442	2,883	3,093	2,290	1,190	2,210	1,100
930-0264 AG INFORMATION AND RELATED SERVICES													
FN	G	74	C	---	---	2,225	2,105	401	---	70	120	150	75
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	2,225	2,105	401	---	70	120	150	75
930-0600 PEACE CORPS													
FN	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,189	---	1,200	---
HE	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	800	---	800	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	1,989	---	2,000	---
930-0700 UN CHILDRENS FUND													
CS	G			---	---	7,500	3,985	---	3,515	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	7,500	3,985	---	3,515	---	---	---	---
930-0800 INTERNATL TRADE & INVESTMENT PROMOTION													
FN	G	88	C	---	---	---	---	50	---	---	50	---	---
SD	G	88	C	---	---	165	---	409	181	---	393	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	165	---	459	181	---	443	---	---
930-0900 DONOR COORDINATION													
EM	G		C	---	---	---	---	---	---	350	200	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	350	200	---	---
930-1000 *ENVIRONMENT AND NARCOTICS													
EM	G	91	93	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	150
FN	G	91	93	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	150

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
SO	G	91	93	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	390	195
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	990	495
PROGRAM TOTALS:				45	3,045	77,864	59,131	18,987	17,563	22,646	13,853	25,630	11,350
GRANTS:				45	3,045	77,864	59,131	18,987	17,563	22,646	13,853	25,630	11,350
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: Centrally Funded

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Strategic Planning -- Environmental Protection and Anti Narcotics Programs			Funding Source DP	AG, RD & N 300	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 1991 990	Life of Project Funding 3,000
Number 930-1000 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population		ED. & HR 300	Sel. Act. 390	Initial Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1993
							Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1995

PURPOSE: To promote alternative economic and social practices through research and policy and program interventions that attend to the twin concerns of environmental degradation and illicit drug production.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: A.I.D. expects, in the decade of the 1990s, to substantially increase its anti-narcotics activities and expand its efforts to limit and correct environmentally degrading policies and practices. Both are among the most complex and intricate policy and program problems that A.I.D. confronts. Centrally managed resources are needed to support A.I.D. efforts in these areas.

Concerning anti-narcotics programs, the U.S. Government is assuming international leadership in coordinating and conducting programs to control production and trafficking. Narcotics production in some developing countries may account for as much as 15 percent of GDP. The economic and social structure of these countries are being seriously undermined by the illicit narcotics industry. Concentrated, well coordinated and carefully directed A.I.D. anti-narcotics policy and program interventions in areas such as income substitution and public and personal awareness of the social, political and economic costs of illicit drug production and trafficking are needed.

The second, equally important problem that developing and developed nations confront in the 1990s is environmental degradation. Like illicit drug production, environmental problems left unchecked can negatively effect the entire social and economic condition of nations. A.I.D. is further along in providing bilateral assistance to check, control or correct environmental degradation, but the field is as politically, socially and economically complex as anti-narcotics efforts. This project will provide the funds needed for concentrated, coordinated and directed A.I.D. policy and program interventions.

SUSTAINABILITY: The project will provide the analytic and technical expertise necessary to support A.I.D. policy and program interventions in anti-narcotics and environmental protection. Project sustainability will depend on the developing countries' willingness and ability to address the potentially pervasive social, political and economic problems inherent in both areas.

RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT TO A.I.D. STRATEGY: The project supports A.I.D. efforts to increase its capacity to deal more effectively with anti-narcotics and environmental protection assistance programs.

BENEFICIARIES: The citizens of both developed and developing countries.

MAJOR OUTPUTS FOR ALL YEARS: Research and technical assistance to develop and support well founded, well coordinated, and carefully directed A.I.D. environmental protection and anti-narcotics policy and program interventions.

A.I.D. FINANCED INPUTS:	LIFE OF PROJECT ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,000
Training	500
Evaluation	500
Total	3,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	990	2,010	3,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING

Responsible Officer:

Alfred Bisset

ALFRED BISSET

Director
Office of International Training

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY OFFICE AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
INTL TRAINING										
1988	1,604	---	---	---	---	---	1,604	---	---	---
1989	1,680	---	---	---	---	---	1,680	---	---	---
1990	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	---
1991	2,558	---	---	---	---	---	2,558	---	---	---
TOTAL										
1988	1,604	---	---	---	---	---	1,604	---	---	---
1989	1,680	---	---	---	---	---	1,680	---	---	---
1990	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	---
1991	2,558	---	---	---	---	---	2,558	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING

PROGRAM: INTL TRAINING

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT-		-THROUGH FY 88		-ACTUAL FY 89		-ESTIMATED FY 90		-PROPOSED FY 91	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
926-0071 TRAINING EVALUATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES													
	EH G	77	C	---	---	9,554	8,578	1,180	1,017	1,350	2,789	---	---
	EH R	77	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,908	1,908
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	9,854	8,578	1,180	1,017	1,350	2,789	1,908	1,908
938-C601 LABOR ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT													
	EH G	81	90	7,709	7,709	4,889	4,634	500	255	650	1,150	---	---
	EH R	81	90	7,709	7,709	---	---	---	---	---	---	650	650
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,418	15,418	4,889	4,634	500	255	650	1,150	650	650
PROGRAM TOTALS:				15,418	15,418	14,743	13,212	1,680	1,272	2,000	3,939	2,558	2,558
GRANTS:				7,709	7,709	14,743	13,212	1,680	1,272	2,000	3,939	---	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

OFFICE OF SCIENCE ADVISOR

Responsible Officer:

Howard A. Minners, M.D.

HOWARD A. MINNERS, MD

Science Advisor

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY OFFICE AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR

CP-91

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
SCIENCE ADVISOR										
1988	13,257	595	---	---	---	---	---	12,662	---	---
1989	10,994	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,994	---	---
1990	11,084	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,084	---	---
1991	11,162	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,162	---	---
TOTAL										
1988	13,257	595	---	---	---	---	---	12,662	---	---
1989	10,994	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,994	---	---
1990	11,084	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,084	---	---
1991	11,162	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,162	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR

PROGRAM: SCIENCE ADVISOR

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
936-5538 APPLYING S AND T TO DEVLPMNT (NAS) - I													
	SD G	81	90	36,000	36,000	35,082	26,791	---	6,141	---	2,150	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				36,000	36,000	35,082	26,791	---	6,141	---	2,150	---	---
936-5542 INNOVATIVE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH													
	FN G	88		---	---	595	32	---	326	---	200	---	34
	SD G	81	C	47,130	47,130	40,952	28,213	6,597	5,614	6,325	8,000	6,362	8,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				47,130	47,130	41,547	28,245	6,597	5,940	6,325	8,200	6,362	8,034
936-5543 STRENGTHENING S AND T CAPACITY													
	SD G	81	C	3,203	3,203	3,264	2,824	265	211	440	440	300	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,203	3,203	3,264	2,824	265	211	440	440	300	400
936-5544 US/ISRAEL PRG FOR COOP DEV RESEARCH													
	SD G	85	C	19,000	19,000	15,785	6,952	2,132	3,103	2,459	3,500	2,500	4,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,000	19,000	15,785	6,952	2,132	3,103	2,459	3,500	2,500	4,000
936-5545 APPLYING S&T TC DEVELOPMENT (NAS)-2													
	SD G	88	93	10,200	10,200	500	8	2,000	908	1,860	2,500	2,000	2,944
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,200	10,200	500	8	2,000	908	1,860	2,500	2,000	2,944
PROGRAM TOTALS:				115,533	115,533	96,178	64,820	10,994	16,303	11,084	16,790	11,162	15,378
GRANTS:				115,533	115,533	96,178	64,820	10,994	16,303	11,084	16,790	11,162	15,378
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - OBLIGATIONS
(dollars in thousands)

Region/Country	FY 1988 Actual	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
AFRICA				
Botswana	583 a/	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0
Chad	10,000	10,000	0	6,000
Djibouti	3,407 a/	3,044 d/	1,905 k/	4,000
Gambia	0	0	0	0
Kenya	10,000	10,000	0	7,000
Liberia	0	11,000 d/	0	6,000
Madagascar	0	0	0	0
Malawi	5,315 a/	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	0	0	0	0
Namibia	0	0	0	5,800
Niger	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	11,000 d/	0	6,000
Senegal	0	25,000 d	0	5,000
Seychelles	2,800	3,000	1,991	3,300
Somalia	4,000	8,000	0	0
South Africa Republic	3,400	13,300	9,957	13,000
Sudan	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0
Zambia	0	0	0	0
Africa Regional	0	5,000 d/	0	0
Africa Regional	200	0	0	0
Subtotal	39,705	99,344	13,853	56,100
ASIA/NEAR EAST/EUROPE				
Afghanistan	22,547 b/	45,500 l/	34,850	35,000
USSR (Armenia Humanit.)	0	0	4,979	0
Cambodian Resistance	3,500	5,000	5,078	7,000
Cyprus	10,000	20,000 d/	14,936	3,000
Egypt	717,820 b/c	815,000 d/	926,495 k/	815,000
East European Regional	0	0	230,006	0 h/
Fiji	0	0	0	300
Indonesia	0	0	1,991	5,000
Ireland	35,000	0	29,769 k/	0
Israel	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,194,840	1,200,000
Jordan	18,175 c/	15,000	34,850	35,000
Lebanon	2,448 c/	300	3,734	1,000
Morocco	20,000	20,000	19,914	12,000
Oman	13,000	15,000	12,546	15,000
Pakistan	334,000 c/	215,000	229,011	210,000
Philippines	15,000 b/	298,000 d/	124,022	160,000
Poland	1,000	3,000	0	0
Portugal	32,013 b/	50,000	40,002	45,000
Spain	3,202	0	0	0
South Pacific	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Thailand	5,000	5,000	2,539	5,000
Tunisia	10,845 c/	11,250	12,446	10,900

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - OBLIGATIONS
(dollars in thousands)

Region/Country	FY 1988 Actual	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
ASIA/NEAR EAST/EUROPE				
Turkey	32,000	60,000	14,264	50,000
Asia/Near East Regional	10,366 b/c	28,308 d/	11,948 k/	5,000
West Bank/Gaza	0	0	13,065	11,800
Subtotal	2,495,916	2,816,358	2,971,285	2,636,000
LATIN AMERICA/CARRIBEAN				
Bolivia	7,820	11,750 f/	33,413 k/	30,800 i/
Colombia	0	2,867	2,133 k/	0 i/
Costa Rica	90,000	90,000 e/	63,544	40,000
Costa Rica Fact Finding	0	100	0 k/	
Dominican Republic	13,835 b/	0	0 k/	12,000
Ecuador	0	9,000 f/	0	9,000
El Salvador	195,006 b/g	190,887 d/e	144,355 k/	180,000
Guatemala	79,782	80,524 d/e	56,483	60,000
Guyana	0	0	996	2,000
Haiti	342 g/	0	0	10,000
Honduras	85,000	15,000	130,017 k/	80,000
Jamaica	0	25,000 e/f	4,978	17,000
Nicaragua (NED)	0	5,000 d/j	0	0
Panama	0	0	530,125	0
Peru	500	2,000 e/f	3,286	3,100 i/
Uruguay	0	0	0	0
Caribbean Reg. (RDO/C)	1,043 g/	10,225 e/f/j	0	10,000
Central America Regional	4,933 b/	8,625 d/e	75 k/	0
LAC Regional	6,498	10,676 d/e/j	10,924 k/m	23,000
Andean Narcotics Initia.	0	0	0	175,000
Subtotal	484,759	461,654	980,329	651,900
NON-REGIONAL				
Peacekeeping	0	25,000 d/	0	0
OFDA	0	9,323 d/	0	0
Science & Technology	375	0	0	0
War Victims	0	0	2,489	0
No-year Carryover	0	0	1,062	0
Subtotal	375	34,323	3,551	0
OTHER				
Deob/Reob Authority	0 a/c/g	0	18,000	14,000
TOTAL	3,020,755 a/b	3,411,679	3,987,018	3,358,000

Footnotes:

a/ In FY 1988, the following reobligations occurred in Africa: Botswana$.583 million Malawi $5.315 million; and Djibouti $1.65 million. Total reobligations for Africa: $6.063 million.

b/ Includes carry over from FY 1987.

c/ In FY 1988, the following reobligations occurred in Asia and the Near East: Egypt $17.819 million; Jordan $.175 million; Lebanon $2.448 million; Tunisia $.846 million; ANE Regional $5.986 million. Total reobligations for the Asia/Near East Region: $27.274 million.

d/ In FY 1989, a total of $378.827 million in ESF carry forward from FY 1988 was obligated: Liberia $11 million; Nigeria $11 million; Senegal $15 million; Djibouti $.007 million; Africa Regional $5 million; Egypt $115 million; Philippines $174 million; ANE Regional $2.355 million; Cyprus $5 million; El Salvador $19.627 million; Guatemala $524,000; Nicaragua (NED) $2 million; Central America Regional $1.9 million; Latin America Regional $2.092 million; Peacekeeping $5 million; and OFDA $9.322 million.

e/ FY 89 includes $22.038 million of ESF earmarked for Administration of Justice program as follows: Costa Rica $1.4 million, El Salvador $1.5 million, Guatemala $2.824 million, Jamaica $800,000, Peru $500,000; Caribbean Regional $2.3 million, Central America Regional $6.2 million, LAC Regional $6.514 million. FY 90 includes $4.5 million of FY 89 carryover funds for AOJ (Bolivia $1.5 million and El Salvador $3.0 million) In addition, $607,000 in no year money was carried forward in FY 1989 and not obligated.

f/ ESF Narcotics Control Initiative earmark of $61 million is distributed as follows: Bolivia $25 million; (of which $11.75 million was obligated in FY 89 and the balance carried over to FY 90); Ecuador $9 million; Jamaica $25 million; and Peru $2 million.

g/ In FY 1988, the following reobligations occurred in Latin America and the Caribbean: El Salvador $1.664 million; Haiti $64,000; Regional Development Office for the Caribbean $964,000. Total reobligations for the Latin America and Caribbean Region: $2.692 million.

h/ Eastern Europe funds treated separately under SAI.

i/ Additional ESF for Bolivia, Peru and Colombia to be drawn from $175 million Andean Narcotics Initiative based on meeting bilaterally negotiated performance targets.

j/ FY 1989 includes $1.125 million of reobligations as follows: Nicaragua $1.0 million; LAC Regional $100,000; RDO/C $25,000

k/ FY 1990 includes a total $226,843,648 of FY 89 carryover funds as follows: Bolivia $13.250 million; Colombia $2.133 million; Costa Rica Fact Finding, $150,000 (transferred to LAC Regional); Dominican Republic $400,000 (transferred to LAC Regional); El Salvador $13.740 million; Honduras $70 million; Central America Regional $75,000; LAC Regional $816,000; Egypt $115 million; ANE Regional $1.116 million; Ireland $10 million; Djibouti $163,000.

l/ Includes $23 million in Emergency Refugee and Migration assistance from the Dept. of State.

m/ The FY 1990 LAC Regional Program is composed of the following line items: ICITAP, $6.970 in new obligational authority (NOA); CADCC, $.498 million NOA; Central America, $2.090 million; Costa Rica Fact Finding, $.150 million in FY 89 carryover; Central America Regional, $.700 million in FY 89 carryover; Dominican Republic, $.400 million in FY 89 carryover; LAC Regional, $.116 million in FY 89 carryover.

CATEGORIZATION OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - FY 1991 PROPOSED
(dollars in millions)

	Project-Type Assistance	Program Assistance/ Commodity Imports	Program Assistance/Cash	Total FY 1991 CP
BUREAU FOR AFRICA				
CHAD	2.000	0.000	4.000	6.000
DJIBOUTI	0.000	0.000	4.000	4.000
KENYA	0.000	7.000	0.000	7.000
LIBERIA	6.000	0.000	0.000	6.000
NAMIBIA	0.000	0.000	5.800	5.800
NIGERIA	0.000	0.000	6.000	6.000
SENEGAL	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000
SEYCHELLES	0.000	3.300	0.000	3.300
SOUTH AFRICA	13.000	0.000	0.000	13.000
BUREAU TOTAL	21.000	10.300	24.800	56.100
BUREAU FOR ASIA, THE NEAR EAST AND EUROPE				
AFGHANISTAN	35.000	0.000	0.000	35.000
CAMBODIA	7.000	0.000	0.000	7.000
CYPRUS	3.000	0.000	0.000	3.000
EGYPT	500.000	200.000	115.000	815.000
FIJI	0.000	0.300	0.000	0.300
INDONESIA	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000
ISRAEL	0.000	0.000	1,200.000	1,200.000
JORDAN	9.000	26.000	0.000	35.000
LEBANON	1.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
MOROCCO	12.000	0.000	0.000	12.000
OMAN	15.000	0.000	0.000	15.000
PAKISTAN	210.000	0.000	0.000	210.000
PHILIPPINES	110.000	0.000	50.000	160.000
PORTUGAL	0.000	0.000	45.000	45.000
THAILAND	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000
TUNISIA	6.400	4.500	0.000	10.900
TURKEY	0.000	0.000	50.000	50.000
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	1.000	0.000	9.000	10.000
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000
WEST BANK/GAZA	11.800	0.000	0.000	11.800
BUREAU TOTAL	931.200	230.800	1,474.000	2,636.000

CATEGORIZATION OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - FY 1991 PROPOSED
(dollars in millions)

	Project-Type Assistance	Program Assistance/ Commodity Imports	Program Assistance/Cash	Total FY 1991 CP
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN				
BOLIVIA	15.300	0.000	15.500	30.800
COSTA RICA	5.000	0.000	35.000	40.000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0.000	0.000	12.000	12.000
ECUADOR	0.000	0.000	9.000	9.000
EL SALVADOR	45.000	0.000	135.000	180.000
GUATEMALA	10.000	0.000	50.000	60.000
GUYANA	0.000	0.000	2.000	2.000
HAITI	0.000	0.000	10.000	10.000
HONDURAS	5.000	0.000	75.000	80.000
JAMAICA	0.000	0.000	17.000	17.000
PERU	3.100	0.000	0.000	3.100
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	7.800	0.000	2.200	10.000
LAC REGIONAL	23.000	0.000	0.000	23.000
ANDEAN NARCOTICS INITIATIVE	0.000	0.000	0.000	175.000 1/
BUREAU TOTAL	114.200	0.000	362.700	651.900
DEOBLIGATION/REOBLIGATION	0.000	0.000	0.000	14.000 2/
TOTAL	1,066.400	241.100	1,861.500	3,358.000

1/ These funds will be provided to Bolivia, Colombia and Peru for narcotics-related projects and programs.

2/ Unallocated.

CATEGORIZATION OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND OBLIGATIONS - FY 1981-1991

(dollars in millions)

Category	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Actual	FY 1988 Actual	FY 1989 a/ Proposed	FY 1990 b/ Estimated	FY 1991 c/ Request
Project-Type Assistance	648.615	684.950	881.127	944.718	1,043.333	981.274	1,233.887	1,162.494	1,163.629	1,180.099	1,066.400
Percentage of Total	29.49%	24.73%	29.65%	30.03%	22.18%	19.97%	31.54%	38.48%	34.11%	29.73%	33.65%
Program Assistance/ Commodity Imports	370.500	597.500	497.250	563.055	436.062	442.733	359.170	111.155	217.500	231.251	241.100
Percentage of Total	16.85%	21.57%	16.73%	17.90%	9.27%	9.01%	9.18%	3.68%	6.38%	5.83%	7.61%
Program Assistance/Cash	1,180.180	1,487.814	1,593.085	1,638.394	3,224.290	3,488.090	2,319.194	1,747.106	2,030.550	2,557.668	1,861.500
Percentage of Total	53.66%	53.71%	53.61%	52.08%	68.55%	71.01%	59.28%	57.84%	59.52%	64.44%	58.74%
Total	2,199.295	2,770.264	2,971.462	3,146.167	4,703.685	4,912.097	3,912.251	3,020.755	3,411.679	3,969.018	3,169.000 c/
Total Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

a/ Includes carry forward and new budget authority.
(Note: There was no deobligation-reobligation authority in FY 1989).

b/ Includes carry forward, new budget authority, and unallocated contingency of $3.551 million, but excludes deobligation-reobligation authority of $18 million. Total FY 1990 estimate is $3,987.018 million.

c/ Total does not include carry forward and $14 million in deobligation-reobligation authority. Total does not include $175 million for Andean Narcotics Initiative and $14 million in deobligation re-obligation authority. The total ESF request level for FY 1991 is $3,358.0 million.

FY 1991 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 123(f) OF THE FAA AND
SUMMARY OF PVO ACTIVITIES BY APPROPRIATION
(in Thousands of Dollars)

AID Appropriated	A FY 1989 Request	B FY 1989 Actual	C FY 1990 Request	D FY 1990 Est.	E FY 1991 Request
Development Programs	250,367	274,471	261,542	259,383	224,121
International Disaster Assistance	4,130	9,876	5,140	10,000	10,000
Development Fund for Africa 1/	60,888	79,319	63,791	86,845	86,653
Economic Support Fund	44,599	83,966	55,410	34,280	36,378
Subtotal	359,984	447,632	385,883	390,508	357,152
PVO Earmark: FAA Section 123(f) 2/	21.5%	23.8%	21.2%	21.2%	19.5% 3/
American Schools and Hosp. Abroad	7,000	8,250	6,500	8,000	8,000
Total AID Appropriated	366,984	455,882	392,383	398,508	365,152
AID Administered					
Excess Property	700	274	2,000	2,000	2,500
PL 480 Title II Commodities 4/	189,323	257,054	232,155	235,195	235,021
PL 480 Title II Freight 4/	110,350	94,900	99,495	105,300	163,737
Section 416 Commodities	---	16,634	---	4,954	---
Section 416 Freight	---	648	---	---	---
Farmer-to-Farmer Program	---	700	1,482	673	646
Total AID Administered	300,373	370,210	335,132	348,122	401,904
TOTAL AID	667,357	826,092	727,515	746,630	767,056

1/ Excludes support for PVO activities in Africa funded from other accounts.

2/ Percentages for all years are based on the Development Assistance program level excluding Housing Borrowing Authority, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, Operating Expenses, and Foreign Service Retirement funding.

3/ We expect this percentage to increase during FY 1991 as funds for PVO activities are obligated, because PVOs end up implementing project components for which the mode of implementation was not initially identified. This follows the trend illustrated by comparing Column A (derived from the A.I.D. FY 1989 Congressional Presentation) with Column B for FY 1989.

4/ Does not include emergency programs administered by PVOs which totaled $77.2 million in FY 1989 ($46.6 million in commodities, $30.6 million for freight) and $110.9 million to date in FY 1990 ($56.8 million in commodities and $54.1 million for freight).

CONSULTING SERVICES 1/

A.I.D. relies on various types of consulting services to provide advice on the administration and management of the agency, as well as on a wide variety of issues related to its program. The review, approval and use of these services are subject to established policies and procedures. As part of the approval process, a thorough justification is provided, stating why the work must be performed. A review is conducted to ensure that the task is required and does not duplicate work previously performed.

A.I.D. uses the services of individuals, private firms and non-profit institutions in carrying out its programs. Because of the highly technical and diverse nature of these programs, consultants with specific, specialized expertise are frequently utilized on a short-term basis. Hiring the needed specialists each time a new program is started, and then paying termination costs when their skills are no longer needed would be extremely expensive.

A.I.D. utilizes three vehicles for procuring consulting services. Personnel are appointed as consultants, for no more than 130 days in any service year, to provide services primarily on administrative and management issues. Consulting services also are used by A.I.D.'s four advisory committees, to assist in reviews, analyses and recommendations to the A.I.D. Administrator. Contracting for consulting services (including advisory and assistance services) is widely used for both management and program components. The following table provides funding information (in thousands of dollars) for fiscal years 1989 - 1991.

Category	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991
I. Contractual Services 2/	41,745.8	43,340.9	45,136.6
II. Personnel Appointments	1,211.0	1,332.1	1,320.0
III. Advisory Committee 3/ (non-federal members and non-member consultants)	243.2	327.0	343.4
TOTAL	43,200.0	45,000.0	46,800.0

1/ This report is rquired under Section 1114(a) of the Money and Finance Act, P.L. 97-258, September 13, 1982.

2/ Because OMB Circular A-120, "Guidelines for the Use of Advisory and Assistance Services," dated January 4, 1988, greatly revised and expanded the definition of consulting services, A.I.D. is providing estimates of the costs of the contractual services portion of the table presented above. This increase in the types of contracts covered by the Circular, and reflected above, is substantially higher than reported in the 1990 Congressional Presentation.

3/ The 1990 Congressional Presentation erroneously included Federal Staff costs in support of advisory committees. The amounts reported above exclude these costs.

METRIC USAGE IN PROCUREMENTS, GRANTS, AND BUSINESS-RELATED ACTIVITIES [1]

A.I.D. will use the metric system of measurements in its procurements, grants, and business-related activities where such usage is practical and consistent with the legislative limitation concerning its negative impact on U.S. firms.

The following actions have been taken, or are planned, to implement fully the metric system in accordance with Section 3 of the Metric Conversion Act of 1975, as amended by Section 5164(b) of P.L. 100-418.

On September 7, 1989, A.I.D. prescribed the use of metric system units of measurement for A.I.D.-funded host country contracts. Additionally, with the advice of the American Consulting Engineers Council, samples of documents that support these contracts were revised to illustrate the use of metric system units of measure.

By April 1990, A.I.D. will implement the requirements of the Act for the directives that govern other A.I.D.-funded procurements, grants, and business-related activities where it may unilaterally do so. The implementation of these requirements has been scheduled so that they may be consolidated with other revisions in order to implement them as economically as possible.

No completion date can yet be forecast for the implementation of two sets of actions that require interagency coordination:

(1) An Office of Management and Budget (OMB)-sponsored initiative to develop government-wide, uniform coverage on the use of the metric system in the Federal Acquisition Regulation. This action will substantially complete the implementation of the Act for direct A.I.D. contracts, which have a requirement to use metric system units of measurement that predates the amended Section 3 of the Act.

(2) The development of revised, interagency specifications outside the Federal Acquisition Regulation. A.I.D. is following up with the lead agencies responsible for developing interagency specifications for shipping allowances, space allocations, etc. to promote the expeditious adoption of metric standards that will be implemented in A.I.D.-specific contract clauses and other agency business-related requirements.

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[1] This report is provided in accordance with Section 12 of the Metric Conversion Act of 1975, as amended by Section 5164(b) of P.L. 100-418, August 23, 1988.

In support of the foregoing measures, statutory checklists for developing foreign assistance projects and programs will be revised in April 1990 to prescribe the use of metric system units of measurement for specifications. A.I.D. will use the metric system from the earliest stages of the assistance processes to avoid conversion of the specifications to metric units at the implementation stage.

To date, no reports have been received that U.S. firms have been adversely affected by A.I.D.'s efforts to increase the use of metric standards in its procurements, grants, and business-related activities.

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

04:36 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE												
Africa	578,374	99,344	95,500	154,179	--	56,003	--	9,155	24,700	0	--	1,017,255
Asia/Near East & Europe	416,456	2,816,358	467,000	263,560	11,870	29,570	--	27,615	248,250	4,272,750	--	8,553,429
Latin America & Caribbean	414,742	461,654	172,700	93,470	55,400	32,730	--	10,385	153,600	0	--	1,394,681
Central Bureaus	441,095	34,323	32,280	187,791	33,730	34,884	--	245	39,970	--	--	804,318
Contingency Unallocated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Geographic & Central Programs	1,850,667	3,411,679	767,480	699,000	101,000	153,187	--	47,400	466,520	4,272,750	--	11,769,683
(Africa Fund)	[499,939]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[499,939]
(SADCC)	[49,989]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[49,989]
(PSRF)	[5,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[5,000]
(Andean Narcotics Init.)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Deob/Reob	[90,816]	[20,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[110,816]
Subtotal	1,850,667	3,411,679	767,480	699,000	101,000	153,187	--	47,400	466,520	4,272,750	--	11,769,683
ASHA	33,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,500
Disaster Assistance	32,163	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,163
Humanit. Relief (McCollum Amdt)	[3,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[3,000]
Private Sector Guarantees	[50,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[50,000]
Housing Guarantees	[125,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[125,000]
Housing Borrowing Authority	13,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,000
Operating Expenses	433,735	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	433,735
Operating Expenses-IG	28,084	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,084
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	40,533	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,533
Special Assistance Initiatives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TCIP Central America	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]
TCIP Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	9,014	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,014
Central Amer. Reconciliation	56,895	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56,895
Advanced Acq. of Property	82	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	82
A.I.D. Loan Repayments	(471,946)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(471,946)
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts	(7,829)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(7,829)
Subtotal A.I.D.	2,017,898	3,411,679	767,480	699,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,896,057
Trade & Development Program	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,326	--	--	--	--	25,326
Inter-American Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,600	--	--	--	--	16,600
African Development Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,000	--	--	--	--	8,000
Peace Corps Trust Fund	--	--	--	--	--	448	--	--	--	--	--	448
Migration & Refugee Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	461,950	--	--	--	--	461,950
Emergency Refugee Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	27,000	--	--	--	--	27,000
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,115	--	--	--	--	17,115
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT Rec.	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,814)	--	--	--	--	(2,814)
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp												
(limit on direct loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[23,000]	--	--	--	--	[23,000]
(limit on guar. loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[175,000]	--	--	--	--	[175,000]
Receipts	--	--	(368,380)	--	--	(65)	(39,312)	--	--	(162,458)	--	(570,215)
Adjustments	(195,785)	(153,179)	--	--	--	313	(326)	--	--	--	--	(348,977)
Total: Bilateral	1,822,113	3,258,500	399,100	699,000	101,000	153,883	513,539	--	--	--	--	6,947,135

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

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15-Feb-90

	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE												
MDB's	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,314,630	--	--	--	--	1,314,630
I O & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	226,115	--	--	--	--	226,115
Total: Multilateral	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,540,745	--	--	--	--	1,540,745
TOTAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	1,822,113	3,258,500	399,100	699,000	101,000	153,883	2,054,284	--	--	--	--	8,487,880
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,840	9,840
Peacekeeping Operations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41,689	41,689
Guarantee Reserve Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	452,065	452,065
Asset Sales Prepayment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(788,219)	(788,219)
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	480	--	(10,000)	(9,520)
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47,400	467,000	4,110,292	(294,625)	4,330,067
TOTAL ECONOMIC & MILITARY	1,822,113	3,258,500	399,100	699,000	101,000	153,883	2,054,284	47,400	467,000	4,110,292	(294,625)	12,817,947

1/ Includes emergency and refugee programs in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

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FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND ITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
FY 1989 Deobligation/ Reobligation Authority	(90,816)											(90,816)
FY 1990 Deobligation/ Reobligation Authority												0
Reappropriation	(47,839)											(47,839)
Carry in from prior FY							(615)		(610)			(1,225)
FDAP	(12,528)											(12,528)
Sahel	(2,663)											(2,663)
PSRF												0
Disaster Assistance	(4,561)											(4,561)
Operating Expenses												0
Misc. Trust Funds	(1,248)											(1,248)
Economic Support Fund		(379,278)										(379,278)
CARA	(3,520)											(3,520)
Adv Acq of Property	(7,111)											(7,111)
Carry over into next FY							906		281			1,187
FDAP	26,907											26,907
DFA	637											637
Sahel	162											162
PSRF												0
Disaster Assistance	4,222											4,222
Operating Expenses	1,512											1,512
Misc. Trust Funds	63											63
Economic Support Fund		277,140										277,140
CARA	6,896											6,896
Adv Acq of Property	7,029											7,029
eimbursements	(6,041)						(17)		(1,745)			(7,803)
Recoveries	(47,867)	(28,650)					(606)					(77,123)
No-Year Funds												
Carry in from prior FY		(184)										(184)
Recovery of no-year funds												0
Section 517 authority												0
Carry over into next FY		765										765
Availability withdrawn	23,968											23,968
Returned to Treasury	4,954	28				317	6		554			5,859
Transfers in	(51,441)	(23,000)									(10,000)	(84,441)
Transfers out	3,500								2,000			5,500
Difference due to rounding						(4)						(4)
Total Adjustments	(195,785)	(153,179)	0	0	0	313	(326)	0	480	0	(10,000)	(358,497)

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

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15-Feb-90

	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA												
Angola	--	--	--	2,232	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,232
Benin	--	--	--	2,601	--	1,650	--	75	--	--	--	4,326
Botswana	8,452	--	--	1,309	--	3,861	--	350	500	--	--	14,472
Burkina	3,140	--	--	5,856	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	9,096
Burundi	1,231	--	--	67	--	797	--	140	--	--	--	2,235
Cameroon	31,234	--	--	--	--	3,494	--	275	--	--	--	35,003
Cape Verde	1,765	--	--	2,180	--	52	--	70	--	--	--	4,067
Central African Republic	590	--	--	304	--	2,485	--	180	--	--	--	3,559
Chad	5,400	10,000	--	3,016	--	873	--	250	2,000	--	--	21,539
Comoros	700	--	--	125	--	338	--	40	--	--	--	1,203
Congo	500	--	--	152	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	677
Cote d'Ivoire	70	--	5,000	506	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	5,726
Djibouti	--	3,044	--	--	--	--	--	135	500	--	--	3,679
Equatorial Guinea	825	--	--	--	--	258	--	100	--	--	--	1,183
Ethiopia	--	--	--	19,766	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,766
Ethiopia (North)	--	--	--	7,506	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,506
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	2,144	--	100	--	--	--	2,244
Gambia	3,100	--	--	3,269	--	1,153	--	70	--	--	--	7,592
Ghana	9,152	--	6,000	12,364	--	1,940	--	175	--	--	--	29,631
Guinea	12,605	--	--	6,558	--	1,341	--	150	--	--	--	20,654
Guinea-Bissau	2,080	--	--	460	--	662	--	70	--	--	--	3,272
Kenya	44,714	10,000	5,000	1,716	--	3,404	--	1,030	15,000	--	--	80,864
Lesotho	9,660	--	--	3,891	--	1,937	--	70	--	--	--	15,558
Liberia	9,240	11,000	--	7,841	--	2,943	--	500	--	--	--	31,524
Madagascar	14,523	--	--	1,986	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	16,584
Malawi	19,895	--	--	4,352	--	2,002	--	250	1,200	--	--	27,699
Mali	22,080	--	--	4,353	--	4,064	--	150	--	--	--	30,647
Mauritania	210	--	--	4,249	--	1,903	--	125	--	--	--	6,487
Mauritius	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	1,520
Mozambique	18,622	--	--	13,672	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,294
Namibia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Niger	19,855	--	--	1,140	--	3,472	--	275	225	--	--	24,967
Nigeria	35,000	11,000	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	46,100
Rwanda	7,675	--	--	752	--	419	--	100	--	--	--	8,946
Sao Tome	300	--	--	1,254	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	1,614
Senegal	20,169	25,000	5,000	1,339	--	2,501	--	475	500	--	--	54,984
Seychelles	--	3,000	--	126	--	323	--	50	--	--	--	3,499
Sierra Leone	540	--	4,000	3,719	--	2,973	--	70	--	--	--	11,302
Somalia	4,261	8,000	--	7,164	--	--	--	900	--	--	--	20,325
South Africa	19,150	13,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,450
Sudan	4	--	23,500	22,174	--	--	--	900	--	--	--	46,578
Swaziland	6,939	--	--	194	--	1,581	--	50	--	--	--	8,764
Tanzania	5,440	--	--	883	--	1,212	--	50	--	--	--	7,585
Togo	2,740	--	--	3,681	--	2,946	--	100	--	--	--	9,467
Uganda	13,631	--	6,000	850	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	20,631
Zaire	32,513	--	31,000	572	--	3,275	--	1,000	3,000	--	--	71,360
Zambia	6,100	--	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,100
Zimbabwe	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	5,200
S Africa Regional/SADCC	45,489	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45,489
Africa Regional	132,280	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,775	--	--	139,055
Disaster Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
AEPRP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	578,374	99,344	95,500	154,179	--	56,003	--	9,155	24,700	0	--	1,017,255

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

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15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---		NARC'S	PEACE	OTHER	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER	
	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	TITLE I	TITLE II		CORPS	ECON				MILITARY	TOTAL
(FDAP/Sahel)	[36,284]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[36,284]

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FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	MARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
ASIA/NEAR EAST & EUROPE												
Afghanistan 1/	22,500	45,500	--	57,382	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	125,382
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	100
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	30
Bangladesh	71,753	--	80,000	22,630	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	174,683
Bhutan	--	--	--	458	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	458
Burma	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	260	--	--	--	380
Cambodian Resistance	--	5,000	--	1,255	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,255
Cyprus	--	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,000
Egypt	--	815,000	177,000	1,187	--	--	--	1,500	--	1,300,000	--	2,294,687
Fiji	--	--	--	--	--	1,360	--	50	--	--	--	1,410
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	35
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	700	30,000	320,000	--	350,700
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	25
India	44,424	--	--	118,078	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	162,802
Indonesia	47,798	--	15,000	6,581	--	--	--	1,800	1,000	--	--	72,179
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	30
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800,000	--	3,000,000
Jordan	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	1,750	--	10,000	--	26,750
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	509	--	--	--	--	--	509
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	--	--	--	1,500
Laos	--	--	--	1,517	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,517
Lebanon	2,496	300	--	12,333	--	--	--	400	--	--	--	15,529
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	950	--	--	--	950
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	30
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	50
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	2,030	--	--	--	--	--	2,030
Morocco	13,550	20,000	44,000	16,632	--	3,051	--	1,000	--	52,000	--	150,233
Nepal	15,339	--	--	1,571	--	2,674	--	100	500	--	--	20,184
Oman	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	15,100
Pakistan	50,000	215,000	80,000	--	6,800	328	--	915	--	230,000	--	583,043
Papua New Guinea	--	--	--	--	--	1,788	--	50	--	--	--	1,838
Philippines	46,665	298,000	--	15,997	--	5,856	--	2,600	125,000	--	--	494,118
Poland	--	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000
Portugal	--	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	2,550	--	100,000	--	152,550
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	50
Solomon Islands	--	--	--	--	--	1,292	--	30	--	--	--	1,322
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,100	--	--	--	2,100
Sri Lanka	28,005	--	36,000	5,480	--	714	--	160	--	--	--	70,359
Thailand	14,921	5,000	--	--	4,150	4,011	--	2,200	22,000	--	--	52,282
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	850	--	50	--	--	--	900
Tunisia	162	11,250	25,000	--	--	1,560	--	1,400	--	30,000	--	69,372
Turkey	--	60,000	--	--	350	--	--	3,400	69,250	430,750	--	563,750
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	14
USSR (Armenian Earthquake)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Vanuatu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
West Bank/Gaza	--	--	--	2,106	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,106
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	1,315	--	--	--	--	--	1,315
Yemen	23,300	--	10,000	353	--	1,408	--	1,000	500	--	--	36,561
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	100
Asia/Near East Regional	26,868	28,308	--	--	450	--	--	--	--	--	--	55,626
Eastern Europe Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
ASEAN	1,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

06:18 PM 15-Feb-90	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
South Pacific	6,875	10,000	--	--	--	810	--	--	--	--	--	17,685
OPRP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	416,456	2,816,358	467,000	263,560	11,870	29,570	--	27,615	248,250	4,272,750	--	8,553,429

10:30 AM
16-Feb-90

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN												
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	340	--	--	365
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	--	--	125
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	30
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	100	--	--	135
Belize	7,600	--	--	--	--	2,445	--	100	500	--	--	10,645
Bolivia	24,611	11,750	17,000	16,284	10,000	--	--	400	5,000	--	--	85,045
Brazil	--	--	--	1,229	200	--	--	125	--	--	--	1,554
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	50
Colombia	--	2,867	--	91	10,000	--	--	1,000	7,100	--	--	21,058
Costa Rica	9,784	90,000	15,000	71	--	3,547	--	230	--	--	--	118,632
Costa Rica Fact Finding	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	205	--	--	255
Dominican Republic	20,128	--	5,400	5,080	--	2,673	--	700	--	--	--	33,981
Ecuador	17,201	9,000	--	668	1,000	3,526	--	650	4,000	--	--	36,045
El Salvador	62,288	190,887	40,000	8,082	--	--	--	1,400	80,000	--	--	382,657
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	80
Guatemala	33,329	80,524	18,000	10,325	--	4,173	--	400	9,000	--	--	155,751
Guyana	--	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	7,050
Haiti	27,980	--	--	22,089	--	198	--	100	--	--	--	50,367
Honduras	37,716	15,000	18,000	3,216	--	6,269	--	1,100	40,000	--	--	121,301
Jamaica	51,620	25,000	37,300	6,227	1,000	3,046	--	300	3,500	--	--	127,993
Mexico	--	--	--	4,329	15,000	--	--	225	--	--	--	19,554
Nicaragua	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Panama	--	--	--	254	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	254
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	2,727	--	125	--	--	--	2,852
Peru	17,725	2,000	15,000	15,525	10,500	--	--	520	2,500	--	--	63,770
St. Kitts and Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	155	--	--	205
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	120	--	--	170
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	480	--	--	530
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	25
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	100	--	--	140
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	500	--	--	625
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	700	--	--	125	--	--	--	825
Caribbean Regional	18,913	10,225	--	--	--	4,126	--	--	--	--	--	33,264
Central American Reg	19,737	8,625	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,362
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,100	--	--	--	2,100
ROCAP	33,178	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,178
LAC Regional	32,932	10,676	--	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,608
DPRP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Andean Narcotics Initiative	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	414,742	461,654	172,700	93,470	55,400	32,730	--	10,385	153,600	0	--	1,394,681

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

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15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---		NARC'S	PEACE	OTHER	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER	TOTAL
	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	TITLE I	TITLE II		CORPS	ECON				MILITARY	
CENTRAL BUREAUS												
S&T												
Agriculture	33,769	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,769
Education	6,866	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,866
Energy	10,139	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,139
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	6,561	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,561
Health	78,128	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	78,128
Nutrition	10,272	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,272
Population	113,596	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	113,596
Rural & Institutional Dev	9,891	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,891
Research & Univ Relations	8,912	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,912
Program Office	2,011	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,011
CGIARS	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
Total S&T	320,145	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	320,145
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
FVA												
Food for Peace	630	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	630
PVC	57,916	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,916
Biden Pell	[3,367]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[3,367]
Program Mgt Support	213	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	213
Total FVA	58,759	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	58,759
PPC												
Economic Affairs	2,384	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,384
Evaluation	4,512	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,512
PDPR	3,659	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,659
Women in Development	5,150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,150
Donor Coordination	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Intl Trade & Invst. Promotion	459	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	459
Strategic Planning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Peace Corps	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Israel Cooperation	3,219	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,219
Total PPC	19,383	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,383
PRE												
Investment	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500
Revolving Fund	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Program Review	270	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	270
Project Development	10,382	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,382
Total PRE	16,152	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,152
OFDA	9,235	9,323	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,558
Science Advisor	10,994	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,994
Israel Cooperation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
PRE Housing & Urban Dev	4,747	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,747
Office of Intl Training	1,680	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,680
Peacekeeping	--	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Other	--	--	--	--	33,730	34,884	--	245	39,970	--	--	108,829
P.L.480:												
Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
World Food Program	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Stock Adjustment	--	--	--	(59,698)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(59,698)
Ocean Freight	--	--	50,409	231,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	281,409
Initial Payment	--	--	(18,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(18,000)
Farmer to Farmer	--	--	--	699	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	699
Buydown	--	--	--	46,890	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,890

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FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
Forward Funding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Transfer from Title I	--	--	--	(31,100)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(31,100)
Adjustment for rounding	--	--	(129)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(129)
TOTAL	441,095	34,323	32,280	187,791	33,730	34,884	--	245	39,970	--	--	804,318

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

05:52 PM 15-Feb-90	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---		NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
			TITLE I	TITLE II								
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE												
Africa	573,294	13,853	101,500	104,852	--	59,896	--	8,828	--	29,871	--	892,094
Asia/Near East & Europe	406,933	2,971,285	427,400	153,570	15,540	34,061	--	26,915	--	4,530,775	--	8,566,479
Latin America & Caribbean	349,331	980,329	164,000	86,019	57,400	34,425	--	11,312	--	237,126	--	1,919,942
Central Bureaus	432,411	--	156,063	328,158	40,100	37,267	--	141	281	29,870	--	1,024,291
Contingency Unallocated	16,021	3,551	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,572
Geographic & Central Programs	1,777,990	3,969,018	848,963	672,599	113,040	165,649	--	47,196	281	4,827,642	--	12,422,378
(Africa Fund)	[561,823]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[561,823]
(SADCC)	[49,785]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[49,785]
(PSRF)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
(Andean Narcotics Init.)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Deob/Reob	39,000	18,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,000
Subtotal	1,816,990	3,987,018	848,963	672,599	113,040	165,649	--	47,196	281	4,827,642	--	12,479,378
ASHA	37,850	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,850
Disaster Assistance	29,115	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,115
Humanit. Relief (McCollum Amdt)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Private Sector Guarantees	[91,109]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[91,109]
Housing Guarantees	[99,570]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[99,570]
Housing Borrowing Authority	37,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,000
Operating Expenses	437,056	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	437,056
Operating Expenses-IG	30,453	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,453
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	40,147	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,147
Special Assistance Initiatives	127,450	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	127,450
TCIP Central America	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]
TCIP Poland	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	5,063	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,063
Central Amer. Reconciliation	33,256	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,256
Advanced Acq. of Property	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
A.I.D. Loan Repayments	(450,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(450,000)
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts	(5,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(5,000)
Subtotal A.I.D.	2,139,480	3,987,018	848,963	672,599	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,648,060
Trade & Development Program	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,555	--	--	--	--	32,555
Inter-American Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,859	--	--	--	--	16,859
African Development Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,850	--	--	--	--	8,850
Peace Corps Trust Fund	--	--	--	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	--	400
Migration & Refugee Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	368,409	--	--	--	--	368,409
Emergency Refugee Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	49,785	--	--	--	--	49,785
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,737	--	--	--	--	3,737
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT Rec.	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,912)	--	--	--	--	(2,912)
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp												
(limit on direct loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[19,914]	--	--	--	--	[19,914]
(limit on guar. loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[211,537]	--	--	--	--	[211,537]
Receipts	--	--	(543,341)	--	--	--	(39,000)	--	--	(158,441)	--	(740,782)
Adjustments	(60,274)	(276,030)	--	--	--	--	(1,056)	--	--	--	--	(337,360)
Total: Bilateral	2,079,206	3,710,988	305,622	672,599	113,040	166,049	437,227	--	--	--	--	7,484,731

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FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---		NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
			TITLE I	TITLE II								
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE												
MDB's	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,469,191	--	--	--	--	1,469,191
I O & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	274,137	--	--	--	--	274,137
Total: Multilateral	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,743,328	--	--	--	--	1,743,328
TOTAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	2,079,206	3,710,988	305,622	672,599	113,040	166,049	2,180,555	--	--	--	--	9,228,059
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,974	9,974
Peacekeeping Operations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,773	32,773
Guarantee Reserve Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	499,055	499,055
Asset Sales Prepayment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(281)	(20,000)	(1)	(20,282)
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47,196	0	4,649,201	541,801	5,238,198
TOTAL ECONOMIC & MILITARY	2,079,206	3,710,988	305,622	672,599	113,040	166,049	2,180,555	47,196	0	4,649,201	541,801	14,466,257

1/ Includes emergency and refugee programs in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.
2/ Burma program will be reprogrammed to other priority program countries.

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FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---		NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
			TITLE I	TITLE II								
FY 1989 Deobligation/ Reobligation Authority												
FY 1990 Deobligation/ Reobligation Authority	(39,000)	(33,000)										(72,000)
Reappropriation	(13,460)											(13,460)
Carry in from prior FY							(906)		(281)			(1,187)
FDAP												0
Sahel	(162)											(162)
PSRF												0
Disaster Assistance	(4,222)											(4,222)
Special Assist. Initiatives												0
Operating Expenses	(1,512)											(1,512)
Misc. Trust Funds	(63)											(63)
Economic Support Fund		(277,905)										(277,905)
CARA	(6,896)											(6,896)
Adv Acq of Property	(7,029)											(7,029)
Carry over into next FY												0
FDAP												0
DFA												0
Sahel												0
PSRF												0
Disaster Assistance												0
Special Assist. Initiatives	31,862											31,862
Operating Expenses												0
Misc. Trust Funds												0
Economic Support Fund												0
CARA												0
Adv Acq of Property	6,929											6,929
Reimbursements												0
Recoveries	(5,500)						(150)					(5,650)
No-Year Funds												
Carry in from prior FY												0
Recovery of no-year funds												0
Section 517 authority	(7,321)	(15,125)										(22,446)
Carry over into next FY												0
Availability withdrawn		50,000										50,000
Returned to Treasury												0
Transfers in	(13,900)									(20,000)		(33,900)
Transfers out												0
Difference due to rounding											(1)	(1)
Total Adjustments	(60,274)	(276,030)	0	0	0	0	(1,056)	0	(281)	(20,000)	(1)	(357,642)

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

05:05 PM 15-Feb-90	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---		NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
			TITLE I	TITLE II								
AFRICA												
Angola	--	--	--	2,126	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,126
Benin	--	--	--	2,049	--	1,602	--	75	--	--	--	3,726
Botswana	7,000	--	--	--	--	4,192	--	358	--	996	--	12,546
Burkina	3,000	--	--	5,651	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	8,751
Burundi	6,000	--	--	--	--	860	--	139	--	--	--	6,999
Cameroon	20,000	--	--	--	--	3,816	--	274	--	--	--	24,090
Cape Verde	3,000	--	--	939	--	87	--	70	--	--	--	4,096
Central African Republic	2,000	--	--	360	--	2,568	--	179	--	--	--	5,107
Chad	6,000	--	--	859	--	1,117	--	249	--	2,987	--	11,212
Comoros	700	--	--	--	--	451	--	40	--	--	--	1,191
Congo	500	--	2,000	66	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	2,616
Cote d'Ivoire	500	--	--	757	--	395	--	149	--	--	--	1,801
Djibouti	--	1,905	--	--	--	--	--	149	--	1,991	--	4,045
Equatorial Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	--	427	--	100	--	--	--	1,527
Ethiopia	--	--	--	30,796	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,796
Ethiopia (North)	--	--	--	10,924	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,924
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	2,556	--	100	--	--	--	2,656
Gambia	5,000	--	--	1,199	--	1,198	--	70	--	--	--	7,467
Ghana	15,000	--	6,000	7,795	--	2,158	--	174	--	--	--	31,127
Guinea	15,000	--	10,000	--	--	1,302	--	149	--	--	--	26,451
Guinea-Bissau	2,000	--	--	44	--	1,167	--	70	--	--	--	3,281
Kenya	30,000	--	8,000	885	--	3,278	--	1,006	--	9,956	--	53,125
Lesotho	8,000	--	--	586	--	2,039	--	70	--	--	--	10,695
Liberia	--	--	7,500	--	--	2,648	--	398	--	996	--	11,542
Madagascar	19,000	--	5,000	2,132	--	--	--	75	--	299	--	26,506
Malawi	20,000	--	--	8,234	--	2,508	--	249	--	1,991	--	32,982
Mali	19,000	--	--	557	--	3,921	--	149	--	--	--	23,627
Mauritania	590	--	--	1,009	--	1,700	--	124	--	--	--	3,423
Mauritius	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	1,520
Mozambique	20,000	--	--	13,352	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,352
Namibia	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500
Niger	18,000	--	--	82	--	3,489	--	274	--	1,693	--	23,538
Nigeria	11,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	11,600
Rwanda	8,000	--	--	123	--	624	--	100	--	--	--	8,847
Sao Tome	300	--	--	41	--	267	--	60	--	--	--	668
Senegal	37,000	--	5,000	1,961	--	2,637	--	473	--	996	--	48,067
Seychelles	--	1,991	--	--	--	267	--	100	--	--	--	2,358
Sierra Leone	500	--	4,000	1,927	--	2,734	--	70	--	--	--	9,231
Somalia	740	--	5,000	258	--	--	--	796	--	--	--	6,794
South Africa	21,600	9,957	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,557
Sudan	--	--	20,000	743	--	--	--	676	--	--	--	21,419
Swaziland	6,000	--	--	787	--	1,848	--	50	--	--	--	8,685
Tanzania	10,810	--	--	--	--	1,868	--	100	--	--	--	12,778
Togo	4,000	--	--	2,705	--	2,504	--	100	--	--	--	9,309
Uganda	18,000	--	6,000	5,492	--	--	--	149	--	--	--	29,641
Zaire	33,000	--	16,000	413	--	3,668	--	955	--	2,987	--	57,023
Zambia	5,000	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,000
Zimbabwe	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	239	--	--	--	5,239
S Africa Regional/SADCC	49,785	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49,785
Africa Regional	83,769	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,979	--	88,748
Disaster Reserve	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[2,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[2,000]
AEPRP	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
Total	573,294	13,853	101,500	104,852	--	59,896	--	8,828	--	29,871	--	892,094

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FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---		NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
			TITLE I	TITLE II								
(FDAP/Sahel)	[11,471]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[11,471]

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FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
ASIA/NEAR EAST & EUROPE												
Afghanistan 1/	34,629	34,850	--	815	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70,294
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	100
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	15
Bangladesh	52,500	--	60,000	17,460	--	--	--	299	--	--	--	130,259
Bhutan	--	--	--	246	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	246
Burma	--	--	--	--	5,540 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,540
Cambodian Resistance	--	5,078	--	2,490	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,568
Cyprus	--	14,936	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,936
Egypt	--	926,495	153,000	--	--	--	--	1,493	--	1,294,410	--	2,375,398
Fiji	--	--	--	--	--	1,791	--	25	--	--	--	1,816
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	35
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	597	--	348,495	--	349,092
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	1,263	--	--	--	--	--	1,263
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	10
India	22,473	--	--	83,204	--	--	--	299	--	--	--	105,976
Indonesia	43,000	1,991	10,000	5,089	--	--	--	1,791	--	--	--	61,871
Ireland	--	29,769	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	29,799
Israel	--	1,194,840	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,792,260	--	2,987,100
Jordan	--	34,850	--	--	--	--	--	1,991	--	67,794	--	104,635
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	531	--	--	--	--	--	531
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,195	--	--	--	1,195
Laos	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lebanon	3,710	3,734	--	10,605	--	--	--	398	--	--	--	18,447
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	946	--	--	--	946
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	30
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	32	--	50	--	--	--	82
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	2,214	--	--	--	--	--	2,214
Morocco	11,500	19,914	35,000	15,899	--	3,454	--	996	--	42,815	--	129,578
Nepal	12,393	--	--	2,160	--	2,707	--	100	--	--	--	17,360
Oman	--	12,546	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	12,646
Pakistan	43,000	229,011	80,000	--	5,700	822	--	911	--	229,011	--	588,455
Papua New Guinea	--	--	--	--	--	1,918	--	50	--	--	--	1,968
Philippines	46,775	124,022	18,400	12,512	--	5,902	--	2,588	--	140,095	--	350,294
Poland	--	--	20,000	--	--	1,221	--	--	--	--	--	21,221
Portugal	--	40,002	--	--	--	--	--	2,584	--	84,635	--	127,221
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	50
Solomon Islands	--	--	--	--	--	1,460	--	30	--	--	--	1,490
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,892	--	--	--	1,892
Sri Lanka	18,000	--	16,000	844	--	631	--	159	--	--	--	35,634
Thailand	10,000	2,539	--	--	3,500	4,225	--	2,191	--	3,038	--	25,493
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	737	--	50	--	--	--	787
Tunisia	--	12,446	15,000	--	--	1,797	--	1,394	--	29,871	--	60,508
Turkey	--	14,264	--	--	350	--	--	3,385	--	497,850	--	515,849
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	51	--	--	--	--	--	51
USSR (Armenian Earthquake)	--	4,979	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,979
Vanuatu	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	30	--	--	--	90
West Bank/Gaza	--	13,065	--	2,246	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,311
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	1,162	--	--	--	--	--	1,162
Yemen	21,000	--	20,000	--	--	1,329	--	1,000	--	501	--	43,830
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	100
Asia/Near East Regional	27,312	11,948	--	--	450	--	--	--	--	--	--	39,710
Eastern Europe Regional	51,381	230,006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	281,387
ASEAN	3,260	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,260

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FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
South Pacific	6,000	10,000	--	--	--	754	--	--	--	--	--	16,754
DPRP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[3,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[3,000]
Total	406,933	2,971,285	427,400	153,570	15,540	34,061	--	26,915	--	4,530,775	--	8,566,479

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

10:30 AM 16-Feb-90	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN												
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44	--	--	--	44
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	139	--	--	--	139
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65
Belize	6,457	--	--	--	--	2,470	--	100	--	--	--	9,027
Bolivia	21,100	33,413	20,000	13,302	9,200	826	--	498	--	39,728	--	138,067
Brazil	--	--	--	600	1,900	--	--	124	--	--	--	2,624
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	50
Colombia	--	2,133	--	158	10,000	--	--	1,494	--	48,789	--	62,574
Costa Rica	11,850	63,544	15,000	207	--	3,517	--	229	--	--	--	94,347
Costa Rica Fact Finding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65
Dominican Republic	14,512	--	20,000	5,231	--	3,115	--	777	--	--	--	43,635
Ecuador	14,091	--	--	335	1,400	3,251	--	722	--	--	--	19,799
El Salvador	58,818	144,355	35,000	4,547	--	--	--	1,394	--	84,635	--	328,749
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	84	--	--	--	84
Guatemala	30,070	56,483	18,000	8,531	--	4,470	--	398	--	2,887	--	120,839
Guyana	--	996	4,000	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	5,046
Haiti	27,301	--	--	14,353	--	807	--	100	--	498	--	43,059
Honduras	34,370	130,017	12,000	5,670	--	6,192	--	1,095	--	20,163	--	209,507
Jamaica	14,011	4,978	30,000	4,185	1,900	3,381	--	299	--	--	--	58,754
Mexico	--	--	--	2,256	15,000	--	--	249	--	--	--	17,505
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Panama	--	530,125	--	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	530,167
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	2,908	--	124	--	--	--	3,032
Peru	12,003	3,286	10,000	26,602	10,000	--	--	523	--	35,945	--	98,359
St. Kitts and Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	25
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	124	--	--	--	124
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	124	--	--	--	1,124
Caribbean Regional	18,602	--	--	--	--	3,488	--	--	--	--	--	22,090
Central American Reg	--	75	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,091	--	--	--	2,091
ROCAP	21,354	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,354
LAC Regional	64,792	10,924	--	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	4,481	--	87,197
DPRP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[3,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[3,000]
Andean Narcotics Initiative	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	349,331	980,329	164,000	86,019	57,400	34,425	--	11,312	--	237,126	--	1,919,942

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FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---		NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
			TITLE I	TITLE II								
CENTRAL BUREAUS												
S&T												
Agriculture	32,229	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,229
Education	5,227	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,227
Energy	15,406	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,406
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	9,869	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,869
Health	75,295	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,295
Nutrition	8,667	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,667
Population	116,061	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	116,061
Rural & Institutional Dev	9,922	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,922
Research & Univ Relations	8,330	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,330
Program Office	700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	700
CGIARS	39,828	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39,828
Total S&T	321,534	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	321,534
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[7,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[7,000]
FVA												
Food for Peace	556	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	556
PVC	57,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,300
Biden Pell	[2,712]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[2,712]
Program Mgt Support	440	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	440
Total FVA	58,296	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	58,296
PPC												
Economic Affairs	5,035	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,035
Evaluation	3,417	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,417
PDPR	1,990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,990
Women in Development	4,947	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,947
Donor Coordination	350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	350
Intl Trade & Invst. Promotion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Strategic Planning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Peace Corps	1,989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,989
Israel Cooperation	4,918	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,918
Total PPC	22,646	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,646
PRE												
Investment	704	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	704
Revolving Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Program Review	800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	800
Project Development	10,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,400
Total PRE	11,904	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,904
OFDA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Science Advisor	11,084	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,084
Israel Cooperation	[2,459]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[2,459]
PRE Housing & Urban Dev	4,947	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,947
Office of Intl Training	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Peacekeeping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other	--	--	--	--	40,100	37,267	--	144	281	29,870	--	107,662
P.L.480:												
Reserve	--	--	113,000	172,431	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	285,431
World Food Program	--	--	--	24,640	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,640
Stock Adjustment	--	--	--	(19,618)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(19,618)
Ocean Freight	--	--	59,363	197,879	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	257,242
Initial Payment	--	--	(16,100)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(16,100)
Farmer to Farmer	--	--	--	673	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	673
Buydown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0

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15-Feb-90

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---		NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
			TITLE I	TITLE II								
Forward Funding	--	--	--	(47,847)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(47,847)
Transfer from Title I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Adjustment for rounding	--	--	(200)	--	--	--	--	(3)	--	--	--	(203)
TOTAL	432,411	--	156,063	328,158	40,100	37,267	--	141	281	29,870	--	1,024,291

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

10:07 AM
16-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ----		NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
			TITLE I	TITLE II							
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE											
Africa	560,500	56,100	94,000	83,731	--	63,083	--	10,175	26,000	--	893,589
Asia/Near East & Europe	404,480	2,636,000	395,000	149,693	12,850	39,694	--	27,235	4,679,800	--	8,344,752
Latin America & Caribbean	374,567	651,900	184,000	67,420	86,600	35,360	--	12,880	283,100	--	1,695,827
Central Bureaus	428,953	--	144,000	345,156	50,550	42,925	--	210	28,000	--	1,039,794
Contingency Unallocated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Geographic & Central Programs	1,768,500	3,344,000	817,000	646,000	150,000	181,062	--	50,500	5,016,900	--	11,973,962
(Africa Fund)	[560,500]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[560,500]
(SADCC)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
(PSRF)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
(Andean Narcotics Init.)	--	[175,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[175,000]
Deob/Reob	23,000	14,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,000
Subtotal	1,791,500	3,358,000	817,000	646,000	150,000	181,062	--	50,500	5,016,900	--	12,010,962
ASHA	23,000										23,000
Disaster Assistance	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
Humanit. Relief (McCollum Amdt)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Private Sector Guarantees	[125,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[125,000]
Housing Guarantees	[100,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[100,000]
Housing Borrowing Authority	48,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48,000
Operating Expenses	447,794	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	447,794
Operating Expenses-IG	33,884	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,884
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	40,341	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,341
Special Assistance Initiatives	500,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500,000
TCIP Central America	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]
TCIP Poland	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Central Amer. Reconciliation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Advanced Acq. of Property	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
A.I.D. Loan Repayments	(460,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(460,000)
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts	(5,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(5,000)
Subtotal A.I.D.	2,464,519	3,358,000	817,000	646,000	150,000	--	--	--	--	--	7,435,519
Trade & Development Program	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,000	--	--	--	30,000
Inter-American Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,941	--	--	--	16,941
African Development Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,500	--	--	--	11,500
Peace Corps Trust Fund	--	--	--	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	400
Migration & Refugee Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	450,648	--	--	--	450,648
Emergency Refugee Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000	--	--	--	25,000
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,643	--	--	--	3,643
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT Rec.	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,743)	--	--	--	(2,743)
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp											
(limit on direct loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[23,000]	--	--	--	[23,000]
(limit on guar. loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[185,000]	--	--	--	[185,000]
Receipts	--	--	(565,147)	--	--	--	(39,000)	--	(224,415)	--	(828,562)
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total: Bilateral	2,472,557	3,358,000	251,853	646,000	150,000	181,462	495,989	--	--	--	7,555,861

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

10:07 AM 16-Feb-90	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE											
MDB's	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,736,269	--	--	--	1,736,269
I O & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	225,000	--	--	--	225,000
Total: Multilateral	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,961,269	--	--	--	1,961,269
TOTAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	2,472,557	3,358,000	251,853	646,000	150,000	181,462	2,457,258	--	--	--	9,517,130
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,026	12,026
Peacekeeping Operations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,800	32,800
Guarantee Reserve Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	587,061	587,061
Asset Sales Prepayment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,500	4,792,485	631,887	5,474,872
TOTAL ECONOMIC & MILITARY	2,472,557	3,358,000	251,853	646,000	150,000	181,462	2,457,258	50,500	4,792,485	631,887	14,992,002

1/ Includes emergency and refugee programs in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

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FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA											
Angola	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Benin	1,000	--	--	1,132	--	1,718	--	100	--	--	3,950
Botswana	7,000	--	--	--	--	4,046	--	375	1,000	--	12,421
Burkina	3,000	--	--	5,574	--	--	--	100	--	--	8,674
Burundi	7,500	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	175	--	--	8,675
Cameroon	20,000	--	--	--	--	3,611	--	275	--	--	23,886
Cape Verde	3,000	--	--	1,989	--	95	--	75	--	--	5,159
Central African Republic	2,000	--	--	--	--	2,700	--	200	250	--	5,150
Chad	6,000	6,000	--	2,315	--	1,619	--	300	2,000	--	18,234
Comoros	700	--	--	--	--	599	--	75	--	--	1,374
Congo	1,000	--	2,000	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	3,050
Cote d'Ivoire	500	--	5,000	--	--	1,041	--	150	--	--	6,691
Djibouti	--	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	175	2,000	--	6,175
Equatorial Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	--	497	--	100	--	--	1,597
Ethiopia	--	--	--	11,456	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,456
Ethiopia (North)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	2,833	--	100	--	--	2,933
Gambia	6,000	--	--	2,792	--	1,269	--	100	--	--	10,161
Ghana	16,000	--	6,000	5,302	--	2,354	--	175	--	--	29,831
Guinea	15,000	--	10,000	500	--	1,378	--	150	--	--	27,028
Guinea-Bissau	4,000	--	--	531	--	1,326	--	100	--	--	5,957
Kenya	26,000	7,000	5,000	2,707	--	3,176	--	1,175	8,000	--	53,058
Lesotho	7,000	--	--	--	--	2,395	--	75	--	--	9,470
Liberia	--	6,000	--	--	--	2,410	--	500	1,000	--	9,910
Madagascar	19,000	--	5,000	2,302	--	--	--	75	500	--	26,877
Malawi	20,000	--	--	--	--	2,524	--	250	2,000	--	24,774
Mali	18,000	--	--	3,034	--	3,982	--	125	--	--	25,141
Mauritania	590	--	--	4,892	--	1,749	--	175	--	--	7,406
Mauritius	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	1,525
Mozambique	22,000	--	--	29,784	--	--	--	--	--	--	51,784
Namibia	2,000	5,800	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	7,900
Niger	18,000	--	--	--	--	3,456	--	275	1,250	--	22,981
Nigeria	11,000	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	17,100
Rwanda	9,000	--	--	--	--	652	--	100	--	--	9,752
Sao Tome	300	--	--	--	--	388	--	125	--	--	813
Senegal	19,000	5,000	5,000	--	--	2,596	--	525	1,000	--	33,121
Seychelles	--	3,300	--	--	--	285	--	100	--	--	3,685
Sierra Leone	500	--	4,000	906	--	3,366	--	100	--	--	8,872
Somalia	3,000	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	900	--	--	8,900
South Africa	25,000	13,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38,000
Sudan	--	--	20,000	2,939	--	--	--	900	--	--	23,839
Swaziland	6,000	--	--	--	--	2,143	--	75	--	--	8,218
Tanzania	14,000	--	--	--	--	2,417	--	100	--	--	16,517
Togo	4,000	--	--	2,576	--	2,442	--	100	--	--	9,118
Uganda	20,000	--	6,000	3,000	--	--	--	175	--	--	29,175
Zaire	33,000	--	16,000	--	--	3,016	--	1,075	3,000	--	56,091
Zambia	5,000	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
Zimbabwe	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	5,250
S Africa Regional/SADCC	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,000
Africa Regional	72,910	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000	--	76,910
Disaster Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[3,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[3,000]
AEPRP	55,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55,000
Total	560,500	56,100	94,000	83,731	--	63,083	--	10,175	26,000	--	893,589

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

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15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ----		NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
			TITLE I	TITLE II							
ASIA/NEAR EAST & EUROPE											
Afghanistan 1/	35,000	35,000	--	27,469	--	--	--	--	--	--	97,469
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	150
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	15
Bangladesh	56,100	--	60,000	16,482	--	--	--	300	--	--	132,882
Bhutan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Burma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Cambodian Resistance	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,000
Cyprus	--	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000
Egypt	--	815,000	150,000	--	--	--	--	1,500	1,300,000	--	2,266,500
Fiji	--	300	--	--	--	1,792	--	50	300	--	2,442
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	15
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	550	345,000	--	345,550
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	2,117	--	--	--	--	2,117
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
India	22,000	--	--	71,621	--	--	--	300	--	--	93,921
Indonesia	38,500	5,000	5,000	5,754	--	--	--	1,900	1,000	--	57,154
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	30
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800,000	--	3,000,000
Jordan	--	35,000	--	--	--	--	--	2,100	50,000	--	87,100
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	629	--	--	--	--	629
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	1,000
Laos	--	--	--	--	500	--	--	--	--	--	500
Lebanon	--	1,000	--	10,625	--	--	--	400	--	--	12,025
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	1,000
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	50
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	38	--	60	--	--	98
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	2,499	--	--	--	--	2,499
Morocco	12,500	12,000	35,000	3,452	--	3,361	--	1,050	40,000	--	107,363
Nepal	13,000	--	--	--	--	3,363	--	100	--	--	16,463
Oman	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	15,100
Pakistan	46,000	210,000	80,000	--	7,500	1,893	--	930	228,000	--	574,323
Papua New Guinea	--	--	--	--	--	2,143	--	75	--	--	2,218
Philippines	55,000	160,000	20,000	12,113	--	5,727	--	2,600	200,000	--	455,440
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	2,743	--	--	--	--	2,743
Portugal	--	45,000	--	--	--	--	--	2,650	125,000	--	172,650
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	20
Solomon Islands	--	--	--	--	--	1,438	--	50	--	--	1,488
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	--	--	1,500
Sri Lanka	11,250	--	20,000	--	--	819	--	160	--	--	32,229
Thailand	10,000	5,000	--	--	4,000	4,737	--	2,500	15,000	--	41,237
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	709	--	50	--	--	759
Tunisia	--	10,900	15,000	--	--	2,152	--	1,500	30,000	--	59,552
Turkey	--	50,000	--	--	350	--	--	3,400	545,000	--	598,750
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	77	--	--	--	--	77
USSR (Armenian Earthquake)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Vanuatu	--	--	--	--	--	91	--	30	--	--	121
West Bank/Gaza	--	11,800	--	2,177	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,977
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	1,157	--	--	--	--	1,157
Yemen	20,500	--	10,000	--	--	1,388	--	1,000	500	--	33,388
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	100
Asia/Near East Regional	25,630	5,000	--	--	500	--	--	--	--	--	31,130
Eastern Europe Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
ASEAN	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000

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FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
South Pacific	6,000	10,000	--	--	--	821	--	--	--	--	16,821
DPRP	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,000
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[4,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[4,000]
Total	404,480	2,636,000	395,000	149,693	12,850	39,694	--	27,235	4,679,800	--	8,344,752

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16-Feb-90

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN											
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	1,000	--	1,150
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	1,200	--	--	50	--	--	1,250
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Belize	7,320	--	--	--	--	2,367	--	100	500	--	10,287
Bolivia	23,541	30,800	20,000	12,061	15,700	1,238	--	900	40,000	--	144,240
Brazil	--	--	--	--	2,500	--	--	125	--	--	2,625
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	500	--	600
Colombia	--	--	--	--	20,000	--	--	2,500	58,000	--	80,500
Costa Rica	9,705	40,000	15,000	--	--	3,020	--	230	--	--	67,955
Costa Rica Fact Finding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominican Republic	11,335	12,000	20,000	3,827	--	3,315	--	800	1,000	--	52,277
Ecuador	14,752	9,000	--	--	1,500	3,738	--	800	2,000	--	31,790
El Salvador	64,118	180,000	35,000	4,886	--	--	--	1,400	90,000	--	375,404
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Guatemala	34,295	60,000	18,000	7,542	--	4,257	--	500	5,000	--	129,594
Guyana	--	2,000	7,000	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	9,050
Haiti	29,471	10,000	12,000	12,710	--	1,468	--	200	600	--	66,449
Honduras	36,933	80,000	12,000	3,601	--	5,827	--	1,100	40,000	--	179,461
Jamaica	15,642	17,000	30,000	3,600	1,400	3,314	--	300	1,000	--	72,256
Mexico	--	--	--	--	18,300	--	--	300	--	--	18,600
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Panama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	75
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	3,013	--	175	--	--	3,188
Peru	11,875	3,100	15,000	19,193	19,000	--	--	900	39,000	--	108,068
St. Kitts and Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	25
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	75
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	200
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	125	--	--	1,125
Caribbean Regional	17,664	10,000	--	--	--	3,803	--	700	4,500	--	36,667
Central American Reg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	1,000
ROCAP	20,430	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,430
LAC Regional	52,486	23,000	--	--	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	81,486
DPRP	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[4,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[4,000]
Andean Narcotics Initiative	--	175,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	175,000
Total	374,567	651,900	184,000	67,420	86,600	35,360	--	12,880	283,100	--	1,695,827

05:52 PM
15-Feb-90

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS											
S&T											
Agriculture	32,950	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,950
Education	5,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,800
Energy	13,250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,250
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	9,450	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,450
Health	77,150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	77,150
Nutrition	9,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,000
Population	109,886	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	109,886
Rural & Institutional Dev	9,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,300
Research & Univ Relations	8,319	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,319
Program Office	598	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	598
CGIARS	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
Total S&T	315,703	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	315,703
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[4,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[4,000]
FVA											
Food for Peace	625	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	625
PVC	55,750	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55,750
Biden Pell	[2,700]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[2,700]
Program Mgt Support	625	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	625
Total FVA	57,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,000
PPC											
Economic Affairs	5,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,300
Evaluation	3,790	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,790
PDPR	3,120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,120
Women in Development	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Donor Coordination	430	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	430
Intl Trade & Invst. Promotion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Strategic Planning	990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	990
Peace Corps	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Israel Cooperation	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Total PPC	25,630	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,630
PRE											
Investment	927	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	927
Revolving Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Program Review	473	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	473
Project Development	11,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,000
Total PRE	12,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,400
OFDA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Science Advisor	8,662	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,662
Israel Cooperation	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500
PRE Housing & Urban Dev	4,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,500
Office of Intl Training	2,558	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,558
Peacekeeping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other	--	--	--	--	50,550	42,925	--	210	28,000	--	121,685
P.L.480:											
Reserve	--	--	94,800	72,742	--	--	--	--	--	--	167,542
World Food Program	--	--	--	76,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	76,700
Stock Adjustment	--	--	--	(33,146)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(33,146)
Ocean Freight	--	--	64,600	228,860	--	--	--	--	--	--	293,460
Initial Payment	--	--	(15,400)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(15,400)
Farmer to Farmer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Buydown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

05:52 PM 15-Feb-90	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ----		NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
			TITLE I	TITLE II							
Forward Funding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Transfer from Title I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Adjustment for rounding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL	428,953	--	144,000	345,156	50,550	42,925	--	210	28,000	--	1,039,794

10:45 AM 16-Feb-90	FY 1989 DA APPROP	FY 1989 ESF APPROP	FY 1990 DA APPROP	FY 1990 ESF APPROP	FY 1991 DA REQUEST	FY 1991 ESF REQUEST
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE						
Africa	552,749	95,750	573,294	13,690	560,500	56,100
Asia/Near Fast & Europe	358,314	2,616,050	401,421	2,845,169	404,480	2,636,000
Latin America & Caribbean	384,604	546,700	347,555	849,640	374,567	651,900
Central Bureaus	438,362	--	432,378	--	428,953	--
Contingency Unallocated	--	--	15,859	2,489	--	--
Geographic & Central Programs	1,734,029	3,258,500	1,770,507	3,710,988	1,768,500	3,344,000
(Africa Fund)	[500,000]	--	[561,823]	--	[560,500]	--
(SADCC)	[50,000]	--	[49,785]	--	--	--
(PSRF)	[6,367]	--	--	--	--	--
(Andean Narcotics Init.)	--	--	--	--	--	[175,000]
Deob/Reob	--	--	39,000	18,000	23,000	14,000
Subtotal	1,734,029	3,258,500	1,809,507	3,728,988	1,791,500	3,358,000
ASHA	35,000	--	37,850	--	23,000	--
Disaster Assistance	25,000	--	24,893	--	40,000	--
Private Sector Guarantees	[50,000]	--	[91,109]	--	[125,000]	--
Housing Guarantees	[125,000]	--	[99,570]	--	[100,000]	--
Housing Borrowing Authority	13,000	--	37,000	--	48,000	--
Operating Expenses	418,000	--	430,044	--	447,794	--
Operating Expenses-IG	28,500	--	30,453	--	33,884	--
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	40,533	--	40,147	--	40,341	--
Special Assistance Initiatives	--	--	159,312	--	500,000	--
TCIP Central America	[200,000]	--	[200,000]	--	[200,000]	--
TCIP Poland	--	--	[200,000]	--	[200,000]	--
Subtotal A.I.D.	2,294,062	3,258,500	2,569,206	3,728,988	2,924,519	3,358,000

10:45 AM 16-Feb-90	FY 1989 DA APPROP	FY 1989 ESF APPROP	FY 1990 DA APPROP	FY 1990 ESF APPROP	FY 1991 DA REQUEST	FY 1991 ESF REQUEST
AFRICA						
Benin	--	--	--	--	1,000	--
Botswana	8,060	--	7,000	--	7,000	--
Burkina	3,140	--	3,000	--	3,000	--
Burundi	528	--	6,000	--	7,500	--
Cameroon	25,240	--	20,000	--	20,000	--
Cape Verde	1,765	--	3,000	--	3,000	--
Central African Republic	590	--	2,000	--	2,000	--
Chad	5,400	10,000	6,000	--	6,000	6,000
Comoros	700	--	700	--	700	--
Congo	500	--	500	--	1,000	--
Cote d'Ivoire	70	--	500	--	500	--
Djibouti	--	3,200	--	1,742	--	4,000
Equatorial Guinea	825	--	1,000	--	1,000	--
Gambia	3,100	--	5,000	--	6,000	--
Ghana	7,040	--	15,000	--	16,000	--
Guinea	12,605	--	15,000	--	15,000	--
Guinea-Bissau	2,080	--	2,000	--	4,000	--
Kenya	44,305	10,000	30,000	--	26,000	7,000
Lesotho	9,660	--	8,000	--	7,000	--
Liberia	9,240	11,000	--	--	--	6,000
Madagascar	14,550	--	19,000	--	19,000	--
Malawi	19,518	--	20,000	--	20,000	--
Mali	21,980	--	19,000	--	18,000	--
Mauritania	210	--	590	--	590	--
Mauritius	1,500	--	1,500	--	1,500	--
Mozambique	18,622	--	20,000	--	22,000	--
Namibia	--	--	500	--	2,000	5,800
Niger	19,855	--	18,000	--	18,000	--
Nigeria	35,000	--	11,500	--	11,000	6,000
Rwanda	7,500	--	8,000	--	9,000	--
Sao Tome	300	--	300	--	300	--
Senegal	18,000	10,000	37,000	--	19,000	5,000
Seychelles	--	3,000	--	1,991	--	3,300
Sierra Leone	540	--	500	--	500	--
Somalia	4,000	23,250	740	--	3,000	--
South Africa	19,150	13,300	21,600	9,957	25,000	13,000
Sudan	4	12,000	--	--	--	--
Swaziland	6,546	--	6,000	--	6,000	--
Tanzania	5,440	--	10,810	--	14,000	--
Togo	2,740	--	4,000	--	4,000	--
Uganda	13,011	--	18,000	--	20,000	--
Zaire	32,513	--	33,000	--	33,000	--
Zambia	6,100	--	5,000	--	5,000	--
Zimbabwe	5,000	--	5,000	--	5,000	--
S Africa Regional/SADCC	45,489	--	49,785	--	50,000	--
Africa Regional	120,333	--	83,769	--	72,910	--
Disaster Reserve	--	--	15,000	--	--	--
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	[2,000]	--	[3,000]	--
AEPRP	--	--	40,000	--	55,000	--
Total	552,749	95,750	573,294	13,690	560,500	56,100
(FDAP/Sahel)	[10,588]	--	[11,471]	--	--	--

10:45 AM 16-Feb-90	FY 1989 DA APPROP	FY 1989 ESF APPROP	FY 1990 DA APPROP	FY 1990 ESF APPROP	FY 1991 DA REQUEST	FY 1991 ESF REQUEST
ASIA/NEAR EAST & EUROPE						
Afghanistan	22,500	22,500	34,629	34,850	35,000	35,000
Bangladesh	61,980	--	52,500	--	56,100	--
Cambodian Resistance	--	5,000	--	5,078	--	7,000
Cyprus	--	15,000	--	14,936	--	3,000
Egypt	--	815,000	--	811,495	--	815,000
Fiji	--	--	--	--	--	300
India	24,000	--	22,473	--	22,000	--
Indonesia	42,450	--	43,000	1,991	38,500	5,000
Ireland	--	10,000	--	19,769	--	--
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	1,194,840	--	1,200,000
Jordan	--	15,000	--	34,850	--	35,000
Lebanon	--	300	3,710	3,734	--	1,000
Morocco	12,540	20,000	11,500	19,914	12,500	12,000
Nepal	11,900	--	12,393	--	13,000	--
Oman	--	15,000	--	12,546	--	15,000
Pakistan	50,000	215,000	43,000	229,011	46,000	210,000
Philippines	40,000	124,000	43,000	124,022	55,000	160,000
Poland	--	3,000	--	--	--	--
Portugal	--	50,000	--	40,002	--	45,000
Sri Lanka	26,800	--	18,000	--	11,250	--
Thailand	14,008	5,000	10,000	2,539	10,000	5,000
Tunisia	--	11,250	--	12,446	--	10,900
Turkey	--	60,000	--	14,264	--	50,000
USSR (Armenian Earthquake)	--	--	--	4,[illegible]	--	--
West Bank/Gaza	--	--	--	11,94[illegible]	--	11,800
Yemen	21,000	--	21,000	--	20,500	--
Asia/Near East Regional	24,456	20,000	25,575	11,948	25,630	5,000
Eastern Europe Regional	--	--	51,381	230,006	--	--
ASEAN	1,800	--	3,260	--	3,000	--
South Pacific	4,880	10,000	6,000	10,000	6,000	10,000
DPRP	--	--	--	--	50,000	--
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	[3,000]	--	[4,000]	--
Total	358,314	2,616,050	401,421	2,845,169	404,480	2,636,000

10:45 AM 16-Feb-90	FY 1989 DA APPROP	FY 1989 ESF APPROP	FY 1990 DA APPROP	FY 1990 ESF APPROP	FY 1991 DA REQUEST	FY 1991 ESF REQUEST
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN						
Belize	7,600	--	6,454	--	7,320	--
Bolivia	21,050	25,000	21,000	20,163	23,541	30,800
Colombia	--	5,000	--	--	--	--
Costa Rica	8,995	90,000	11,850	63,544	9,705	40,000
Costa Rica Fact Finding	--	250	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	16,632	12,150	14,485	--	11,335	12,000
Ecuador	16,008	9,000	14,091	--	14,752	9,000
El Salvador	62,288	185,000	58,818	130,615	64,118	180,000
Guatemala	32,950	80,000	30,070	56,483	34,295	60,000
Guyana	--	--	--	996	--	2,000
Haiti	26,029	--	27,281	--	29,471	10,000
Honduras	37,626	85,000	34,210	60,017	36,933	80,000
Jamaica	50,300	25,000	14,011	4,978	15,642	17,000
Nicaragua	--	2,000	--	--	--	--
Panama	--	--	--	500,000	--	--
Peru	14,498	2,000	12,000	3,286	11,875	3,100
Caribbean Regional	18,547	10,200	17,375	--	17,664	10,000
Central American Reg	19,678	7,500	--	--	--	--
ROCAP	20,972	--	21,308	--	20,430	--
LAC Regional	31,431	8,600	64,602	9,558	52,486	23,000
DPRP	--	--	--	--	25,000	--
Andean Narcotics Initiative	--	--	--	--	--	175,000
Total	384,604	546,700	347,555	849,640	374,567	651,900

10:45 AM 16-Feb-90	FY 1989 DA APPROP	FY 1989 ESF APPROP	FY 1990 DA APPROP	FY 1990 ESF APPROP	FY 1991 DA REQUEST	FY 1991 ESF REQUEST
CENTRAL BUREAUS						
S&T						
Agriculture	33,714	--	32,229	--	32,950	--
Education	6,866	--	5,227	--	5,800	--
Energy	10,139	--	15,406	--	13,250	--
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	6,561	--	9,869	--	9,450	--
Health	77,928	--	75,290	--	77,150	--
Nutrition	10,272	--	8,662	--	9,000	--
Population	113,151	--	116,061	--	109,886	--
Rural & Institutional Dev	9,891	--	9,899	--	9,300	--
Research & Univ Relations	8,912	--	8,330	--	8,319	--
Program Office	1,973	--	700	--	598	--
CGIARS	40,000	--	39,828	--	40,000	--
Total S&T	319,407	--	321,501	--	315,703	--
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	[7,000]	--	[4,000]	--
FVA						
Food for Peace	630	--	556	--	625	--
PVC	57,916	--	57,300	--	55,750	--
Biden Pell	[3,367]	--	[2,712]	--	[2,700]	--
Program Mgt Support	213	--	440	--	625	--
Total FVA	58,759	--	58,296	--	57,000	--
PPC						
Economic Affairs	2,384	--	5,035	--	5,300	--
Evaluation	4,512	--	3,417	--	3,790	--
PDPR	3,659	--	1,990	--	3,120	--
Women in Development	5,150	--	4,947	--	5,000	--
Donor Coordination	--	--	350	--	430	--
Intl Trade & Invst. Promotion	459	--	--	--	--	--
Strategic Planning	--	--	--	--	990	--
Peace Corps	--	--	1,989	--	2,000	--
Israel Cooperation	3,219	--	4,918	--	5,000	--
Total PPC	19,383	--	22,646	--	25,630	--
PRE						
Investment	500	--	704	--	927	--
Revolving Fund	6,367	--	--	--	--	--
Program Review	270	--	800	--	473	--
Project Development	10,382	--	10,400	--	11,000	--
Total PRE	17,519	--	11,904	--	12,400	--
OFDA	5,529	--	--	--	--	--
Science Advisor	10,994	--	11,084	--	8,662	--
Israel Cooperation	--	--	[2,459]	--	2,500	--
PRE Housing & Urban Dev	4,747	--	4,947	--	4,500	--
Office of Intl Training	1,680	--	2,000	--	2,558	--
Other	344	--	--	--	--	--
Total	438,362	--	432,378	--	428,953	--

MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

	FY 1988 ACTUAL	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 ESTIMATE	FY 1991 REQUEST
MDBs				
World Bank (IBRD)	40,176	50,001	49,786	110,592
Int'l Development Association	915,000	995,000	960,851	1,064,150
Spec Fac for Sub-Saharan Africa	---	---	---	---
Int'l Finance Corporation	20,300	4,892	74,607	40,331
Inter-American Development Bank	31,600	---	31,482	57,449
Fund for Special Operations	25,732	---	63,451	20,850
Inter-American Investment Corp.	1,303	---	---	25,500
Asian Development Bank	15,057	---	---	---
Asian Development Fund	28,000	152,392	174,973	301,809
African Development Bank	8,999	7,345	9,493	10,136
African Development Fund	75,000	105,000	104,548	105,452
MIGA	44,403	---	---	---
TOTAL	1,205,570	1,314,630	1,469,191	1,736,269
International Organizations & Programs				
UN Development Program	110,000	109,919	107,752	108,500
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	54,400	60,400	64,350	50,000
Int'l Atomic Energy Agency	21,854	22,000	21,646	24,000
Organization of American States	12,000	10,000	9,839	10,000
UN Environment Program	7,840	9,500	11,807	10,000
World Meteorological Organization	1,960	1,960	1,968	2,000
UN Capital Development Fund	980	1,500	1,476	1,500
World Food Program	980	980	964	---
UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	220	800	787	---
UN Education & Training Program for Southern Africa	784	800	788	800
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	170	650	738	500
UN Institute for Namibia	110	110	107	---
UN Trust Fund for South Africa	245	500	492	250
UN Fellowship Program	245	245	241	---
UNITAR	---	---	---	---
UNIDO Invest. Promotion Service	150	250	492	500
International Fund for Ag Development	30,000	2,500	34,438	6,250
UNDP TFCPHA	---	--	---	---
UN Fund for Victims of Torture	90	100	98	100
International Convention & Scientific Organization Contributions (ICSOC)	2,000	2,000	1,967	2,000
UN Center on Human Settlement (HABITAT)	400	400	393	---
World Heritage Trust Fund	220	220	216	---
UN Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund	---	---	13,283	6,500
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	---	---	98	100
UN Trust Fund for Int'l Research & Trng Inst. for Adv. of Women (INSTRAW)	---	200	197	---
UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)	---	941	---	---
International Civil Aviation Org. (ICAO)	---	100	---	---
UN Conference on Trade & Development (UNCTAD)	---	20	---	---
UN Economic & Social Commission for Asia & the Pacific (ESCAP)	---	20	---	---

MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

	FY 1988 ACTUAL	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 ESTIMATE	FY 1991 REQUEST
WHO Special Fund for Climate & Atmospheric Environmental Studies	---	---	---	500
Intl Tropical Timber Organization	---	---	---	1,000
FAO Tropical Forestry Action Plan	---	---	---	500
TOTAL	244,648	226,115	274,137	225,000
TOTAL MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE	1,450,218	1,540,745	1,743,328	1,961,269

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The glossary defines legislative, administrative, programming and budget terms* used in this presentation. Underscored terms in the definitions are defined elsewhere in the glossary. Frequently used abbreviations are included.

Activity: Project or task required to carry out a program. The word "activity" is used for any activity or unified group of activities, programs, projects, types of material assistance or other operations for which a separate Planned Program Summary sheet in the Congressional Presentation or an Advice of Program Change would normally be used. Refers to both project and non-project assistance.

Actual Year: Last completed fiscal year; in this case, FY 1989.

Appropriation: An act of Congress permitting Federal agencies to incur obligations for specified purposes, e.g., Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1989.

Appropriation Accounts: The separate accounts for which specific dollar amounts are authorized and appropriated.

Authorization: Substantive legislation which establishes legal operation of a Federal program, either indefinitely or for a specific period, and sanctions particular program funding levels, e.g., the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA).

Bilateral Assistance: Economic assistance provided by the United States directly to a country or through regional programs to benefit one or more countries indirectly. (A.I.D. Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund and most P.L. 480 food aid are among the U.S. bilateral programs. Others include Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control.)

Budget Authority: Authority provided to the Government by law to enter into obligations which result in outlays of government funds.

Budget Year: Year of budget consideration; in this case, FY 1990.

Consortium Grants: Grants to consortia of private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) to enable a group of PVOs with similar interests to exchange information and program experiences and to collaborate in programs, thereby avoiding duplication.

Continuing Resolution: A joint resolution passed by the Congress to provide stop-gap funding for agencies or departments whose regular appropriations bills have not been passed by the beginning of the fiscal year.

Cooperatives: A business voluntarily owned and controlled by its users and operated for their benefit.

Deobligations: Unexpended funds obligated for a specific activity which are subsequently withdrawn, following a determination that they are not required for that activity.

Development Assistance: Assistance under Chapter I of the Foreign Assistance Act primarily designed to promote economic growth and equitable distribution of its benefits.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC): A specialized committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The purpose of the DAC is to increase total resources made available to developing countries. Member countries jointly review the amount and nature of their contributions to bilateral and multilateral aid programs in the developing countries. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Commission of the European Economic Communities.

Development Loan: Development Assistance which must be repaid, usually a long-term, low-interest loan repayable in U.S. dollars.

Development Program Grants (DPGs): Grants to assist private and voluntary organizations to strengthen their ability to be effective development agencies.

Economic Assistance: Bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance designed primarily to benefit the recipient country's economy. Military assistance, Export-Import Bank activities, Overseas Private Investment Corporation programs and Commodity Credit Corporation short-term credit sales, which have primary purposes other than economic development, are not included in this category.

Economic Support Fund: An appropriation account for funding economic assistance to countries based on considerations of special economic, political or security needs and U.S. interests. It took the place of Security Supporting Assistance, as provided in Section 10(b) (6) of the International Security Assistance Act of 1978 (92 STAT 735).

Expenditures: As reported in this document represent the total value of goods and services received, disbursement for which may not have been made. Disbursements, also referred to as actual expenditures or outlays, represent funds paid from the U.S. Treasury.

U.S. Government Fiscal Year: Yearly accounting period, without regard to its relationship to a calendar year. (The fiscal year for the U.S. Government begins October 1 and ends September 30.)

Foreign Assistance Act (FAA): The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (A.I.D.'s present authorizing legislation).

Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act: The appropriation act for a particular year for economic (except P.L. 480 food aid) and military assistance and Export-Import Bank.

Functional Assistance: Development Assistance funded from one of the following eight appropriation accounts:
(1) Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition;
(2) Population Planning; (3) Health; (4) Child Survival; (5) AIDS Prevention and Control; (6) Education and Human Resources Development; (7) Private Sector, Environment and Energy; and (8) Science and Technology.

Grants: Assistance to an organization to carry out its activities as opposed to the acquisition of services for A.I.D. or a host country which need not be repaid. (Term also describes a funding instrument for programs of an institution or organizations, e.g., International Executive Service Corps or an international agricultural research center.)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Measures the market value of total output of final goods and services produced within a country's territory, regardless of the ownership of the factors of production involved, i.e., local or foreign, during a given time period, usually a year. Earnings from capital invested abroad (mostly interest and dividend receipts) are not counted, while earnings on capital owned by foreigners but located in the country in question are included. The GDP differs from the GNP in that the former excludes net factor income from abroad.

Gross National Product (GNP): Measures the market value of total output of final goods and services produced by a nation's factors of production, regardless of location of those factors, i.e., in the country or abroad, during a given time period, usually a year. Earnings from capital owned by nationals but located abroad (mostly interest and dividend receipts) are included, while earnings in the country by factors owned by foreigners are excluded.

International Financial Institutions (IFIs): Currently known as multilateral development banks (MDBs), multilateral lending institutions which provide resources for development. They include the following: Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Fund (ADF), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) ("The World Bank"), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Development Association (IDA) and African Development Bank (AfDB) and Fund (AfDF).

Loans: Assistance which must be repaid. Repayment terms for development loans under Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund are established by A.I.D. in accordance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), and the current Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act.

Management Services Grants: Grants to private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) who in turn provide management or program support services to other PVOs (clearinghouse, accounting assistance, evaluation, etc.).

Multilateral Assistance: Assistance which the United States provides to less developed countries (LDCs) through multilateral development banks, the United Nations agencies, and other international organizations with development purposes.

Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs): See international financial institutions.

New Directions: Legislation enacted in 1973 requiring A.I.D. to focus more of its efforts on helping the poor majority in developing countries.

Non-Project Assistance: Program or commodity loans or grants which provide budget or balance-of-payments support to another country. Such assistance is usually funded under the Economic Support Fund.

Obligation: Legal commitment of funds through such mechanisms as signed agreements between the U.S. Government and host governments, contracts and grants to organizations and purchase orders.

Ocean Freight Reimbursements: Reimburses private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) for up to one-half of their cost in shipping equipment and commodities overseas in support of their development programs.

Official Development Assistance (ODA): Assistance on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25%), provided by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to promote economic development in developing countries.

Operating Expenses: Those appropriated funds used to pay salaries, benefits, travel, and all support costs of direct-hire personnel. The "cost of doing business."

Operational Year: Fiscal year in progress (current year); presently FY 1990.

Operational Program Grants (OPGs): Grants to private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) to carry out specific programs.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): Organization of donor countries which promotes policies designed to stimulate economic growth and development of less developed countries (LDCs). OECD member countries are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Outlays: Cash disbursements from the Treasury.

Participants: A.I.D.-sponsored less developed country (LDC) national being trained outside his or her own country.

Peacekeeping Operations: The program authorized and appropriated for a special type of economic assistance for peacekeeping operations and other programs carried out in furtherance of the national interests of the United States.

Pipeline: The difference between obligations and expenditures.

P.L. 480: The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, which governs administration of the U.S. Food for Peace program. (Term is often used to describe food aid.)

President's Budget: Budget for a particular fiscal year transmitted to Congress by the President in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended.

Private and Voluntary Organization (PVO): A non-profit tax-exempt and non-governmental organization established and governed by a group of private citizens whose purpose is to engage in voluntary charitable and development assistance operations overseas.

Program: A coordinated set of A.I.D.-financed activities directed toward specific goals. For example, maternal and child health, nutrition, education and family planning projects designed to promote the spacing of children may comprise a program to reduce infant deaths.

Project: A single activity designed to generate specific results. For example, a maternal and child health project may be designed to extend basic health services to 60% of children under five years of age in a poor, rural district of the recipient country. A project is A.I.D.'s basic unit of management.

Reimbursement: Collection of funds for services provided to recipients outside the Agency.

Reobligation: Obligation of an amount which had been obligated and deobligated in prior transactions.

Congressional Presentation (CP) Terms:

Table I - This is the summary table of programs and appropriations found at the beginning of each regional annex.

Table II - This is the summary table of active and proposed projects found at the end of each country narrative in the regional annexes and in the main volume for centrally funded A.I.D. programs.

Program Summary Table - Found at the beginning of each country narrative. This table summarizes by type of assistance (Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, P.L. 480 and other) the prior year, current year and proposed year budget levels.

Green Book - Released at the time the Congressional Presentation is distributed, this publication also is called U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants and Assistance from International Organizations. This data, which is grouped by country and geographic region, includes assistance from A.I.D., military assistance, P.L. 480, Export Import Bank, etc., from 1945 to the last completed fiscal year, in this case FY 1989.

MAIN VOLUME
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACRIS - A.I.D. Consultant Registry Information System
ADP - Automated data processing
AEPRP - African Economic Policy Reform Program
AID - Agency for International Development
AIDS - Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ANE - Asia, Near East and Europe
ASHA - American Schools and Hospitals Abroad
ATI - Appropriate Technology International
BIFAD - Board for International Food and Agricultural Development
BOT - Build, operate, transfer
CCC - Commodity Credit Corporation
CDO - Cooperative Development Organization
CEQ - Council on Environmental Quality
CF - Conservation Foundation
CGIAR - Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CHW - Community health worker
CINDE - Costa Rican Coalition of Development Initiatives
CORECT - Committee on Renewable Energy, Commerce and Trade
CRM - Coastal resource management
CRS - Catholic Relief Service
CRSP - Collaborative Research Support Program
CSM - Contraceptive social marketing
CDO - Cooperative Development Organization
DA - Development Assistance
DAC - Development Assistance Committee, of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
DFA - Development Fund for Africa
DOD - Department of Defense
DPRP - Development Policy Reform Program
DPT - Diptheria, pertussis and tetanus
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
EPM - Environmental Planning and Management
ESF - Economic Support Fund
FAAS - Foreign Affairs Administrative Support
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization (United Nations)
FDAP - Functional Development Assistance Program
FERS - Federal Employees Retirement System
FTE - Full-time equivalent
GA - Guarantee Authority
GDP - Gross domestic product
GEMINI - Growth and Equity Through Microenterprise Investments and Institutions
GNP - Gross national product
GPA - Global Program on AIDS (World Health Organization)
HABITAT - United Nations Commission on Human Settlements
HG - Housing Guaranty

HIV - Human immunodeficiency virus
IARC - International Agriculture Research Center
IEC - Information, education and communications
IG - Inspector General
IIDH - Interamerican Institute of Human Rights
ILANUD - United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of the Offender
IRIS - Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector
IVS - International Voluntary Services
LAC - Latin America and the Caribbean
LDC - Less developed country
LTC - Land Tenure Center
MDB - Multilateral development bank
MRC - Minority Resource Center (A.I.D.)
NGO - Non-governmental organization
ODA - Official Development Assistance
OE - Operating Expense
OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OFDA - Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
OIT - Office of International Training (A.I.D.)
OMB - Office of Management and Budget
ORS - Oral rehydration salts
ORT - Oral rehydration therapy
OSDBU - Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (A.I.D.)
PL - Public Law
PPC - Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination (A.I.D.)
PRE - Bureau for Private Enterprise (A.I.D.)
PRE/H - Bureau for Private Enterprise, Office of Housing and Urban Programs (A.I.D.)
PSRF - Private Sector Revolving Fund
PSTC - Program in Science and Technology Cooperation
PVC - Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation, Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance (A.I.D.)
PVO - Private and voluntary organization
RAC - Research Advisory Committee (A.I.D.)
RHUDO - Regional Housing and Urban Development Office (A.I.D.)
S&T - Bureau for Science and Technology (A.I.D.)
SADCC - Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference
SAI - Special Assistance Initiative
SCF - Save the Children Federation
SCI - Office of the Science Advisor (A.I.D.)
TCA - Training cost analysis
UNCHS - United Nations Commission on Human Settlements
UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
VOCA - Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
WFP - World Food Program (United Nations)
WHO - World Health Organization
WID - Women in Development
WVRD - World Vision Relief and Development
WWF - World Wildlife Fund

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1991

MAIN VOLUME

Part II

MAIN VOLUME, PART II

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FY91 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
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INTRODUCTION

This annex to the Main Volume of the Congressional Presentation offers a comprehensive review of foreign aid, as appropriated by Congress, from fiscal year 1989 through the fiscal year 1991. This analysis consists of a country by country breakdown of foreign aid by the following programs: Development Assistance (which for this analysis includes Development Assistance, Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control), Economic Support Fund, Military Aid, and PL480 Food Assistance. The foreign aid data are presented in two formats: 1) ranked in order of country income levels using per capita Gross National Product from the World Bank and 2) by region. Per capita foreign aid figures are calculated using the most recent population data available from the Bureau of the Census.

These tables differ in several ways from the 'all-spigots' tables in the Main Volume of the Congressional Presentation and from the program Summary Tables in this volume. Unlike the 'all-spigots' tables, which are based on obligated funds, the GNP-ranked tables are based on authorized budget figures. To determine budget authority levels, deobligation and reobligation funds are backed out. In some cases, where normal prior year recoveries are not allocated to specific countries, the relatively small recovery balances are carried within the country allocation and subtracted out as 'adjustments' to arrive at the new budget authority as appropriated.

The GNP-ranked tables and regional tables are comprised not only of aid recipient countries but selected non-aid recipient countries as well. The region categories created for these tables (such as Near East & Developed Countries) do not reflect the Regional Bureaus of the Agency for International Development. Consequently, the aid per capita calculation in a regional total would not be representative of A.I.D.'s regional per capita assistance. In addition, the Asia/Near East regional programs cannot be separated into programs directed only at Asian or Near Eastern countries; therefore, for all three years the Asia/Near East programs were placed in the Asia tables. As a result, the figure for total U.S. assistance will be skewed slightly high for the Asia region and slightly low for the Near East and Developed region when compared with the other regional totals.

DEFINITIONS OF AID PROGRAMS

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE -- A.I.D. functional accounts that emphasize long-term development objectives. Accounts include, Agriculture, Rural Development & Nutrition, Population Planning, Health, Child Survival Fund, Education & Human ResourcesDevelopment, Selected Development Activities, and Science & Technology Cooperation. In this analysis development assistance also includes the Development Fund For Africa, the Peace Corps, and International Narcotics Control.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND -- Through the Economic Support Fund (ESF), the United States provides economic assistance to countries of special economic, political, or military significance. Much of the current ESF aid provides short-term economic stabilization and budget support to key nations. The foreign aid budget submitted by the executive branch links ESF and military aid under the general security assistance heading. Authorization committees in Congress treat ESF as a separate category distinct from either development or military aid, while appropriation committees include ESF among bilateral economic aid programs.

MILITARY AID -- The United States provides military assistance to countries on a loan basis at market rates through Foreign Military Sales (FMS) guaranteed loans, at below market rates through FMS concessional lending (about 5% interest), and on a grant basis through the Military Assistance Program (MAP). Military training grants are also offered through the International Military Education and Training program (IMET).

PL480 -- Public Law 480/Food for Peace program. Through PL480 activities the United States provides surplus agricultural commodities on a low interest loan basis (Title I and III) and on a grant basis (Title II) to meet emergency and humanitarian needs.

GNP PER CAPITA -- The source is the World Bank's "The World Bank Atlas 1989". GNP is the sum of the final output of goods and services produced by the domestic economy and net factor income (net receipts form labor and capital) from abroad. GNP data in national currencies are converted to the U.S. dollar by the World Bank at official exchange rates. An alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to international transactions.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS ($US thousands)	TOTAL U.S. ASSISTANCE	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	PEACE CORPS	INT'L NARCOTICS CONTROL	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	FOREIGN MILITARY SALES	MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	INT'L MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING	PL480 TITLE I	PL480 TITLE II
FY 1982 ACTUAL										
AFRICA TOTAL	1,064,625	328,800	40,600		294,824	153,100	33,000	5,501	124,000	86,600
ASIA TOTAL	1,329,168	400,300	17,700	11,900	155,500	342,700	4,500	8,168	149,000	219,400
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL	100							100		
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL	1,133,627	280,800	18,600	14,600	477,860	64,800	79,500	11,067	126,600	59,800
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL	5,859,730	39,400	5,600	1,000	1,991,080	3,322,900	78,000	17,350	320,000	86,400
Regional Totals	9,387,050	1,049,300	82,500	27,500	2,919,264	3,883,500	195,000	42,186	719,600	468,200
Centrally Funded Programs	591,100	346,600	22,500	9,200			(16,500)	700	73,000	155,600
Adjustments*	(6,951)	(6,987)			36					
PROGRAM TOTAL	9,971,199	1,388,913	105,000	36,700	2,919,300	3,883,500	178,500	42,886	792,600	623,800
FY 1983 ACTUAL										
AFRICA TOTAL	1,005,812	315,300	40,900		286,112	37,700	79,500	7,000	144,100	95,200
ASIA TOTAL	1,684,000	392,200	18,300	11,400	255,800	600,000	14,000	9,600	167,500	215,200
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL	100							100		
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL	1,140,150	328,900	20,700	16,100	351,350	73,800	67,900	11,800	193,400	76,200
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL	7,076,540	43,700	4,700	1,100	2,079,040	4,395,000	187,200	17,400	290,500	57,900
Regional Totals	10,906,602	1,080,100	84,600	28,600	2,972,302	5,106,500	348,600	45,900	795,500	444,500
Centrally Funded Programs	637,250	361,200	23,900	8,100	150		34,800	100	54,000	155,000
Adjustments*	(54,502)	(44,301)			(10,202)					
PROGRAM TOTAL	11,489,350	1,397,000	108,500	36,700	2,962,250	5,106,500	383,400	46,000	849,500	599,500

*Includes prior year recoveries budgeted within country totals.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS ($US thousands)	TOTAL U.S. ASSISTANCE	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	PEACE CORPS	INT'L NARCOTICS CONTROL	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	FOREIGN MILITARY SALES	MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	INT'L MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING	PL480 TITLE I	PL480 TITLE II
FY 1984 ACTUAL										
AFRICA TOTAL	1,135,315	334,770	43,648		332,318	25,000	119,500	8,787	127,000	144,292
ASIA TOTAL	1,775,797	381,549	18,876	8,977	280,000	729,000	5,000	10,573	183,000	158,827
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL	69							69		
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL	1,728,223	362,590	22,290	22,385	697,554	66,500	303,700	12,832	180,500	59,872
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL	7,515,834	49,981	4,810	1,085	1,942,990	4,895,750	242,000	19,125	313,000	47,093
Regional Totals	12,155,238	1,128,890	89,624	32,447	3,252,862	5,716,250	670,200	51,386	803,500	410,084
Centrally Funded Programs	856,518	400,731	27,376	8,690	1,100		41,550	146	47,000	329,916
Adjustments*	(11,461)	(11,749)			288					
PROGRAM TOTAL	13,000,295	1,517,872	117,000	41,161	3,254,250	5,716,250	711,750	51,532	850,500	740,000

*Includes prior year recoveries budgeted within country totals.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS ($US Thousands)	TOTAL U.S. ASSISTANCE	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	PEACE CORPS	INT'L NARCOTICS CONTROL	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	FOREIGN MILITARY SALES	MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	INT'L MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING	PL480 TITLE I	PL480 TITLE II
FY 1985 ACTUAL										
AFRICA TOTAL	1,209,934	342,003	47,038		417,424	10,000	147,550	10,473	182,400	53,066
ASIA TOTAL	1,963,142	436,474	19,902	11,537	345,000	701,500	30,300	11,599	261,000	127,828
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL	96							96		
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL	1,765,642	429,966	27,811	28,014	685,499	25,000	235,210	14,027	260,600	39,517
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL	9,600,349	56,614	5,200	900	4,650,061	4,203,000	345,000	19,880	297,000	26,606
Regional Totals	14,499,163	1,261,057	99,951	40,451	6,097,984	4,939,500	758,060	56,075	1,001,000	245,085
Centrally Funded Programs	1,512,509	503,562	29,582	9,588	1,000		47,040	146	98,600	822,964
Returned to Treasury	412	196			16					
Adjustments**	(755)	15,000	(933)	178	(15,000)					
PROGRAM TOTAL	16,011,329	1,780,0[illegible]	128,600	50,217	6,084,000	4,939,500	805,100	56,221	1,099,600	1,068,049

**Includes $15,000,000 transfer from DA to ESF for Zimbabwe.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS ($US Thousands)	TOTAL U.S. ASSISTANCE	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	PEACE CORPS	INT'L NARCOTICS CONTROL	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	FOREIGN MILITARY SALES	MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	INT'L MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING	PL480 TITLE I	PL480 TITLE II
FY 1986 ACTUAL										
AFRICA TOTAL	1,066,103	330,921	46,327		242,213		93,656	9,585	154,100	187,383
ASIA TOTAL	1,959,560	302,071	17,987	13,473	494,550	509,225	93,352	11,521	227,600	209,831
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL	61							61		
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL	1,638,613	420,205	27,254	39,760	652,917	7,656	217,192	13,532	196,900	63,197
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL	7,357,867	58,276	5,040	157	2,286,438	4,369,969	346,436	17,395	278,500	17,658
Regional Totals	12,020,106	1,111,473	96,608	53,390	3,676,118	4,946,030	750,634	52,012	857,100	478,069
Centrally Funded Programs	809,254	423,606	27,441	6,611	1,635		47,740	135	101,700	280,586
Adjustments**	133,658	52,277	361	(4,968)	85,968					
PROGRAM TOTAL#	13,043,096	1,587,306	124,410	55,033	3,761,521	4,946,030	798,374	52,147	958,800	758,655

**Includes FDAP Deob/Reob $52,277,000, ESF Deob/Reob $85,968,000, Peace Corps funds lost to Treasury $361,000, and transfer to narcotics ($4,968,000).
#Includes Private Sector Revolving Fund in DA $16,000,000.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS ($US Thousands)	TOTAL U.S. ASSISTANCE	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	PEACE CORPS	INT'L NARCOTICS CONTROL	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	FOREIGN MILITARY SALES	MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	INT'L MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING	PL480 TITLE I	PL480 TITLE II
FY 1987 ACTUAL										
AFRICA TOTAL	897,309	380,998	50,365		162,715	3,000	46,876	9,143	131,400	112,806
ASIA TOTAL	1,669,293	299,482	18,732	21,679	521,711	312,500	160,000	12,764	179,500	142,925
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL	65							65		
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL	1,772,691	407,927	28,335	64,967	813,024		200,400	14,529	197,700	45,809
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL	6,886,457	39,155	4,964	745	2,286,486	3,737,961	497,500	19,344	274,500	25,826
Regional Totals	11,225,895	1,127,552	102,396	87,391	3,783,936	4,053,461	904,776	55,845	783,100	327,442
Centrally Funded Programs	868,659	409,271	28,427	31,048	1,000		46,299	135	127,627	224,902
Other#	73,284	7,218			66,066					
Adjustments**	134,061	108,856			25,205					
PROGRAM TOTAL	12,301,899	1,652,847	130,823	118,439	3,876,205	4,053,461	951,073	56,000	910,727	552,344

#Includes Disaster Reserve/Unallocated DA $7,218,000, ESF $66,066,000.
**Includes FDAP Deob/Reob, $108,856,000, ESF Deob/Reob $25,205,000. @Includes ESF Transfer $600,000,000.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS ($US Thousands)	TOTAL U.S. ASSISTANCE	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	PEACE CORPS	INT'L NARCOTICS CONTROL	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	FOREIGN MILITARY SALES	MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	INT'L MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING	PL480	
									TITLE I	TITLE II
FY 1988 ACTUAL										
AFRICA TOTAL	1,016,930	546,273	58,527		90,000		25,250	9,070	82,400	205,640
ASIA TOTAL	1,651,902	320,858	22,107	16,379	441,737	287,500	165,000	11,265	211,000	198,076
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL	6,845	5,775			1,000			70		
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL	1,307,962	368,078	33,474	59,006	462,320		133,844	10,075	167,000	76,165
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL	6,653,716	34,585	5,962	350	2,193,000	3,761,500	360,500	16,805	255,400	25,564
Regional Totals	10,637,355	1,275,569	120,070	73,735	3,188,057	4,049,000	664,594	47,265	715,800	503,265
Centrally Funded Programs	769,891	422,457	26,130	25,015	263		36,156	135	47,800	211,935
Adjustments**	188,241	107,142			81,099					
PROGRAM TOTAL	11,595,487	1,805,168	146,200	98,750	3,269,419	4,049,000	700,750	47,400	763,600	715,200

**Includes FDAP Deob/Reob, $106,956,000 and Private Sector Rev Fund Deob/Reob $2,186,000 and ESF Deob/Reob $81,099,000.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS ($US Thousands)	TOTAL U.S. ASSISTANCE	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	PEACE CORPS	INT'L NARCOTICS CONTROL	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	FOREIGN MILITARY SALES	MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	INT'L MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING	PL480 TITLE I	PL480 TITLE II
FY 1989 ACTUAL										
AFRICA TOTAL	988,036	552,769	56,003		95,750		24,700	9,135	95,500	154,179
ASIA TOTAL	1,593,139	324,776	23,551	11,520	401,500	230,000	148,500	11,345	211,000	230,949
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL	3,100				3,000			100		
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL	1,449,509	384,604	32,730	55,400	546,700		153,600	10,385	172,700	93,470
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL	6,698,740	33,540	6,019	350	2,211,550	4,042,750	99,750	16,170	256,000	32,611
Regional Totals	10,732,604	1,295,467	118,303	67,270	3,258,500	4,272,750	426,550	47,135	735,200	511,209
Centrally Funded Programs	766,052	438,159	35,197	33,730			38,450	265	32,280	187,791
Other										
Adjustments**	110,816	90,816			20,000					
PROGRAM TOTAL	11,609,472	1,824,842	153,500	101,000	3,278,500	4,272,750	465,000	47,400	767,480	699,000

**Includes FDAP Deob/Reob, $90,816,000, ESF Deob/Reob $20,000,000.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS ($US Thousands)	TOTAL U.S. ASSISTANCE	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	PEACE CORPS	INT'L NARCOTICS CONTROL	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	FOREIGN MILITARY SALES	MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	INT'L MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING	PL480 TITLE I	PL480 TITLE II
FY 1990 ESTIMATE										
AFRICA TOTAL	891,931	573,296	59,896		13,690	29,871		8,828	101,500	106,052
ASIA TOTAL	1,465,532	313,830	24,965	15,190	419,439	372,144		10,744	186,400	126,820
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL	308,950	51,381	2,484		234,985			100	20,000	
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL	1,787,477	347,555	34,425	57,400	849,640	237,126		11,312	164,000	86,019
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL	6,660,369	36,210	6,612	350	2,190,745	4,158,631		16,071	223,000	28,750
Regional Totals	11,114,259	1,322,270	128,382	72,940	3,708,499	4,797,772		47,055	692,900	344,441
Centrally Funded Programs	1,024,258	432,378	37,267	40,100		29,870	281	141	156,063	328,158
Other#	18,348	15,859			2,489					
Adjustments**	72,000	39,000			33,000					
PROGRAM TOTAL	12,228,865	1,809,507	165,649	113,040	3,743,988	4,827,642	281	47,196	848,963	672,599

#Includes Contingency Unallocated DA $15,859,000, ESF $2,489,000

**Includes FDAP Deob/Reob, $19,000,000; ESF Deob/Reob $11,000,000.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS ($US Thousands)	TOTAL U.S. ASSISTANCE	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	PEACE CORPS	INT'L NARCOTICS CONTROL	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	FOREIGN MILITARY SALES	MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	INT'L MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING	PL480 TITLE I	PL480 TITLE II
FY 1991 REQUEST										
AFRICA TOTAL	893,589	560,500	63,083		56,100	26,000		10,175	94,000	83,751
ASIA TOTAL	1,623,029	371,400	27,895	12,500	437,300	444,300		11,115	185,000	133,439
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL	4,960		4,860					100		
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL	1,695,827	374,547	35,360	86,600	651,900	283,100		12,880	184,000	67,420
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL	6,716,763	33,000	6,919	350	2,198,700	4,235,500		16,020	210,000	16,254
Regional Totals	10,934,168	1,339,547	138,137	99,450	3,344,000	4,988,900		50,290	673,000	300,864
Centrally Funded Programs	1,039,796	428,953	42,925	50,550		28,000		210	144,000	345,156
Other										
Adjustments**	37,000	23,000			14,000					
PROGRAM TOTAL	12,010,962	1,791,500	181,062	150,000	3,358,000	5,016,900		50,500	817,000	646,020

**Includes FDAP Deob/Reob, $23,000,000; ESF Deob/Reob $14,000,000.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Rank) 1988 Worldwide Rank	GNP 1988 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1989 BuCen, thou	FY 1989 Actual TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY 1989 Actual TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1989 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1989 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1989 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1989 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1989 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1989 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1989 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1989 Actual per capita
REGION: AFRICA													
Angola	92		8,536	2,232	0.26							2,232	0.26
Benin	25	340	4,522	4,326	0.96	1,650	0.36			75	0.02	2,601	0.58
Botswana	93		1,190	14,080	11.83	11,921	10.01			850	0.71	1,309	1.10
Burkina Faso	11	210	8,809	9,096	1.03	3,140	0.36			100	0.01	5,856	0.66
Burundi	15	230	5,465	1,532	0.28	1,325	0.24			140	0.03	67	0.01
Cameroon	74	1,010	10,829	29,009	2.68	28,734	2.65			275	0.03		
Cape Verde	47		364	4,067	11.17	1,817	4.99			70	0.19	2,180	5.99
CAR	57	390	2,805	3,559	1.27	3,075	1.10			180	0.06	304	0.11
Chad	3	160	4,891	21,539	4.40	6,273	1.28	10,000	2.04	2,250	0.46	3,016	0.62
Comoros	41	440	444	1,203	2.71	1,038	2.34			40	0.09	125	0.28
Congo	71	930	2,177	677	0.31	500	0.23			25	0.01	152	0.07
Cote d'Ivoire	67	740	11,995	5,726	0.48	70	0.01			150	0.01	5,506	0.46
Djibouti	96		329	3,835	11.67			3,200	9.73	635	1.93		
Eq. Guinea	27	350	359	1,183	3.29	1,083	3.01			100	0.28		
Ethiopia	2	120	49,762	27,272	0.55							27,272	0.55
Gabon	118	2,970	1,060	2,264	2.12	2,164	2.02			100	0.09		
Gambia	12	220	823	7,592	9.23	4,253	5.17			70	0.09	3,269	3.97
Ghana	33	400	14,698	27,519	1.87	8,980	0.61			175	0.01	18,364	1.25
Guinea	28	350	7,086	20,654	2.91	13,946	1.97			150	0.02	6,558	0.93
Guinea-Bissau	48		975	3,272	3.36	2,742	2.81			70	0.07	460	0.47
Kenya	29	360	23,718	80,455	3.39	47,709	2.01	10,000	0.42	16,030	0.68	6,716	0.28
Lesotho	35	410	1,709	15,558	9.10	11,597	6.79			70	0.04	3,891	2.28
Liberia	49		2,552	31,524	12.35	12,183	4.77	11,000	4.31	500	0.20	7,841	3.07
Madagascar	11	180	11,429	16,611	1.45	14,550	1.27			75	0.01	1,986	0.17
Malawi	5	160	8,806	27,322	3.10	21,520	2.44			1,450	0.16	4,352	0.49
Mali	16	230	7,957	30,547	3.84	26,044	3.27			150	0.02	4,353	0.55
Mauritania	42	480	1,876	6,487	3.46	2,113	1.13			125	0.07	4,249	2.27
Mauritius	106	1,810	1,061	1,520	1.43	1,500	1.41			20	0.02		
Mozambique	1	100	14,190	32,294	2.28	18,622	1.31					13,672	0.96
Namibia	99		1,372										
Niger	21	310	7,690	24,967	3.25	23,327	3.03			500	0.07	1,140	0.15
Nigeria	19	290	115,200	35,100	0.30	35,000	0.30			100	0.00		
Rwanda	20	310	7,327	8,771	1.20	7,919	1.08			100	0.01	752	0.10
Sao Tome & Prin.	50		121	1,614	13.32	300	2.48			60	0.50	1,254	10.35
Senegal	56	630	7,483	37,815	5.05	20,501	2.74	10,000	1.34	975	0.13	6,339	0.85
Seychelles	123	3,800	70	3,499	50.19	323	4.63	3,000	43.03	50	0.72	126	1.81
Sierra Leone	16	240	4,061	11,302	2.78	3,513	0.87			70	0.02	7,719	1.90
Somalia	9	170	8,257	35,314	4.28	4,000	0.48	23,250	2.82	900	0.11	7,164	0.87
South Africa	109	2,290	38,509	32,450	0.84	19,150	0.50	13,300	0.35				
Sudan	24	340	24,347	58,578	2.41	4	0.00	12,000	0.49	900	0.04	45,674	1.88
Swaziland	65	790	756	8,371	11.07	8,127	10.75			50	0.07	194	0.26
Tanzania	4	160	25,206	7,585	0.30	6,652	0.26			50	0.00	883	0.04
Togo	31	370	3,543	9,467	2.67	5,686	1.60			100	0.03	3,681	1.04
Uganda	17	280	17,335	20,011	1.15	13,011	0.75			150	0.01	6,850	0.40
Zaire	8	170	35,409	71,360	2.02	35,788	1.01			4,000	0.11	31,572	0.89
Zambia	18	290	7,866	16,100	2.05	6,100	0.78					10,000	1.27
Zimbabwe	60	660	10,054	5,200	0.52	5,000	0.50			200	0.02		
Africa Regional & other programs				167,597		165,822				1,775			
AFRICA TOTAL			525,103	988,036	1.88	608,752	1.16	95,750	0.18	33,855	0.06	269,679	0.48
DA Total excl Peace Corps						552,749	1.05						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						552,749	1.05						

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1988 Worldwide Rank	GNP 1988 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1989 BuCen, thou	FY 1989 Actual TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thou	per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1989 Actual $US thou	per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1989 Actual $US thou	per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1989 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thou	per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1989 Actual $US thou	per capita
REGION: ASIA													
Afghanistan #	43		14,825	102,382	6.91	22,500	1.52	22,500	1.52			57,382	3.87
Bangladesh	7	170	115,142	164,910	1.43	61,980	0.54			300	0.00	102,630	0.89
Bhutan	44		1,534	458	0.30							458	0.30
Brunei	165		345										
Burma (Myanmar)	45		40,449	360	0.01	120	0.00			240	0.01		
Cambodian Resist.	46		6,838	6,255	0.91			5,000	0.73			1,255	0.18
China	22	330	1,102,354										
Fiji	86	1,540	748	1,410	1.89	1,360	1.82			50	0.07		
Hong Kong	163	9,230	5,709										
India	23	330	833,151	142,378	0.17	24,000	0.03			300	0.00	118,078	0.14
Indonesia	38	430	187,651	66,831	0.36	42,650	0.23			2,600	0.01	21,581	0.12
Kiribati	57	650	69	509	7.40	509	7.40						
Korea, Dem. Rep.	95		22,521										
Korea, Rep. of	121	3,530	43,347	1,500	0.03					1,500	0.03		
Laos	10	180	3,936	1,517	0.39							1,517	0.39
Malaysia	107	1,870	17,111	950	0.06					950	0.06		
Maldives	36	410	211	30	0.14					30	0.14		
Micronesia	97		102	2,030	19.90	2,030	19.90						
Mongolia	98		2,125										
Nepal	6	170	18,609	16,745	0.90	14,576	0.78			600	0.03	1,571	0.08
Pakistan	26	350	111,699	583,043	5.22	57,128	0.51	215,000	1.93	230,915	2.07	80,000	0.72
Papua New Guinea	64	770	3,736	1,818	0.49	1,788	0.48			30	0.01		
Philippines	55	630	64,500	313,453	4.86	45,856	0.71	124,000	1.92	127,600	1.98	15,997	0.25
Singapore	142	9,100	2,686	50	0.02					50	0.02		
Solomon Islands	39	430	326	1,322	4.06	1,292	3.96			30	0.09		
Sri Lanka	37	420	16,952	69,156	4.08	27,536	1.62			160	0.01	41,460	2.45
Taiwan	140		20,233										
Thailand	73	1,000	54,386	51,360	0.94	22,160	0.41	5,000	0.09	24,200	0.44		
Tonga	66	800	100	900	8.96	850	8.46			50	0.50		
Tuvalu	51		9	14	1.62	14	1.62						
Vanuatu	67	820	160										
Vietnam	52		64,821										
Western Samoa	54	580	182	1,315	7.23	1,315	7.23						
Asia/Near East reg. & other programs				62,396		32,396		30,000					
ASIA TOTAL			2,758,682	1,595,119	0.58	359,865	0.13	401,500	0.15	389,865	0.14	441,969	0.16
excl China			1,656,248	1,595,119	0.96	359,865	0.22	401,500	0.24	389,865	0.24	441,969	0.27
excl China & India			823,097	1,452,741	1.76	335,865	0.41	401,500	0.49	389,565	0.47	323,891	0.39
DA Total excl Peace Corps						336,296	0.12						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						326,776	0.12						

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

# Includes emergency and refugee programs in both Afghanistan and Pakistan

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1988 Worldwide Rank	per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1989 BuCen,thou	FY 1989 Actual TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1989 Actual $US thous	per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1989 Actual $US thous	per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1989 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1989 Actual $US thous	per capita
REGION: LATIN AMERICA													
Antigua	117	2,800	60	345	5.75					345	5.75		
Argentina	116	2,640	31,916	125	0.00					125	0.00		
Bahamas	145	10,570	247	30	0.12					30	0.12		
Barbados	128	5,990	261	135	0.52					135	0.52		
Belize	83	1,460	212	10,665	50.31	10,065	47.48			600	2.83		
Bolivia	53	570	6,568	94,734	14.42	31,050	4.73	25,000	3.81	5,400	0.82	33,284	5.07
Brazil	108	2,280	149,640	1,554	0.01	200	0.00			125	0.00	1,229	0.01
Chile	85	1,510	12,827	50	0.00					50	0.00		
Colombia	80	1,240	32,379	23,191	0.72	10,000	0.31	5,000	0.15	8,100	0.25	91	0.00
Costa Rica	90	1,760	2,954	118,093	39.98	12,542	4.25	90,250	30.55	230	0.08	15,071	5.10
Cuba	135		10,482										
Dominica	88	1,650	83	255	3.05					255	3.05		
Dominican Repub.	61	680	7,097	42,635	6.01	19,305	2.72	12,150	1.71	700	0.10	10,480	1.48
Ecuador	76	1,080	10,263	34,852	3.40	20,534	2.00	9,000	0.88	4,650	0.45	668	0.07
El Salvador	72	950	5,203	376,770	72.41	62,288	11.97	185,000	35.55	81,400	15.64	48,082	9.24
French Guiana	156		95										
Grenada	82	1,370	84	80	0.95					80	0.95		
Guatemala	70	880	9,117	154,848	16.98	37,123	4.07	80,000	8.77	9,400	1.03	28,325	3.11
Guyana	36	410	765	7,050	9.21					50	0.07	7,000	9.14
Haiti	30	360	6,333	48,416	7.65	26,227	4.14			100	0.02	22,089	3.49
Honduras	60	850	5,103	191,211	37.47	43,895	8.60	85,000	16.66	41,100	8.05	21,216	4.16
Jamaica	75	1,080	2,485	126,673	50.98	54,346	21.87	25,000	10.06	3,800	1.53	43,527	17.52
Mexico	105	1,820	85,925	19,554	0.23	15,000	0.17			225	0.00	4,329	0.05
Nicaragua	100		3,503	2,000	0.57			2,000	0.57				
Panama	101		2,373	254	0.11							254	0.11
Paraguay	78	1,180	4,522	2,852	0.63	2,727	0.60			125	0.03		
Peru	102		21,449	60,543	2.82	24,998	1.17	2,000	0.09	3,020	0.14	30,525	1.42
St. Kitts & Nevis	116	2,770	40	205	5.12					205	5.12		
St. Lucia	87	1,540	149	170	1.14					170	1.14		
St. Vincent	77	1,100	111	530	4.77					530	4.77		
Suriname	110	2,450	401	25	0.06					25	0.06		
Trinidad & Tobago	120	3,350	1,316	140	0.11					140	0.11		
Uruguay	113	2,470	2,989	625	0.21					625	0.21		
Venezuela	119	3,170	19,209	825	0.04	700	0.04			125	0.01		
Latin Am. Regional & other programs				130,154		101,754		26,300		2,100			
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL			436,167	1,449,589	3.32	472,734	1.08	546,700	1.25	163,985	0.38	266,170	0.61
DA Total excl Peace Corps						440,006	1.01						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						384,606	0.88						

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1988 Worldwide Rank	per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1989 BuCen, thou	FY 1989 Actual TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1989 Actual $US thous	per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1989 Actual $US thous	per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1989 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1989 Actual $US thous	per capita
REGION: NEAR EAST AND DEVELOPED													
Algeria	111	2,450	24,946	100	0.00					100	0.00		
Australia	146	12,390	16,452										
Austria	152	15,560	7,586	50	0.00					50	0.00		
Bahrain	133		497										
Belgium	151	14,550	9,880										
Canada	155	16,760	26,311										
Cyprus	130	6,260	700	15,000	21.43			15,000	21.43				
Denmark	156	18,470	5,130										
Egypt	58	650	52,805	2,294,687	43.46			815,000	15.43	1,301,500	24.65	178,187	3.37
Finland	158	18,610	4,964	35	0.01					35	0.01		
France	154	16,090	55,996										
Germany, Fed Rep	157	18,530	60,977										
Greece	124	4,790	10,061	350,700	34.93					350,700	34.93		
Iceland	161	20,160	249	25	0.10					25	0.10		
Iran	137		53,867										
Iraq	138		18,076										
Ireland	131	7,480	3,550	10,030	2.83			10,000	2.82	30	0.01		
Israel	141	8,650	4,371	3,000,000	686.27			1,200,000	274.51	1,800,000	411.76		
Italy	148	13,320	57,558										
Japan	162	21,040	123,220										
Jordan	84	1,500	2,955	26,750	9.05			15,000	5.08	11,750	3.98		
Kuwait	149	13,400	2,080										
Lebanon	96		3,301	13,033	3.95			300	0.09	400	0.12	12,333	3.74
Libya	127	5,410	4,080										
Luxembourg	163	22,400	366										
Malta	125	5,050	371	50	0.13					50	0.13		
Morocco	63	750	25,101	149,223	5.94	15,591	0.62	20,000	0.80	53,000	2.11	60,632	2.42
Netherlands	150	14,530	14,790										
New Zealand	144	9,620	3,373										
Norway	160	20,020	4,203										
Oman	126	5,070	1,412	15,100	10.69			15,000	10.62	100	0.07		
Portugal	122	3,670	10,460	152,550	14.58			50,000	4.78	102,550	9.80		
Saudi Arabia	129	6,170	14,109										
Spain	132	7,740	39,417	2,100	0.05					2,100	0.05		
Sweden	159	19,150	8,401										
Switzerland	164	27,260	6,611										
Syria	89	1,670	12,011										
Tunisia	79	1,230	7,935	69,210	8.72	1,560	0.20	11,250	1.42	31,400	3.96	25,000	3.15
Turkey	81	1,280	55,409	563,750	10.16	350	0.01	60,000	1.08	503,400	9.07		
United Arab Emir.	153	15,720	2,115										
United Kingdom	147	12,800	57,028										
West Bank/Gaza	103		1,611	2,106								2,106	
Yemen Arab Rep.	59	650	2,504	34,261	13.68	22,400	8.95			1,500	0.60	10,353	4.14
Yemen, PDR	40	430	6,961										
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOT.			825,770	6,698,740	8.11	39,909	0.05	2,211,550	2.68	4,158,670	5.04	288,611	0.35
excl Israel			821,398	3,698,740	4.50	39,909	0.05	1,011,550	1.23	2,358,670	2.87	288,611	0.35
excl Israel & Egypt			768,594	1,404,053	1.83	39,909	0.05	196,550	0.26	1,057,170	1.38	110,424	0.14
DA Total excl Peace Corps						31,890	0.04						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						31,540	0.04						

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS	GNP (World Bank) 1988		TOTAL POPULATION 1989	FY 1989 Actual TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1989 Actual		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1989 Actual		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1989 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1989 Actual	
COUNTRY	Worldwide Rank	per capita US$	BuCen, thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
REGION: EASTERN EUROPE													
Albania	91		3,208										
Bulgaria	134		8,973										
Czechoslovakia	166		15,658										
Germany, Dem Rep	167		16,586										
Hungary	112	2,460	10,567										
Poland	106	1,850	38,170	3,000	0.08			3,000	0.08				
Romania	139		23,153										
U.S.S.R.	68	820	288,742										
Yugoslavia	115	2,680	23,725	100	0.00					100	0.00		
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL			428,783	3,100	0.01			3,000	0.01	100	0.00		
DA Total excl Peace Corps													
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control													

* Development Assistance Includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

	TOTAL	DA	ESF	MILITARY	PL480
Regional Totals	10,732,604	1,481,240	3,258,500	4,746,455	1,246,409
Centrally Funded Programs	765,739	506,973		38,695	220,071
Other					
Adjustments**	110,816	90,816	20,000		
PROGRAM TOTAL	11,609,159	2,079,029	3,278,500	4,785,150	1,466,480

** Includes DA FDAP Deob/Reob $90,816,000 and ESF Deob/Reob $20,000,000.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1988 Worldwide Rank	per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1989	FY 1989 Actual TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1989 Actual		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1989 Actual		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1989 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1989 Actual	
			BuCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
LOW INCOME COUNTRIES													
Mozambique	1	100	14,190	32,296	2.28	18,622	1.31					13,672	0.96
Ethiopia	2	120	49,762	27,272	0.55							27,272	0.55
Chad	3	160	4,891	21,539	4.40	6,273	1.28	10,000	2.04	2,250	0.46	3,016	0.62
Tanzania	4	160	25,206	7,585	0.30	6,652	0.26			50	0.00	883	0.04
Malawi	5	160	8,806	27,322	3.10	21,520	2.44			1,450	0.16	4,352	0.49
Nepal	6	170	18,689	16,745	0.90	14,574	0.78			600	0.03	1,571	0.08
Bangladesh	7	170	115,142	164,910	1.43	61,980	0.54			300	0.00	102,630	0.89
Zaire	8	170	35,409	71,360	2.02	35,788	1.01			4,000	0.11	31,572	0.89
Somalia	9	170	8,257	35,314	4.28	4,000	0.48	23,250	2.82	900	0.11	7,164	0.87
Laos	10	180	3,936	1,517	0.39							1,517	0.39
Madagascar	11	180	11,429	16,611	1.45	14,550	1.27			75	0.01	1,986	0.17
Gambia	12	220	823	7,592	9.23	4,253	5.17			70	0.09	3,269	3.97
Burkina Faso	13	230	8,809	9,096	1.03	3,140	0.36			100	0.01	5,856	0.66
Mali	14	230	7,957	30,547	3.84	26,044	3.27			150	0.02	4,353	0.55
Burundi	15	230	5,465	1,532	0.28	1,325	0.24			140	0.03	67	0.01
Sierra Leone	16	240	4,061	11,302	2.78	3,513	0.87			70	0.02	7,719	1.90
Uganda	17	280	17,335	20,011	1.15	13,011	0.75			150	0.01	6,850	0.40
Zambia	18	290	7,866	16,100	2.05	6,100	0.78					10,000	1.27
Nigeria	19	290	115,280	35,100	0.30	35,000	0.30			100	0.00		
Rwanda	20	310	7,327	8,771	1.20	7,919	1.08			100	0.01	752	0.10
Niger	21	310	7,690	24,967	3.25	23,327	3.03			500	0.07	1,140	0.15
China	22	330	1,102,354										
India	23	330	833,151	142,378	0.17	24,000	0.03			300	0.00	118,078	0.14
Sudan	24	340	24,367	58,578	2.41	4	0.00	12,000	0.49	900	0.04	45,676	1.88
Benin	25	340	4,522	4,326	0.96	1,650	0.36			75	0.02	2,601	0.58
Pakistan	26	350	111,459	583,043	5.22	57,128	0.51	215,000	1.93	230,915	2.07	80,000	0.72
Eq. Guinea	27	350	359	1,183	3.29	1,083	3.01			100	0.28		
Guinea	28	350	7,086	20,654	2.91	13,966	1.97			150	0.02	6,958	0.98
Kenya	29	360	23,718	80,455	3.39	47,709	2.01	10,000	0.42	16,050	0.68	6,716	0.28
Haiti	30	360	6,333	48,416	7.65	26,227	4.14			100	0.02	22,089	3.49
Togo	31	370	3,543	9,467	2.67	5,686	1.60			100	0.03	3,681	1.04
CAR	32	390	2,805	3,559	1.27	3,075	1.10			180	0.06	304	0.11
Ghana	33	400	14,698	27,519	1.87	8,980	0.61			175	0.01	18,364	1.25
Maldives	34	410	211	30	0.14					30	0.14		
Lesotho	35	410	1,709	15,558	9.10	11,597	6.79			70	0.04	3,891	2.28
Guyana	36	410	765	7,050	9.21					50	0.07	7,000	9.16
Sri Lanka	37	420	16,952	69,154	4.08	27,514	1.62			160	0.01	41,480	2.45
Indonesia	38	430	187,651	66,831	0.36	42,450	0.23			2,000	0.01	21,581	0.12
Solomon Islands	39	430	326	1,322	4.09	1,292	3.99			30	0.09		
Yemen, PDR	40	430	6,961										
Comoros	41	440	444	1,203	2.71	1,038	2.34			40	0.09	125	0.28
Mauritania	42	480	1,876	6,487	3.46	2,113	1.13			125	0.07	4,249	2.27
Afghanistan #	43		14,825	102,382	6.91	22,500	1.52	22,500	1.52			57,382	3.87
Bhutan	44		1,534	458	0.30							458	0.30
Burma (Myanmar)	45		40,449	380	0.01	120	0.00			260	0.01		
Cambodian Resist.	46		6,838	6,255	0.91			5,000	0.73			1,255	0.18
Cape Verde	47		364	4,067	11.17	1,817	4.99			70	0.19	2,180	5.99
Guinea-Bissau	48		975	3,272	3.36	2,742	2.81			70	0.07	460	0.47
Liberia	49		2,552	31,526	12.35	12,183	4.77	11,000	4.31	500	0.20	7,841	3.07
Sao Tome & Prin.	50		121	1,614	13.32	300	2.48			60	0.50	1,254	10.35
Tuvalu	51		9	16	1.62	16	1.62						
Vietnam	52		66,821										
LOW INCOME COUNTRIES			2,964,266	1,884,666	0.64	622,739	0.21	308,750	0.10	264,295	0.09	680,862	0.23
DA Total excl Peace Corps						575,440	0.19						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						568,520	0.19						

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1988 Worldwide Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1988 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1989 BuCen,thou	FY 1989 Actual TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY 1989 Actual TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1989 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1989 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1989 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1989 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1989 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1989 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1989 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1989 Actual per capita
LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES													
Bolivia	53	570	6,568	94,734	14.42	31,050	4.73	25,000	3.81	5,400	0.82	33,284	5.07
Western Samoa	54	580	182	1,315	7.23	1,315	7.23						
Philippines	55	630	64,500	313,453	4.86	45,856	0.71	124,000	1.92	127,600	1.98	15,997	0.25
Senegal	56	630	7,483	37,815	5.05	20,501	2.74	10,000	1.34	975	0.13	6,339	0.85
Kiribati	57	650	69	509	7.40	509	7.40						
Egypt	58	650	52,805	2,294,687	43.46			815,000	15.43	1,301,500	24.65	178,187	3.37
Yemen Arab Rep.	59	650	2,504	34,261	13.68	22,408	8.95			1,500	0.60	10,353	4.14
Zimbabwe	60	660	10,054	5,200	0.52	5,000	0.50			200	0.02		
Dominican Repub.	61	680	7,097	42,635	6.01	19,305	2.72	12,150	1.71	700	0.10	10,480	1.48
Cote d'Ivoire	62	740	11,995	5,726	0.48	70	0.01			150	0.01	5,506	0.46
Morocco	63	750	25,101	149,223	5.94	15,591	0.62	20,000	0.80	53,000	2.11	60,632	2.42
Papua New Guinea	64	770	3,734	1,838	0.49	1,788	0.48			50	0.01		
Swaziland	65	790	756	8,371	11.07	8,127	10.75			50	0.07	194	0.26
Tonga	66	800	100	900	8.96	850	8.46			50	0.50		
Vanuatu	67	820	160										
U.S.S.R.	68	820	288,762										
Honduras	69	850	5,103	191,211	37.47	43,895	8.60	85,000	16.66	41,100	8.05	21,216	4.16
Guatemala	70	880	9,117	154,848	16.98	37,123	4.07	80,000	8.77	9,400	1.03	28,325	3.11
Congo	71	930	2,177	677	0.31	500	0.23			25	0.01	152	0.07
El Salvador	72	950	5,203	376,770	72.41	62,208	11.97	185,000	35.55	81,400	15.64	48,082	9.24
Thailand	73	1,000	54,386	51,369	0.94	22,169	0.41	5,000	0.09	24,200	0.44		
Cameroon	74	1,010	10,829	29,009	2.68	28,734	2.65			275	0.03		
Jamaica	75	1,080	2,485	126,673	50.98	54,346	21.87	25,000	10.06	3,800	1.53	43,527	17.52
Ecuador	76	1,080	10,263	34,852	3.40	20,534	2.00	9,000	0.88	4,650	0.45	668	0.07
St. Vincent	77	1,100	111	530	4.77					530	4.77		
Paraguay	78	1,180	4,522	2,852	0.63	2,727	0.60			125	0.03		
Tunisia	79	1,230	7,935	69,210	8.72	1,560	0.20	11,250	1.42	31,400	3.96	25,000	3.15
Colombia	80	1,240	32,379	23,191	0.72	10,000	0.31	5,000	0.15	8,100	0.25	91	0.00
Turkey	81	1,280	55,489	563,750	10.16	350	0.01	60,000	1.08	503,400	9.07		
Grenada	82	1,370	84	80	0.95					80	0.95		
Belize	83	1,460	212	10,645	50.31	10,045	47.48			600	2.83		
Jordan	84	1,500	2,955	26,750	9.05			15,000	5.08	11,750	3.98		
Chile	85	1,510	12,827	50	0.00					50	0.00		
Fiji	86	1,540	748	1,410	1.89	1,360	1.82			50	0.07		
St. Lucia	87	1,540	149	170	1.14					170	1.14		
Dominica	88	1,650	83	255	3.05					255	3.05		
Syria	89	1,670	12,011										
Costa Rica	90	1,780	2,954	118,093	39.98	12,542	4.25	90,250	30.55	230	0.08	15,071	5.10
Albania	91		3,208										
Angola	92		8,534	2,232	0.26							2,232	0.26
Botswana	93		1,190	14,080	11.83	11,921	10.01			850	0.71	1,309	1.10
Djibouti	94		329	3,835	11.67			3,200	9.73	635	1.93		
Korea, Dem. Rep.	95		22,521										
Lebanon	96		3,301	13,033	3.95			300	0.09	400	0.12	12,333	3.74
Micronesia	97		102	2,030	19.90	2,030	19.90						
Mongolia	98		2,125										
Namibia	99		1,372										
Nicaragua	100		3,503	2,000	0.57			2,000	0.57				
Panama	101		2,373	254	0.11							254	0.11
Peru	102		21,449	60,543	2.82	24,998	1.17	2,000	0.09	3,020	0.14	30,525	1.42
West Bank/Gaza	103		1,611	2,106								2,106	
LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES			785,493	4,873,175	6.20	519,492	0.66	1,584,150	2.02	2,217,670	2.82	551,863	0.70
excl Egypt			732,688	2,578,488	3.52	519,492	0.71	769,150	1.05	916,170	1.25	373,676	0.51

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1988 Worldwide Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1988 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1989 BuCen, thou	FY 1989 Actual TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY 1989 Actual TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1989 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1989 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1989 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1989 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1989 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1989 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1989 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1989 Actual per capita
HIGH-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES													
Mauritius	104	1,810	1,061	1,520	1.43	1,500	1.41			20	0.02		
Mexico	105	1,820	85,925	19,554	0.23	15,000	0.17			225	0.00	4,329	0.05
Poland	106	1,850	38,170	3,000	0.08			3,000	0.08				
Malaysia	107	1,870	17,111	950	0.06					950	0.06		
Brazil	108	2,280	149,640	1,554	0.01	200	0.00			125	0.00	1,229	0.01
South Africa	109	2,290	38,509	32,450	0.86	19,150	0.50	13,300	0.35				
Suriname	110	2,450	401	75	0.06					75	0.06		
Algeria	111	2,450	24,946	100	0.00					100	0.00		
Hungary	112	2,460	10,567										
Uruguay	113	2,470	2,989	625	0.21					625	0.21		
Argentina	114	2,640	31,914	125	0.00					125	0.00		
Yugoslavia	115	2,680	23,725	100	0.00					100	0.00		
St. Kitts & Nevis	116	2,770	40	205	5.12					205	5.12		
Antigua	117	2,800	64	365	5.73					365	5.73		
Gabon	118	2,970	1,060	2,244	2.12	2,144	2.02			100	0.09		
Venezuela	119	3,170	19,209	825	0.04	700	0.04			125	0.01		
Trinidad & Tobago	120	3,350	1,316	140	0.11					140	0.11		
Korea, Rep. of	121	3,530	43,347	1,500	0.03					1,500	0.03		
Portugal	122	3,670	10,460	152,550	14.58			50,000	4.78	102,550	9.80		
Seychelles	123	3,800	70	3,499	50.19	323	4.63	3,000	43.03	50	0.72	126	1.81
Greece	124	4,790	10,061	350,700	34.93					350,700	34.93		
Malta	125	5,050	371	50	0.13					50	0.13		
Oman	126	5,070	1,412	15,100	10.69			15,000	10.62	100	0.07		
Libya	127	5,410	4,080										
Barbados	128	5,990	261	135	0.52					135	0.52		
Saudi Arabia	129	6,170	16,109										
Cyprus	130	6,260	700	15,000	21.43			15,000	21.43				
Ireland	131	7,480	3,550	10,030	2.83			10,000	2.82	30	0.01		
Spain	132	7,740	39,417	2,100	0.05					2,100	0.05		
Bahrain	133		497										
Bulgaria	134		8,973										
Cuba	135		10,482										
French Guiana	136		95										
Iran	137		53,867										
Iraq	138		18,076										
Romania	139		23,153										
Taiwan	140		20,233										
HIGH-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES			711,861	614,446	0.86	39,017	0.05	109,300	0.15	460,445	0.65	5,684	0.01
DA Total excl Peace Corps						611,979	0.86						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						596,079	0.84						

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS	GNP (World Bank) 1988	per capita	TOTAL POPULATION 1989	FY 1989 Actual TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1989 Actual		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1989 Actual		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1989 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1989 Actual	
COUNTRY	Worldwide Rank	US$	BuCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES													
Israel	141	8,650	4,371	3,000,000	686.27			1,200,000	274.51	1,800,000	411.76		
Singapore	142	9,100	2,684	50	0.02					50	0.02		
Hong Kong	143	9,230	5,709										
New Zealand	144	9,620	3,373										
Bahamas	145	10,570	247	30	0.12					30	0.12		
Australia	146	12,390	16,452										
United Kingdom	147	12,800	57,028										
Italy	148	13,320	57,558										
Kuwait	149	13,680	2,008										
Netherlands	150	14,530	14,790										
Belgium	151	14,550	9,888										
Austria	152	15,560	7,586	30	0.00					30	0.00		
United Arab Emir.	153	15,720	2,115										
France	154	16,090	55,996										
Canada	155	16,760	26,311										
Denmark	156	18,470	5,130										
Germany, Fed Rep	157	18,330	60,977										
Finland	158	18,610	4,964	35	0.01					35	0.01		
Sweden	159	19,150	8,401										
Norway	160	20,020	4,203										
Iceland	161	20,160	249	25	0.10					25	0.10		
Japan	162	21,020	123,220										
Luxembourg	163	22,400	366										
Switzerland	164	27,260	6,611										
Brunei	165		345										
Czechoslovakia	166		15,658										
Germany, Dem Rep	167		16,586										
HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES			512,825	3,000,170	5.85			1,200,000	2.34	1,800,170	3.51		
excl Israel			508,453	170	0.00					170	0.00		
DA Total excl Peace Corps						3,000,170	5.85						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						3,000,170	5.85						

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

	TOTAL	DA	ESF	MILITARY	PL480
Regional Totals	10,732,606	1,481,240	3,258,500	4,746,455	1,246,409
Centrally Funded Programs	765,739	506,971		38,695	220,071
Other					
Adjustments**	110,816	90,816	20,000		
PROGRAM TOTAL	11,609,159	2,079,027	3,278,500	4,785,150	1,466,480

** Includes DA FDAP Deob/Reob $90,816,000 and ESF Deob/Reob $20,000,000.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1988 Worldwide Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1988 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1989 BuCen, thou	FY 1990 Estimate TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1990 Estimate		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1990 Estimate		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1990 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1990 Estimate	
				$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
REGION: AFRICA													
Angola	92		8,534	2,126	0.25							2,126	0.25
Benin	25	340	4,522	3,726	0.82	1,602	0.35			75	0.02	2,049	0.45
Botswana	93		1,190	12,546	10.54	11,192	9.40			1,354	1.14		
Burkina Faso	13	230	8,809	8,751	0.99	3,000	0.34			100	0.01	5,651	0.64
Burundi	15	230	5,465	6,999	1.28	6,860	1.26			139	0.03		
Cameroon	74	1,010	10,829	24,090	2.22	23,816	2.20			276	0.03		
Cape Verde	47		364	4,096	11.25	3,087	8.48			70	0.19	939	2.58
CAR	32	390	2,805	5,107	1.82	4,568	1.63			179	0.06	360	0.13
Chad	3	160	4,891	11,212	2.29	7,117	1.46			3,236	0.66	859	0.18
Comoros	41	440	444	1,191	2.68	1,151	2.59			40	0.09		
Congo	71	930	2,177	2,616	1.20	500	0.23			50	0.02	2,066	0.95
Cote d'Ivoire	62	740	11,995	1,801	0.15	895	0.07			149	0.01	757	0.06
Djibouti	96		329	3,882	11.81			1,742	5.30	2,140	6.51		
Eq. Guinea	27	350	359	1,527	4.25	1,427	3.97			100	0.28		
Ethiopia	2	120	49,762	41,720	0.84							41,720	0.84
Gabon	118	2,970	1,060	2,656	2.50	2,556	2.41			100	0.09		
Gambia	12	220	823	7,467	9.08	6,198	7.53			70	0.09	1,199	1.46
Ghana	33	400	14,698	31,127	2.12	17,158	1.17			176	0.01	13,795	0.94
Guinea	28	350	7,086	26,451	3.73	16,302	2.30			149	0.02	10,000	1.41
Guinea-Bissau	48		975	3,281	3.37	3,167	3.25			70	0.07	44	0.05
Kenya	29	360	23,718	53,125	2.24	33,278	1.40			10,962	0.46	8,885	0.37
Lesotho	35	410	1,709	10,695	6.26	10,039	5.87			70	0.04	586	0.34
Liberia	49		2,552	11,542	4.52	2,648	1.04			1,396	0.55	7,500	2.94
Madagascar	11	180	11,429	26,506	2.32	19,000	1.66			376	0.03	7,132	0.62
Malawi	5	160	8,806	32,982	3.75	22,508	2.56			2,260	0.25	8,234	0.94
Mali	14	230	7,957	23,627	2.97	22,921	2.88			149	0.02	557	0.07
Mauritania	42	480	1,876	3,423	1.82	2,290	1.22			124	0.07	1,009	0.54
Mauritius	104	1,810	1,061	1,520	1.43	1,500	1.41			20	0.02		
Mozambique	1	100	14,190	33,352	2.35	20,000	1.41					13,352	0.94
Namibia	99		1,372	500	0.36	500	0.36						
Niger	21	310	7,690	23,538	3.06	21,489	2.79			1,967	0.26	82	0.01
Nigeria	19	290	115,280	11,600	0.10	11,500	0.10			100	0.00		
Rwanda	20	310	7,327	8,847	1.21	8,624	1.18			100	0.01	123	0.02
Sao Tome & Prin.	50		121	668	5.51	567	4.68			60	0.50	41	0.34
Senegal	56	630	7,483	48,067	6.42	39,637	5.30			1,469	0.20	6,961	0.93
Seychelles	123	3,800	70	2,358	33.82	267	3.83	1,991	28.56	100	1.43		
Sierra Leone	16	240	4,061	9,231	2.27	3,234	0.80			70	0.02	5,927	1.46
Somalia	9	170	8,257	6,794	0.82	740	0.09			796	0.10	5,258	0.64
South Africa	109	2,290	38,509	31,557	0.82	21,600	0.56	9,957	0.26				
Sudan	24	340	24,347	21,419	0.88					676	0.03	20,743	0.85
Swaziland	65	790	756	8,685	11.49	7,848	10.38			50	0.07	787	1.04
Tanzania	4	160	25,206	12,778	0.51	12,678	0.50			100	0.00		
Togo	31	370	3,543	9,309	2.63	6,504	1.84			100	0.03	2,705	0.76
Uganda	17	280	17,335	29,641	1.71	18,000	1.04			149	0.01	11,492	0.66
Zaire	8	170	35,409	57,023	1.61	36,668	1.04			3,962	0.11	16,413	0.46
Zambia	18	290	7,866	12,000	1.53	5,000	0.64					7,000	0.89
Zimbabwe	60	660	10,054	5,239	0.52	5,000	0.50			239	0.02		
Africa Regional & other programs				193,533		188,554				4,979			
AFRICA TOTAL			575,103	891,931	1.70	633,190	1.21	13,690	0.03	38,699	0.07	206,352	0.39
DA Total excl Peace Corps						573,294	1.09						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						573,294	1.09						

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS	GNP (World Bank) 1988		TOTAL POPULATION 1989	FY 1990 Estimate TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1990 Estimate		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1990 Estimate		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1990 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1990 Estimate	
COUNTRY	Worldwide Rank	per capita US$	BuCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
REGION: ASIA													
Afghanistan #	43		16,825	79,796	4.74	34,629	2.14	34,850	2.35			815	0.05
Bangladesh	7	170	115,162	130,259	1.13	52,500	0.46			299	0.00	77,460	0.67
Bhutan	44		1,536	246	0.16							246	0.16
Brunei	165		345										
Burma (Myanmar)	45		40,449	5,540	0.14	5,540	0.14						
Cambodian Resist.	46		6,838	7,568	1.11			5,078	0.74			2,490	0.36
China	22	330	1,102,354										
Fiji	86	1,540	748	1,816	2.43	1,791	2.39			25	0.03		
Hong Kong	143	9,230	5,709										
India	23	330	833,151	105,976	0.13	22,473	0.03			299	0.00	83,204	0.10
Indonesia	38	430	187,651	61,871	0.33	43,000	0.23	1,991	0.01	1,791	0.01	15,099	0.08
Kiribati	57	650	69	531	7.71	531	7.71						
Korea, Dem. Rep.	95		22,521										
Korea, Rep. of	121	3,530	43,347	1,195	0.03					1,195	0.03		
Laos	10	180	3,936										
Malaysia	107	1,870	17,111	946	0.06					946	0.06		
Maldives	34	410	211	30	0.14					30	0.14		
Micronesia	97		102	2,216	21.71	2,216	21.71						
Mongolia	98		2,125										
Nepal	6	170	18,689	17,360	0.93	15,100	0.81			100	0.01	2,160	0.12
Pakistan	26	350	111,659	588,455	5.27	49,522	0.44	229,011	2.05	229,922	2.06	80,000	0.72
Papua New Guinea	64	770	3,734	1,968	0.53	1,918	0.51			50	0.01		
Philippines	55	630	64,500	346,519	5.37	48,902	0.76	124,022	1.92	142,683	2.21	30,912	0.48
Singapore	142	9,100	2,684	50	0.02					50	0.02		
Solomon Islands	39	430	326	1,490	4.61	1,460	4.51			30	0.09		
Sri Lanka	37	420	16,952	35,634	2.10	18,631	1.10			159	0.01	16,844	0.99
Taiwan	140		20,233										
Thailand	73	1,000	54,386	25,493	0.47	17,725	0.33	2,539	0.05	5,229	0.10		
Tonga	66	800	100	787	7.83	737	7.34			50	0.50		
Tuvalu	51		9	51	5.91	51	5.91						
Vanuatu	67	820	160	90	0.56	60	0.38			30	0.19		
Vietnam	52		66,821										
Western Samoa	54	580	182	1,162	6.39	1,162	6.39						
Asia/Near East reg. & other programs				57,987		36,039		21,948					
ASIA TOTAL			2,758,602	1,465,532	0.53	353,985	0.13	419,439	0.15	382,888	0.14	309,220	0.11
excl China			1,656,248	1,465,532	0.88	353,985	0.21	419,439	0.25	382,888	0.23	309,220	0.19
excl China & India			823,097	1,359,556	1.65	331,512	0.40	419,439	0.51	382,589	0.46	226,016	0.27
DA Total excl Peace Corps						329,020	0.12						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						313,830	0.11						

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

Includes emergency and refugee programs in both Afghanistan and Pakistan

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1988 Worldwide Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1988 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1989 BuCen, thou	FY 1990 Estimate TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY 1990 Estimate TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1990 Estimate $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1990 Estimate per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1990 Estimate $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1990 Estimate per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1990 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1990 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1990 Estimate $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1990 Estimate per capita
REGION: LATIN AMERICA													
Antigua	117	2,800	64	44	0.69					44	0.69		
Argentina	116	2,640	31,916	139	0.00					139	0.00		
Bahamas	165	10,570	247	65	0.26					65	0.26		
Barbados	128	5,990	261	65	0.25					65	0.25		
Belize	83	1,460	212	9,026	42.65	8,926	42.18			100	0.47		
Bolivia	53	570	6,568	124,717	18.99	31,026	4.72	20,163	3.07	40,726	6.12	33,302	5.07
Brazil	108	2,280	149,640	2,626	0.02	1,900	0.01			126	0.00	600	0.00
Chile	85	1,510	12,827	50	0.00					50	0.00		
Colombia	80	1,240	32,379	60,441	1.87	10,000	0.31			50,283	1.55	158	0.00
Costa Rica	90	1,760	2,954	94,347	31.94	15,367	5.20	63,544	21.51	229	0.08	15,207	5.15
Cuba	135		10,482										
Dominica	88	1,650	83	65	0.78					65	0.78		
Dominican Repub.	61	680	7,097	43,608	6.14	17,600	2.48			777	0.11	25,231	3.56
Ecuador	76	1,080	10,263	19,799	1.93	18,742	1.83			722	0.07	335	0.03
El Salvador	72	950	5,203	315,009	60.54	58,818	11.30	130,615	25.10	86,029	16.53	39,547	7.60
French Guiana	136		95										
Grenada	82	1,370	86	86	0.99					86	0.99		
Guatemala	70	880	9,117	120,839	13.25	34,540	3.79	56,483	6.20	3,285	0.36	26,531	2.91
Guyana	36	410	765	5,046	6.59			996	1.30	50	0.07	4,000	5.23
Haiti	30	360	6,333	43,039	6.80	28,000	4.44			590	0.09	14,353	2.27
Honduras	69	850	5,103	139,347	27.31	40,402	7.92	60,017	11.76	21,258	4.17	17,670	3.46
Jamaica	75	1,080	2,485	58,754	23.64	19,292	7.76	4,978	2.00	299	0.12	34,185	13.76
Mexico	105	1,820	85,925	17,505	0.20	15,000	0.17			249	0.00	2,256	0.03
Nicaragua	100		3,503										
Panama	101		2,373	500,042	210.72			500,000	213.70			42	0.02
Paraguay	78	1,180	4,522	3,032	0.67	2,908	0.64			126	0.03		
Peru	102		21,449	98,156	4.58	22,000	1.03	3,286	0.15	38,448	1.79	36,602	1.71
St. Kitts & Nevis	116	2,770	40	65	1.62					65	1.62		
St. Lucia	87	1,540	149	65	0.44					65	0.44		
St. Vincent	77	1,100	111	65	0.58					65	0.58		
Suriname	110	2,450	401	25	0.06					25	0.06		
Trinidad & Tobago	120	3,350	1,316	65	0.05					65	0.05		
Uruguay	113	2,470	2,989	124	0.04					124	0.04		
Venezuela	119	3,170	19,209	1,124	0.06	1,000	0.05			124	0.01		
Latin Am. Regional & other programs				129,903		113,773		9,558		6,572			
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL			436,167	1,787,477	4.10	439,380	1.01	849,640	1.95	248,438	0.57	250,019	0.57
DA Total excl Peace Corps						406,955	0.93						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						347,555	0.80						

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1988 Worldwide Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1988 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1989 BuCen, thou	FY 1990 Estimate TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY 1990 Estimate TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1990 Estimate $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1990 Estimate per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1990 Estimate $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1990 Estimate per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1990 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1990 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1990 Estimate $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1990 Estimate per capita
REGION: NEAR EAST AND DEVELOPED													
Algeria	111	2,450	24,946	100	0.00					100	0.00		
Australia	146	12,390	16,452										
Austria	152	15,560	7,586	15	0.00					15	0.00		
Bahrain	133		497										
Belgium	151	14,550	9,888										
Canada	155	16,760	26,311										
Cyprus	110	6,260	700	14,936	21.34			14,936	21.34				
Denmark	156	18,470	5,130										
Egypt	50	650	52,805	2,260,598	42.81			811,695	15.37	1,295,903	24.54	153,000	2.90
Finland	158	18,610	4,964	15	0.01					15	0.01		
France	154	16,080	55,996										
Germany, Fed Rep	157	18,530	60,977										
Greece	124	4,790	10,041	349,092	34.77					349,092	34.77		
Iceland	161	20,160	249	10	0.04					10	0.04		
Iran	137		53,867										
Iraq	138		18,074										
Ireland	131	7,480	3,550	19,799	5.58			19,769	5.57	30	0.01		
Israel	141	8,650	4,371	2,987,100	683.32			1,194,840	273.33	1,792,260	409.99		
Italy	148	13,320	57,558										
Japan	162	21,040	123,220										
Jordan	84	1,500	2,955	104,635	35.41			34,850	11.79	69,785	23.62		
Kuwait	149	13,680	2,008										
Lebanon	96		3,301	18,447	5.59	3,710	1.12	3,734	1.13	398	0.12	10,605	3.21
Libya	127	5,410	4,080										
Luxembourg	163	22,400	366	1	0.00					1	0.00		
Malta	125	5,050	371	82	0.22	32	0.09			50	0.13		
Morocco	63	750	25,101	129,578	5.16	16,954	0.60	19,916	0.79	43,811	1.75	50,899	2.03
Netherlands	150	16,530	14,790										
New Zealand	144	9,620	3,373										
Norway	160	20,020	4,203										
Oman	126	5,070	1,412	12,646	8.95			12,546	8.88	100	0.07		
Portugal	122	3,670	10,460	127,221	12.16			40,002	3.82	87,219	8.34		
Saudi Arabia	129	6,170	16,109										
Spain	132	7,740	39,417	1,892	0.05					1,892	0.05		
Sweden	159	19,150	8,401										
Switzerland	164	27,260	6,611										
Syria	89	1,670	12,011										
Tunisia	79	1,230	7,935	60,508	7.63	1,797	0.23	12,446	1.57	31,265	3.94	15,000	1.89
Turkey	81	1,280	55,489	515,849	9.30	350	0.01	14,264	0.26	501,235	9.03		
United Arab Emir.	153	15,720	2,115										
United Kingdom	147	12,800	57,028										
West Bank/Gaza	103		1,611	14,195				11,949				2,246	
Yemen Arab Rep.	59	650	2,504	43,830	17.51	22,329	8.92			1,501	0.60	20,000	7.99
Yemen, PDR	40	430	6,941										
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOT.			825,770	6,660,369	8.07	63,172	0.35	2,190,765	2.65	4,176,702	5.06	251,750	0.30
excl Israel			821,398	3,673,269	4.47	63,172	0.05	995,905	1.21	2,382,442	2.90	251,750	0.31
excl Israel & Egypt			768,594	1,412,871	1.84	63,172	0.06	184,410	0.24	1,086,519	1.41	98,750	0.13
DA Total excl Peace Corps						36,560	0.04						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						36,210	0.04						

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1988 Worldwide Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1988 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1989 BuCen, thou	FY 1990 Estimate TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY 1990 Estimate TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1990 Estimate $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1990 Estimate per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1990 Estimate $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1990 Estimate per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1990 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1990 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1990 Estimate $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1990 Estimate per capita
REGION: EASTERN EUROPE													
Albania	91		3,208										
Bulgaria	134		8,973										
Czechoslovakia	166		15,658										
Germany, Dem Rep	167		16,586										
Hungary	112	2,460	10,567	1,263	0.12	1,263	0.12						
Poland	106	1,850	38,170	21,221	0.56	1,221	0.03					20,000	0.52
Romania	139		23,153										
U.S.S.R.	68	820	288,742	4,979	0.02			4,979	0.02				
Yugoslavia	115	2,680	23,725	100	0.00					100	0.00		
East Europe Regional & other programs				281,387		51,381		230,006					
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL			428,783	308,950	0.72	53,865	0.13	234,985	0.55	100	0.00	20,000	0.05
DA Total excl Peace Corps						51,381	0.12						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						51,381	0.12						

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

	TOTAL	DA	ESF	MILITARY	PL480
Regional Totals	11,114,259	1,523,592	3,708,499	4,844,827	1,037,341
Centrally Funded Programs	1,024,258	509,765		30,292	484,221
Other	18,348	15,859	2,489	.	
Adjustments**	72,000	39,000	33,000		
PROGRAM TOTAL	12,228,865	2,088,196	3,743,988	4,875,119	1,521,562

** Includes DA FDAP Deob/Reob $90,816,000 and ESF Deob/Reob $20,000,000.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1988 Worldwide Rank	per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1989 BuCen,thou	FY 1990 Estimate TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1990 Estimate $US thous	per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1990 Estimate $US thous	per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1990 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1990 Estimate $US thous	per capita
LOW INCOME COUNTRIES													
Mozambique	1	100	14,190	33,352	2.35	20,000	1.41					13,352	0.94
Ethiopia	2	120	49,762	41,720	0.84							41,720	0.84
Chad	3	160	4,891	11,212	2.29	7,117	1.46			3,236	0.66	859	0.18
Tanzania	4	160	25,206	12,778	0.51	12,678	0.50			100	0.00		
Malawi	5	160	8,804	32,982	3.75	22,508	2.56			2,240	0.25	8,234	0.94
Nepal	6	170	18,689	17,360	0.93	15,100	0.81			100	0.01	2,160	0.12
Bangladesh	7	170	115,142	130,259	1.13	52,500	0.46			299	0.00	77,460	0.67
Zaire	8	170	35,409	57,073	1.61	36,668	1.04			3,942	0.11	16,413	0.46
Somalia	9	170	8,257	6,794	0.82	740	0.09			796	0.10	5,258	0.64
Laos	10	180	3,936										
Madagascar	11	180	11,429	26,506	2.32	19,000	1.66			374	0.03	7,132	0.62
Gambia	12	220	823	7,467	9.08	6,198	7.53			70	0.09	1,199	1.46
Burkina Faso	13	230	8,809	8,751	0.99	3,000	0.34			100	0.01	5,651	0.64
Mali	14	230	7,957	23,627	2.97	22,921	2.88			149	0.02	557	0.07
Burundi	15	230	5,445	6,999	1.28	6,860	1.26			139	0.03		
Sierra Leone	16	240	4,061	9,231	2.27	3,234	0.80			70	0.02	5,927	1.46
Uganda	17	280	17,335	29,641	1.71	18,000	1.04			149	0.01	11,492	0.66
Zambia	18	290	7,866	12,000	1.53	5,000	0.64					7,000	0.89
Nigeria	19	290	115,280	11,600	0.10	11,500	0.10			100	0.00		
Rwanda	20	310	7,327	8,847	1.21	8,624	1.18			100	0.01	123	0.02
Niger	21	310	7,690	23,538	3.06	21,489	2.79			1,967	0.26	82	0.01
China	22	330	1,102,354										
India	23	330	833,151	105,976	0.13	22,473	0.03			299	0.00	83,296	0.10
Sudan	24	340	24,347	21,419	0.88					676	0.03	20,763	0.85
Benin	25	340	4,522	3,726	0.82	1,602	0.35			75	0.02	2,049	0.45
Pakistan	26	350	111,659	588,455	5.27	49,522	0.44	229,011	2.05	229,922	2.06	80,000	0.72
Eq. Guinea	27	350	359	1,527	4.25	1,427	3.97			100	0.28		
Guinea	28	350	7,086	26,451	3.73	16,302	2.30			149	0.02	10,000	1.41
Kenya	29	360	23,710	53,125	2.24	33,278	1.40			10,962	0.46	8,805	0.37
Haiti	30	360	6,333	43,039	6.80	28,088	4.44			598	0.09	14,353	2.27
Togo	31	370	3,543	9,309	2.63	6,504	1.84			100	0.03	2,705	0.76
CAR	32	390	2,805	5,107	1.82	4,568	1.63			179	0.06	360	0.13
Ghana	33	400	14,698	31,127	2.12	17,158	1.17			176	0.01	13,795	0.94
Maldives	34	410	211	30	0.14					30	0.14		
Lesotho	35	410	1,709	10,695	6.26	10,039	5.87			70	0.04	586	0.34
Guyana	36	410	765	5,046	6.59			996	1.30	50	0.07	4,000	5.23
Sri Lanka	37	420	16,952	35,634	2.10	18,631	1.10			159	0.01	16,844	0.99
Indonesia	38	430	187,651	61,871	0.33	43,000	0.23	1,991	0.01	1,791	0.01	15,089	0.08
Solomon Islands	39	430	324	1,490	4.61	1,460	4.51			30	0.09		
Yemen, PDR	40	430	6,961										
Comoros	41	440	444	1,191	2.68	1,151	2.59			40	0.09		
Mauritania	42	480	1,876	3,423	1.82	2,290	1.22			126	0.07	1,009	0.54
Afghanistan #	43		14,825	70,294	4.74	34,629	2.34	34,850	2.35			815	0.05
Bhutan	44		1,536	246	0.16							246	0.16
Burma (Myanmar)	45		40,449	5,540	0.14	5,540	0.14						
Cambodian Resist.	46		6,838	7,568	1.11			5,078	0.74			2,490	0.36
Cape Verde	47		364	4,096	11.25	3,087	8.48			70	0.19	939	2.58
Guinea-Bissau	48		975	3,281	3.37	3,167	3.25			70	0.07	44	0.05
Liberia	49		2,552	11,542	4.52	2,648	1.04			1,394	0.55	7,500	2.96
Sao Tome & Prin.	50		121	668	5.51	567	4.68			60	0.50	41	0.34
Tuvalu	51		9	51	5.91	51	5.51						
Vietnam	52		66,821										
LOW INCOME COUNTRIES			2,964,266	1,623,616	0.55	600,319	0.20	271,926	0.09	261,053	0.09	490,316	0.17
DA Total excl Peace Corps						549,656	0.19						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						538,616	0.18						

* [illegible] Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1988 Worldwide Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1988 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1989 BuCen, thou	FY 1990 Estimate TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1990 Estimate		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1990 Estimate		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1990 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1990 Estimate	
				$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES													
Bolivia	53	570	6,568	124,717	18.99	31,026	4.72	20,163	3.07	40,226	6.12	33,302	5.07
Western Samoa	54	580	182	1,162	6.39	1,162	6.39						
Philippines	55	630	64,500	346,519	5.37	48,902	0.76	124,022	1.92	142,683	2.21	30,912	0.48
Senegal	56	630	7,483	48,067	6.42	39,637	5.30			1,469	0.20	6,961	0.93
Kiribati	57	650	69	531	7.71	531	7.71						
Egypt	58	650	52,805	2,260,398	42.81			811,495	15.37	1,295,903	24.54	153,000	2.90
Yemen Arab Rep.	59	650	2,504	43,830	17.51	22,329	8.92			1,501	0.60	20,000	7.99
Zimbabwe	60	660	10,054	5,239	0.52	5,000	0.50			239	0.02		
Dominican Repub.	61	680	7,097	43,608	6.14	17,600	2.48			777	0.11	25,231	3.56
Cote d'Ivoire	62	740	11,995	1,801	0.15	895	0.07			149	0.01	757	0.06
Morocco	63	750	25,101	129,578	5.16	14,956	0.60	19,914	0.79	43,611	1.75	50,899	2.03
Papua New Guinea	64	770	3,734	1,968	0.53	1,918	0.51			50	0.01		
Swaziland	65	790	756	8,685	11.49	7,848	10.38			50	0.07	787	1.04
Tonga	66	800	100	787	7.83	737	7.36			50	0.50		
Vanuatu	67	820	160	90	0.56	60	0.38			30	0.19		
U.S.S.R.	68	820	288,742	4,979	0.02			4,979	0.02				
Honduras	69	850	5,103	139,347	27.31	40,402	7.92	60,017	11.76	21,258	4.17	17,670	3.46
Guatemala	70	880	9,117	120,839	13.25	34,540	3.79	56,483	6.20	3,285	0.36	26,531	2.91
Congo	71	930	2,177	2,616	1.20	500	0.23			50	0.02	2,066	0.95
El Salvador	72	950	5,203	315,009	60.56	58,818	11.30	130,615	25.10	86,029	16.53	39,547	7.60
Thailand	73	1,000	54,386	25,493	0.47	17,725	0.33	2,539	0.05	5,229	0.10		
Cameroon	74	1,010	10,829	24,090	2.22	23,816	2.20			276	0.03		
Jamaica	75	1,080	2,485	58,754	23.64	19,292	7.76	4,978	2.00	299	0.12	34,185	13.76
Ecuador	76	1,080	10,263	19,799	1.93	18,742	1.83			722	0.07	335	0.03
St. Vincent	77	1,100	111	65	0.58					65	0.58		
Paraguay	78	1,180	4,522	3,032	0.67	2,908	0.64			126	0.03		
Tunisia	79	1,230	7,935	60,508	7.63	1,797	0.23	12,446	1.57	31,265	3.94	15,000	1.89
Colombia	80	1,240	32,379	60,441	1.87	10,000	0.31			50,283	1.55	158	0.00
Turkey	81	1,280	55,409	315,869	5.70	350	0.01	14,284	0.26	501,235	9.05		
Grenada	82	1,370	84	84	0.99					84	0.99		
Belize	83	1,460	212	9,024	42.65	8,924	42.10			100	0.47		
Jordan	84	1,500	2,955	104,635	35.41			34,850	11.79	69,785	23.62		
Chile	85	1,510	12,827	50	0.00					50	0.00		
Fiji	86	1,540	748	1,816	2.43	1,791	2.39			25	0.03		
St. Lucia	87	1,540	149	65	0.44					65	0.44		
Dominica	88	1,650	83	65	0.78					65	0.78		
Syria	89	1,670	12,011										
Costa Rica	90	1,760	2,954	94,347	31.94	15,367	5.20	63,544	21.51	229	0.08	15,207	5.15
Albania	91		3,208										
Angola	92		8,534	2,126	0.25							2,126	0.25
Botswana	93		1,190	12,546	10.54	11,192	9.40			1,354	1.14		
Djibouti	94		329	3,882	11.81			1,742	5.30	2,140	6.51		
Korea, Dem. Rep.	95		22,521										
Lebanon	96		3,301	18,447	5.59	3,710	1.12	3,734	1.13	390	0.12	10,605	3.21
Micronesia	97		102	2,214	21.71	2,214	21.71						
Mongolia	98		2,125										
Namibia	99		1,372	500	0.36	500	0.36						
Nicaragua	100		3,503										
Panama	101		2,373	500,042	210.72			500,000	210.70			42	0.02
Peru	102		21,449	98,356	4.59	22,000	1.03	3,286	0.15	36,468	1.70	36,602	1.71
West Bank/Gaza	103		1,611	14,195				11,969				2,246	
LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES			785,493	5,230,195	7.14	487,18[illegible]	0.66	1,881,020	2.57	2,337,819	3.19	524,160	0.72
excl Egypt			732,688	2,969,797	4.05	487,18[illegible]	0.66	1,069,525	1.46	1,041,916	1.42	371,160	0.51

* [illegible] International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1988 Worldwide Rank	GNP per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1990 BuCen, thou	FY 1990 Estimate TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1990 Estimate $US thous	per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1990 Estimate $US thous	per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1990 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1990 Estimate $US thous	per capita
HIGH-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES													
Mauritius	104	1,810	1,061	1,520	1.43	1,500	1.41			20	0.02		
Mexico	105	1,820	85,925	17,505	0.20	15,000	0.17			249	0.00	2,256	0.03
Poland	106	1,850	38,170	21,221	0.56	1,221	0.03					20,000	0.52
Malaysia	107	1,870	17,111	946	0.06					946	0.06		
Brazil	108	2,280	149,640	2,626	0.02	1,900	0.01			126	0.00	600	0.00
South Africa	109	2,290	38,509	31,557	0.82	21,600	0.56	9,957	0.26				
Suriname	110	2,450	401	25	0.06					25	0.06		
Algeria	111	2,450	24,944	100	0.00					100	0.00		
Hungary	112	2,460	10,567	1,263	0.12	1,263	0.12						
Uruguay	113	2,470	2,989	126	0.04					126	0.04		
Argentina	114	2,640	31,914	139	0.00					139	0.00		
Yugoslavia	115	2,680	23,725	100	0.00					100	0.00		
St. Kitts & Nevis	116	2,770	40	65	1.62					65	1.62		
Antigua	117	2,800	64	44	0.69					44	0.69		
Gabon	118	2,970	1,062	2,656	2.50	2,556	2.41			100	0.09		
Venezuela	119	3,170	19,209	1,126	0.06	1,000	0.05			126	0.01		
Trinidad & Tobago	120	3,350	1,316	65	0.05					65	0.05		
Korea, Rep. of	121	3,530	43,347	1,195	0.03					1,195	0.03		
Portugal	122	3,670	10,460	127,221	12.16			40,002	3.82	87,219	8.34		
Seychelles	123	3,800	70	2,358	33.82	267	3.83	1,991	28.56	100	1.43		
Greece	124	4,790	10,041	349,092	34.77					349,092	34.77		
Malta	125	5,050	371	82	0.22	32	0.09			50	0.13		
Oman	126	5,070	1,412	12,446	8.95			12,346	8.08	100	0.07		
Libya	127	5,410	4,080										
Barbados	128	5,990	261	65	0.25					65	0.25		
Saudi Arabia	129	6,170	14,109										
Cyprus	130	6,260	700	14,936	21.34			14,936	21.34				
Ireland	131	7,480	3,550	19,799	5.58			19,769	5.57	30	0.01		
Spain	132	7,740	39,417	1,892	0.05					1,892	0.05		
Bahrain	133		497										
Bulgaria	134		8,973										
Cuba	135		10,402										
French Guiana	136		95										
Iran	137		53,867										
Iraq	138		18,076										
Romania	139		23,153										
Taiwan	140		20,233										
HIGH-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES			711,861	610,346	0.86	46,339	0.07	99,201	0.14	441,968	0.62	22,856	0.03
DA Total excl Peace Corps						41,000	0.06						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						25,100	0.03						

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1988 Worldwide Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1988 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1989 BuCen,thou	FY 1989 Actual TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY 1989 Actual TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1989 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1989 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1989 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1989 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1989 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1989 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1989 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1989 Actual per capita
HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES													
Israel	141	8,650	4,371	3,000,000	686.27			1,200,000	274.51	1,800,000	411.76		
Singapore	142	9,100	2,686	50	0.02					50	0.02		
Hong Kong	143	9,230	5,709										
New Zealand	144	9,620	3,373										
Bahamas	145	10,570	247	30	0.12					30	0.12		
Australia	146	12,390	16,452										
United Kingdom	147	12,800	57,028										
Italy	148	13,320	57,558										
Kuwait	149	13,680	2,008										
Netherlands	150	14,530	14,790										
Belgium	151	14,550	9,888										
Austria	152	15,560	7,586	30	0.00					30	0.00		
United Arab Emir.	153	15,720	2,115										
France	154	16,080	55,996										
Canada	155	16,760	26,311										
Denmark	156	18,470	5,130										
Germany, Fed Rep	157	18,530	60,977										
Finland	158	18,610	4,966	35	0.01					35	0.01		
Sweden	159	19,150	8,401										
Norway	160	20,020	4,203										
Iceland	161	20,160	249	25	0.10					25	0.10		
Japan	162	21,040	123,220										
Luxembourg	163	22,600	366										
Switzerland	164	27,260	6,611										
Brunei	165		343										
Czechoslovakia	166		15,658										
Germany, Dem Rep	167		16,586										
HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES			512,825	3,000,170	5.85			1,200,000	2.34	1,800,170	3.51		
excl Israel			508,453	170	0.00					170	0.00		
DA Total excl Peace Corps						3,000,170	5.85						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						3,000,170	5.85						

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

	TOTAL	DA	ESF	MILITARY	PL480
Regional Totals	10,732,604	1,481,240	3,258,500	4,746,455	1,246,409
Centrally Funded Programs	766,052	507,286	0	38,695	220,071
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments**	110,816	90,816	20,000	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	11,609,472	2,079,342	3,278,500	4,785,150	1,466,480

** Includes DA FDAP Deob/Reob $90,816,000 and ESF Deob/Reob $20,000,000.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS	GNP (World Bank) 1988		TOTAL POPULATION 1989	FY 1991 Request TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1991 Request		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1991 Request		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1991 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1991 Request	
COUNTRY	Worldwide Rank	per capita US$	BuCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
REGION: AFRICA													
Angola	92		8,534										
Benin	25	340	4,522	3,950	0.87	2,718	0.60			100	0.02	1,132	0.25
Botswana	93		1,190	12,421	10.43	11,046	9.28			1,375	1.15		
Burkina Faso	13	230	8,809	8,674	0.98	3,000	0.34			100	0.01	5,576	0.63
Burundi	15	230	5,465	8,675	1.59	8,500	1.56			175	0.03		
Cameroon	74	1,010	10,829	23,886	2.21	23,611	2.18			275	0.03		
Cape Verde	67		366	5,919	16.17	3,095	8.50			75	0.21	1,999	5.46
CAR	32	390	2,805	5,150	1.84	4,700	1.68			450	0.16		
Chad	3	160	4,891	18,234	3.73	7,619	1.56	6,000	1.23	2,300	0.47	2,315	0.47
Comoros	41	440	444	1,374	3.09	1,299	2.92			75	0.17		
Congo	71	930	2,177	3,050	1.40	1,000	0.46			50	0.02	2 000	0.92
Cote d'Ivoire	62	740	11,995	6,691	0.56	1,541	0.13			150	0.01	5,000	0.42
Djibouti	96		329	6,175	18.78			4,000	12.17	2,175	6.62		
Eq. Guinea	27	350	359	1,597	4.44	1,497	4.17			100	0.28		
Ethiopia	2	120	49,762	11,456	0.23							11,436	0.23
Gabon	118	2,970	1,060	2,933	2.77	2,833	2.67			100	0.09		
Gambia	12	220	823	10,161	12.35	7,269	8.83			100	0.12	2,792	3.39
Ghana	33	400	14,698	29,831	2.03	18,354	1.25			175	0.01	11,302	0.77
Guinea	28	350	7,086	27,028	3.81	16,378	2.31			150	0.02	10,500	1.48
Guinea-Bissau	48		975	5,957	6.11	5,326	5.46			100	0.10	531	0.54
Kenya	29	360	23,718	53,058	2.26	29,176	1.23	7,000	0.30	9,175	0.39	7,707	0.32
Lesotho	35	410	1,709	9,470	5.54	9,395	5.50			75	0.04		
Liberia	69		2,552	9,910	3.88	2,410	0.94	6,000	2.35	1,500	0.59		
Madagascar	11	180	11,429	26,877	2.35	19,000	1.66			575	0.05	7,382	0.64
Malawi	5	160	8,806	24,774	2.81	22,524	2.56			2,250	0.26		
Mali	14	230	7,957	25,141	3.16	21,982	2.76			125	0.02	3,036	0.38
Mauritania	42	480	1,876	7,406	3.95	2,339	1.25			175	0.09	4,892	2.61
Mauritius	106	1,810	1,061	1,525	1.44	1,500	1.41			25	0.02		
Mozambique	1	100	14,190	51,784	3.65	22,000	1.55					29,784	2.10
Namibia	99		1,372	7,900	5.76	2,000	1.46	5,800	4.23	100	0.07		
Niger	21	310	7,690	22,981	2.99	21,456	2.79			1,525	0.20		
Nigeria	19	290	115,280	17,100	0.15	11,000	0.10	6,000	0.05	100	0.00		
Rwanda	20	310	7,327	9,752	1.33	9,652	1.32			100	0.01		
Sao Tome & Prin.	50		121	813	6.71	688	5.68			125	1.03		
Senegal	56	630	7,483	33,121	4.43	21,596	2.89	5,000	0.67	1,525	0.20	5,000	0.67
Seychelles	123	3,800	70	3,685	52.86	285	4.09	3,300	47.33	100	1.43		
Sierra Leone	16	240	4,061	8,872	2.18	3,866	0.95			100	0.02	4,906	1.21
Somalia	9	170	8,257	8 900	1.08	3,000	0.36			900	0.11	5,000	0.61
South Africa	109	2,290	38,509	38,000	0.99	25,000	0.65	13,000	0.34				
Sudan	26	340	24,347	23,839	0.98					900	0.04	22,939	0.94
Swaziland	65	790	756	8,218	10.87	8,143	10.77			75	0.10		
Tanzania	4	160	25,206	16,517	0.66	16,417	0.65			100	0.00		
Togo	31	370	3,543	9,118	2.57	6,442	1.82			100	0.03	2,576	0.73
Uganda	17	280	17,335	29,175	1.68	20,000	1.15			175	0.01	9,000	0.52
Zaire	8	170	35,409	56,091	1.58	36,016	1.02			4,075	0.12	16,000	0.45
Zambia	18	290	7,866	10,000	1.27	5,000	0.64					5,000	0.64
Zimbabwe	60	640	10,054	5,250	0.52	5,000	0.50			250	0.02		
Africa Regional & other programs				181,910		177,910				4,000			
AFRICA TOTAL			525,103	893,580	1.70	623,583	1.19	56,100	0.11	36,175	0.07	177,731	0.34
DA Total excl Peace Corps						560,500	1.07						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						560,500	1.07						

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1988 Worldwide Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1988 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1989 BuCen, thou	FY 1991 Request TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY 1991 Request TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1991 Request $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1991 Request per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1991 Request $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1991 Request per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1991 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1991 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1991 Request $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1991 Request per capita
REGION: ASIA													
Afghanistan #	43		14,825	97,469	6.57	35,000	2.36	35,000	2.36			27,469	1.85
Bangladesh	7	170	115,142	132,882	1.15	56,100	0.49			300	0.00	76,482	0.66
Bhutan	44		1,534										
Brunei	165		345										
Burma (Myanmar)	45		40,449										
Cambodian Resist.	46		6,838	7,000	1.02			7,000	1.02				
China	22	330	1,102,354										
Fiji	86	1,540	748	2,442	3.26	1,792	2.40	100	0.40	350	0.47		
Hong Kong	143	9,230	5,709										
India	23	330	833,151	93,921	0.11	22,000	0.03			300	0.00	71,621	0.09
Indonesia	38	430	187,651	57,154	0.30	38,500	0.21	5,000	0.03	2,900	0.02	10,754	0.06
Kiribati	57	650	69	629	9.14	629	9.14						
Korea, Dem. Rep.	95		22,521										
Korea, Rep. of	121	3,530	43,347	1,000	0.02					1,000	0.02		
Laos	10	180	3,936	500	0.13	500	0.13						
Malaysia	107	1,870	17,111	1,000	0.06					1,000	0.06		
Maldives	34	410	211	50	0.24					50	0.24		
Micronesia	97		102	2,499	24.50	2,499	24.50						
Mongolia	98		2,125										
Nepal	6	170	18,689	16,463	0.88	16,363	0.88			100	0.01		
Pakistan	26	350	111,659	576,323	5.16	55,393	0.50	210,000	1.88	228,950	2.05	80,000	0.72
Papua New Guinea	64	770	3,734	2,218	0.59	2,143	0.57			75	0.02		
Philippines	55	630	64,500	455,440	7.06	60,727	0.94	160,000	2.48	202,600	3.14	32,113	0.50
Singapore	142	9,100	2,684	20	0.01					20	0.01		
Solomon Islands	39	430	324	1,488	4.60	1,438	4.44			50	0.15		
Sri Lanka	37	420	16,952	32,229	1.90	12,069	0.71			160	0.01	20,000	1.18
Taiwan	140		20,233										
Thailand	73	1,000	54,306	41,237	0.76	18,737	0.34	5,000	0.09	17,500	0.32		
Tonga	66	800	100	759	7.55	709	7.06			50	0.50		
Tuvalu	51		9	77	8.93	77	8.93						
Vanuatu	67	820	160	121	0.76	91	0.57			30	0.19		
Vietnam	52		66,821										
Western Samoa	54	580	182	1,157	6.36	1,157	6.36						
Asia/Near East reg. & other programs				100,951		85,951		15,000					
ASIA TOTAL			2,758,602	1,623,029	0.59	411,875	0.15	437,300	0.16	455,615	0.17	318,439	0.12
excl China			1,656,248	1,623,029	0.98	411,875	0.25	437,300	0.26	455,615	0.27	318,439	0.19
excl China & India			823,097	1,529,108	1.86	389,875	0.47	437,300	0.53	455,115	0.55	246,818	0.30
DA Total excl Peace Corps						383,980	0.14						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						371,480	0.13						

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

Includes emergency and refugee programs in both Afghanistan and Pakistan

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1988 Worldwide Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1988 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1989 MidCen,thou	FY 1991 Request TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY 1991 Request TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1991 Request $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1991 Request per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1991 Request $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1991 Request per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1991 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1991 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1991 Request $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1991 Request per capita
REGION: LATIN AMERICA													
Antigua	117	2,800	64										
Argentina	114	2,640	31,916	1,150	0.04					1,150	0.04		
Bahamas	145	10,570	247	1,250	5.06	1,200	4.86			50	0.20		
Barbados	128	5,990	261										
Belize	83	1,460	212	10,287	48.62	9,687	45.79			600	2.86		
Bolivia	53	570	6,568	144,240	21.96	40,479	6.16	30,800	4.69	40,900	6.23	32,061	4.88
Brazil	108	2,280	149,640	2,625	0.02	2,500	0.02			125	0.00		
Chile	85	1,510	12,827	600	0.05					600	0.05		
Colombia	80	1,240	32,379	80,500	2.49	20,000	0.62			60,500	1.87		
Costa Rica	90	1,760	2,954	67,955	23.00	12,725	4.31	40,000	13.54	230	0.08	15,000	5.08
Cuba	135		10,482										
Dominica	88	1,650	83										
Dominican Repub.	61	680	7,097	52,277	7.37	14,650	2.06	12,000	1.69	1,800	0.25	23,827	3.36
Ecuador	76	1,080	10,263	31,790	3.10	19,990	1.95	9,000	0.88	2,800	0.27		
El Salvador	72	950	5,203	375,404	72.15	64,118	12.32	180,000	34.59	91,400	17.57	39,886	7.67
French Guiana	136		95										
Grenada	82	1,370	84										
Guatemala	70	880	9,117	129,594	14.21	38,552	4.23	60,000	6.58	5,500	0.60	25,542	2.80
Guyana	36	410	765	9,050	11.82			2,000	2.61	50	0.07	7,000	9.14
Haiti	30	360	6,333	66,449	10.49	30,939	4.89	10,000	1.58	800	0.13	24,710	3.90
Honduras	69	850	5,103	179,461	35.17	42,760	8.38	80,000	15.68	41,100	8.05	15,601	3.06
Jamaica	75	1,080	2,485	72,256	29.08	20,356	8.19	17,000	6.84	1,300	0.52	33,600	13.52
Mexico	105	1,820	85,925	18,600	0.22	18,300	0.21			300	0.00		
Nicaragua	100		3,503										
Panama	101		2,373	75	0.03					75	0.03		
Paraguay	78	1,180	4,522	3,188	0.70	3,013	0.67			175	0.04		
Peru	102		21,449	108,068	5.04	30,875	1.44	3,100	0.14	39,900	1.86	34,193	1.59
St. Kitts & Nevis	116	2,770	40										
St. Lucia	87	1,540	149										
St. Vincent	77	1,100	111										
Suriname	110	2,450	401	25	0.06					25	0.06		
Trinidad & Tobago	120	3,350	1,316	75	0.06					75	0.06		
Uruguay	113	2,470	2,989	200	0.07					200	0.07		
Venezuela	119	3,170	19,209	1,125	0.06	1,000	0.05			125	0.01		
Latin Am. Regional & other programs				339,583		125,383		208,000		6,200			
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL			436,167	1,695,827	3.89	494,527	1.14	651,900	1.49	295,900	0.68	251,420	0.58
DA Total excl Peace Corps						461,167	1.06						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						374,567	0.86						

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1988 Worldwide Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1988 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1989 BuCen, thou	FY 1991 Request TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY 1991 Request TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1991 Request $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1991 Request per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1991 Request $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1991 Request per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1991 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1991 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1991 Request $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1991 Request per capita
REGION: NEAR EAST AND DEVELOPED													
Algeria	111	2,450	24,946	150	0.01					150	0.01		
Australia	146	12,390	16,452										
Austria	152	15,560	7,586	15	0.00					15	0.00		
Bahrain	133		497										
Belgium	151	14,550	9,888										
Canada	155	16,760	26,311										
Cyprus	130	6,260	700	3,000	4.29			3,000	4.29				
Denmark	156	18,470	5,130										
Egypt	58	650	52,805	2,266,500	42.92			815,000	15.43	1,301,500	24.65	150,000	2.84
Finland	158	18,610	4,964	15	0.00					15	0.00		
France	154	16,090	55,996										
Germany, Fed Rep	157	18,530	60,977										
Greece	124	4,790	10,041	345,550	34.41					345,550	34.41		
Iceland	161	20,160	249										
Iran	137		53,867										
Iraq	138		18,074										
Ireland	131	7,480	3,550	30	0.01					30	0.01		
Israel	141	8,650	4,371	3,000,000	686.27			1,200,000	274.51	1,800,000	411.76		
Italy	148	13,320	57,558										
Japan	162	21,040	123,220										
Jordan	84	1,500	2,955	87,100	29.47			35,000	11.84	52,100	17.63		
Kuwait	149	13,680	2,008										
Lebanon	96		3,301	12,025	3.64			1,000	0.30	400	0.12	10,625	3.22
Libya	127	5,410	4,080										
Luxembourg	163	22,600	366										
Malta	125	5,050	371	98	0.26	38	0.10			60	0.16		
Morocco	63	750	25,101	107,363	4.28	15,861	0.63	12,000	0.48	41,050	1.64	38,452	1.53
Netherlands	150	14,530	14,790										
New Zealand	144	9,620	3,373										
Norway	160	20,020	4,203										
Oman	126	5,070	1,412	15,100	10.69			15,000	10.62	100	0.07		
Portugal	122	3,670	10,460	172,650	16.51			45,000	4.30	127,650	12.20		
Saudi Arabia	129	6,170	16,109										
Spain	132	7,740	39,417	1,500	0.04					1,500	0.04		
Sweden	159	19,150	8,401										
Switzerland	164	27,260	6,611										
Syria	89	1,670	12,011										
Tunisia	79	1,230	7,935	59,552	7.51	2,152	0.27	10,900	1.37	31,500	3.97	15,000	1.89
Turkey	81	1,280	55,489	598,750	10.79	350	0.01	50,000	0.90	548,400	9.88		
United Arab Emir.	153	15,720	2,115										
United Kingdom	147	12,800	57,028										
West Bank/Gaza	103		1,611	13,977				11,800				2,177	
Yemen Arab Rep.	59	650	2,506	33,388	13.34	21,888	8.74			1,500	0.60	10,000	3.99
Yemen, PDR	40	430	6,941										
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOT.			825,770	6,716,761	8.13	40,289	0.05	2,198,700	2.66	4,251,520	5.15	226,254	0.27
excl Israel			821,398	3,716,761	4.52	40,289	0.05	998,700	1.22	2,451,520	2.98	226,254	0.28
excl Israel & Egypt			768,594	1,450,261	1.89	40,289	0.05	183,700	0.24	1,150,020	1.50	76,254	0.10
DA Total excl Peace Corps						33,350	0.04						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						33,000	0.04						

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS	GNP (World Bank) 1988		TOTAL POPULATION 1989	FY 1989 Actual TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1989 Actual		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1989 Actual		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1989 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1989 Actual	
COUNTRY	Worldwide Rank	per capita US$	BuCen, thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
REGION: EASTERN EUROPE													
Albania	91		3,208										
Bulgaria	134		8,973										
Czechoslovakia	166		15,658										
Germany, Dem Rep	167		16,586										
Hungary	112	2,460	10,567										
Poland	106	1,850	38,170	3,000	0.08			3,000	0.08				
Romania	139		23,153										
U.S.S.R.	68	820	288,742										
Yugoslavia	115	2,680	23,725	100	0.00					100	0.00		
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL			428,783	3,100	0.01			3,000	0.01	100	0.00		
DA Total excl Peace Corps													
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control													

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

	TOTAL	DA	ESF	MILITARY	PL480
Regional Totals	10,732,604	1,481,240	3,258,500	4,746,455	1,246,409
Centrally Funded Programs	766,052	507,286	0	38,695	220,071
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments**	110,816	90,816	20,000	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	11,609,472	2,079,342	3,278,500	4,785,150	1,466,480

** Includes DA FDAP Deob/Reob $90,816,000 and ESF Deob/Reob $20,000,000.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1988 Worldwide Rank	per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1989 BuCen, thou	FY 1991 Request TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1991 Request $US thous	per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1991 Request $US thous	per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1991 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1991 Request $US thous	per capita
LOW INCOME COUNTRIES													
Mozambique	1	100	14,190	51,784	3.65	22,000	1.55					29,784	2.10
Ethiopia	2	120	49,762	11,456	0.23							11,456	0.23
Chad	3	160	4,891	18,234	3.73	7,619	1.56	6,000	1.23	2,300	0.47	2,315	0.47
Tanzania	4	160	25,206	16,517	0.66	16,417	0.65			100	0.00		
Malawi	5	160	8,804	24,774	2.81	22,524	2.56			2,250	0.26		
Nepal	6	170	18,609	16,463	0.88	16,363	0.88			100	0.01		
Bangladesh	7	170	115,142	132,882	1.15	56,100	0.49			300	0.00	76,482	0.66
Zaire	8	170	35,409	56,091	1.58	36,016	1.02			4,075	0.12	16,000	0.45
Somalia	9	170	8,257	8,900	1.08	3,000	0.36			900	0.11	5,000	0.61
Laos	10	180	3,936	500	0.13	500	0.13						
Madagascar	11	180	11,429	26,877	2.35	19,000	1.66			575	0.05	7,302	0.64
Gambia	12	220	823	10,161	12.35	7,269	8.84			100	0.12	2,792	3.39
Burkina Faso	13	230	8,809	8,674	0.98	3,000	0.34			100	0.01	5,574	0.63
Mali	14	230	7,957	25,141	3.16	21,982	2.76			125	0.02	3,034	0.38
Burundi	15	230	5,465	8,675	1.59	8,500	1.56			175	0.03		
Sierra Leone	16	240	4,061	8,872	2.18	3,866	0.95			100	0.02	4,906	1.21
Uganda	17	280	17,335	29,175	1.68	20,000	1.15			175	0.01	9,000	0.52
Zambia	18	290	7,866	10,000	1.27	5,000	0.64					5,000	0.64
Nigeria	19	290	115,280	17,100	0.15	11,000	0.10	6,000	0.05	100	0.00		
Rwanda	20	310	7,327	9,752	1.33	9,652	1.32			100	0.01		
Niger	21	310	7,690	22,981	2.99	21,456	2.79			1,525	0.20		
China	22	330	1,102,354										
India	23	330	833,151	93,921	0.11	22,000	0.03			300	0.00	71,621	0.09
Sudan	24	340	24,347	23,839	0.98					900	0.04	22,939	0.94
Benin	25	340	4,522	3,950	0.87	2,718	0.60			100	0.02	1,132	0.25
Pakistan	26	350	111,659	574,323	5.14	55,393	0.50	210,000	1.88	228,930	2.05	80,000	0.72
Eq. Guinea	27	350	359	1,597	4.44	1,497	4.17			100	0.28		
Guinea	28	350	7,086	27,028	3.81	16,378	2.31			150	0.02	10,500	1.48
Kenya	29	360	23,718	53,058	2.24	29,176	1.23	7,000	0.30	9,175	0.39	7,707	0.32
Haiti	30	360	6,333	66,449	10.49	30,939	4.89	10,000	1.58	800	0.13	24,710	3.90
Togo	31	370	3,543	9,118	2.57	6,442	1.82			100	0.03	2,576	0.73
CAR	32	390	2,805	5,150	1.84	4,700	1.68			450	0.16		
Ghana	33	400	14,698	29,831	2.03	18,354	1.25			175	0.01	11,302	0.77
Maldives	34	410	211	50	0.24					50	0.24		
Lesotho	35	410	1,709	9,470	5.54	9,395	5.50			75	0.04		
Guyana	36	410	765	9,050	11.82			2,000	2.61	50	0.07	7,000	9.14
Sri Lanka	37	420	16,952	32,229	1.90	12,069	0.71			160	0.01	20,000	1.18
Indonesia	38	430	187,651	57,154	0.30	38,500	0.21	5,000	0.03	2,900	0.02	10,754	0.06
Solomon Islands	39	430	326	1,488	4.60	1,438	4.44			50	0.15		
Yemen, PDR	40	430	6,961										
Comoros	41	440	444	1,374	3.09	1,299	2.92			75	0.17		
Mauritania	42	480	1,876	7,406	3.95	2,339	1.25			175	0.09	4,892	2.61
Afghanistan #	43		14,825	97,469	6.57	35,000	2.36	35,000	2.36			27,469	1.85
Bhutan	44		1,534										
Burma (Myanmar)	45		40,449										
Cambodian Resist.	46		6,838	7,000	1.02			7,000	1.02				
Cape Verde	47		364	5,159	14.17	3,095	8.50			75	0.21	1,989	5.46
Guinea-Bissau	48		975	5,957	6.11	5,326	5.46			100	0.10	531	0.54
Liberia	49		2,552	9,910	3.88	2,410	0.94	6,000	2.35	1,500	0.59		
Sao Tome & Prin.	50		121	813	6.71	688	5.68			125	1.03		
Tuvalu	51		9	77	8.93	77	8.93						
Vietnam	52		66,821										
LOW INCOME COUNTRIES			2,966,266	1.647.879	0.56	610.497	0.21	294.000	0.10	259.615	0.09	483.767	0.16
DA Total excl Peace Corps						554,911	0.36						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						546,911	0.53						

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control programs in both Afghanistan and Pakistan

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1988 Worldwide Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1988 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1989 BuCen,thou	FY 1991 Request TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY 1991 Request TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1991 Request $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1991 Request per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1991 Request $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1991 Request per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1991 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1991 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1991 Request $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1991 Request per capita
LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES													
Bolivia	53	570	6,568	144,240	21.96	40,479	6.16	30,800	4.69	40,900	6.23	32,061	4.88
Western Samoa	54	580	182	1,157	6.36	1,157	6.36						
Philippines	55	630	64,500	455,440	7.06	60,727	0.94	160,000	2.48	202,600	3.14	32,113	0.50
Senegal	56	630	7,483	33,121	4.43	21,596	2.89	5,000	0.67	1,525	0.20	5,000	0.67
Kiribati	57	650	69	629	9.14	629	9.14						
Egypt	58	650	52,805	2,266,500	42.92			815,000	15.43	1,301,500	24.65	150,000	2.84
Yemen Arab Rep.	59	650	2,504	33,388	13.34	21,888	8.74			1,500	0.60	10,000	3.99
Zimbabwe	60	660	10,054	5,250	0.52	5,000	0.50			250	0.02		
Dominican Repub.	61	680	7,097	52,277	7.37	14,650	2.06	12,000	1.69	1,800	0.25	23,827	3.36
Cote d'Ivoire	62	740	11,995	6,691	0.56	1,541	0.13			150	0.01	5,000	0.42
Morocco	63	750	25,101	107,363	4.28	15,861	0.63	12,000	0.48	41,050	1.64	38,452	1.53
Papua New Guinea	64	770	3,734	2,218	0.59	2,143	0.57			75	0.02		
Swaziland	65	790	756	8,218	10.87	8,143	10.77			75	0.10		
Tonga	66	800	100	759	7.55	709	7.06			50	0.50		
Vanuatu	67	820	160	121	0.76	91	0.57			30	0.19		
U.S.S.R.	68	820	288,742										
Honduras	69	850	5,103	179,461	35.17	42,760	8.38	80,000	15.68	41,100	8.05	15,601	3.06
Guatemala	70	880	9,117	129,594	14.21	38,552	4.23	60,000	6.58	5,500	0.60	25,542	2.80
Congo	71	930	2,177	3,050	1.40	1,000	0.46			50	0.02	2,000	0.92
El Salvador	72	950	5,203	375,404	72.15	64,118	12.32	180,000	34.59	91,400	17.57	39,886	7.67
Thailand	73	1,000	54,386	41,237	0.76	18,737	0.34	5,000	0.09	17,500	0.32		
Cameroon	74	1,010	10,829	23,886	2.21	23,611	2.18			275	0.03		
Jamaica	75	1,080	2,485	72,256	29.08	20,356	8.19	17,000	6.84	1,300	0.52	33,600	13.52
Ecuador	76	1,080	10,263	31,790	3.10	19,990	1.95	9,000	0.88	2,800	0.27		
St. Vincent	77	1,100	111										
Paraguay	78	1,180	4,522	3,188	0.70	3,013	0.67			175	0.04		
Tunisia	79	1,230	7,935	59,552	7.51	2,152	0.27	10,900	1.37	31,500	3.97	15,000	1.89
Colombia	80	1,240	32,379	80,500	2.49	20,000	0.62			60,500	1.87		
Turkey	81	1,280	55,489	590,750	10.79	350	0.01	50,000	0.90	540,400	9.88		
Grenada	82	1,370	86										
Belize	83	1,460	212	10,287	48.62	9,687	45.79			600	2.84		
Jordan	84	1,500	2,955	87,100	29.47			35,000	11.84	52,100	17.63		
Chile	85	1,510	12,827	600	0.05					600	0.05		
Fiji	86	1,540	748	2,442	3.26	1,792	2.40	300	0.40	350	0.47		
St. Lucia	87	1,540	149										
Dominica	88	1,650	83										
Syria	89	1,670	12,011										
Costa Rica	90	1,780	2,954	67,955	23.00	12,725	4.31	40,000	13.54	230	0.08	15,000	5.08
Albania	91		3,208										
Angola	92		8,534										
Botswana	93		1,190	12,421	10.43	11,066	9.28			1,375	1.15		
Djibouti	94		329	6,175	18.78			4,000	12.17	2,175	6.62		
Korea, Dem. Rep.	95		22,521										
Lebanon	96		3,301	12,025	3.64			1,000	0.30	400	0.12	10,625	3.22
Micronesia	97		102	2,499	24.50	2,499	24.50						
Mongolia	98		2,125										
Namibia	99		1,372	7,900	5.76	2,000	1.46	5,800	4.23	100	0.07		
Nicaragua	100		3,503										
Panama	101		2,373	75	0.03					75	0.03		
Peru	102		21,449	108,068	5.04	30,875	1.44	3,100	0.14	39,900	1.86	34,193	1.59
West Bank/Gaza	103		1,611	13,977				11,800				2,177	
LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES			785,493	5,047,564	6.43	519,877	0.66	1,547,700	1.97	2,489,910	3.17	490,077	0.62
excl Egypt			732,688	2,781,064	3.80	519,877	0.71	732,700	1.00	1,188,410	1.62	340,077	0.46

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1988 Worldwide Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1988 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1989 BuCen, thou	FY 1991 Request TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY 1991 Request TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1991 Request $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1991 Request per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1991 Request $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1991 Request per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1991 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1991 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1991 Request $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1991 Request per capita
HIGH-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES													
Mauritius	104	1,810	1,061	1,575	1.44	1,500	1.41			25	0.02		
Mexico	105	1,820	85,925	18,600	0.22	18,300	0.21			300	0.00		
Poland	106	1,850	38,170	2,743	0.07	2,743	0.07						
Malaysia	107	1,870	17,111	1,000	0.06					1,000	0.06		
Brazil	108	2,280	149,640	2,625	0.02	2,500	0.02			125	0.00		
South Africa	109	2,290	38,509	38,000	0.99	25,000	0.65	13,000	0.34				
Suriname	110	2,450	401	25	0.06					25	0.06		
Algeria	111	2,450	24,946	150	0.01					150	0.01		
Hungary	112	2,460	10,567	2,117	0.20	2,117	0.20						
Uruguay	113	2,470	2,989	200	0.07					200	0.07		
Argentina	114	2,640	31,914	1,150	0.04					1,150	0.04		
Yugoslavia	115	2,680	23,725	100	0.00					100	0.00		
St. Kitts & Nevis	116	2,770	40										
Antigue	117	2,800	64										
Gabon	118	2,970	1,060	2,933	2.77	2,833	2.67			100	0.09		
Venezuela	119	3,170	19,209	1,125	0.06	1,000	0.05			125	0.01		
Trinidad & Tobago	120	3,350	1,316	75	0.06					75	0.06		
Korea, Rep. of	121	3,530	43,347	1,000	0.02					1,000	0.02		
Portugal	122	3,670	10,460	172,650	16.51			45,000	4.30	127,650	12.20		
Seychelles	123	3,800	70	3,685	52.86	285	4.09	3,300	47.33	100	1.43		
Greece	124	4,790	10,061	345,550	34.41					345,550	34.41		
Malta	125	5,050	371	98	0.26	38	0.10			60	0.16		
Oman	126	5,070	1,412	15,100	10.69			15,000	10.62	100	0.07		
Libya	127	5,410	4,080										
Barbados	128	5,990	261										
Saudi Arabia	129	6,170	16,109										
Cyprus	130	6,260	700	3,000	4.29			3,000	4.29				
Ireland	131	7,480	3,550	30	0.01					30	0.01		
Spain	132	7,740	39,417	1,500	0.04					1,500	0.04		
Bahrain	133		497										
Bulgaria	134		8,973										
Cuba	135		10,482										
French Guiana	136		95										
Iran	137		53,867										
Iraq	138		18,074										
Romania	139		23,153										
Taiwan	.140		20,233										
HIGH-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES			711,841	614,981	0.86	56,316	0.08	79,300	0.11	479,365	0.67		
DA Total excl Peace Corps						48,300	0.07						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						26,500	0.04						

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS	GNP (World Bank) 1988		TOTAL POPULATION 1989	FY 1991 Request TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1991 Request		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1991 Request		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1991 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1991 Request	
COUNTRY	Worldwide Rank	per capita US$	BuCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES													
Israel	141	8,650	4,371	3,000,000	686.27			1,200,000	274.51	1,800,000	411.76		
Singapore	142	9,100	2,684	20	0.01					20	0.01		
Hong Kong	143	9,230	5,709										
New Zealand	144	9,620	3,373										
Bahamas	145	10,570	247	1,250	5.06	1,200	4.86			50	0.20		
Australia	146	12,390	16,452										
United Kingdom	147	12,800	57,028										
Italy	148	13,320	57,558										
Kuwait	149	13,680	2,008										
Netherlands	150	14,530	14,790										
Belgium	151	14,550	9,888										
Austria	152	15,560	7,586	15	0.00					15	0.00		
United Arab Emir.	153	15,720	2,115										
France	154	16,080	55,996										
Canada	155	16,760	26,311										
Denmark	156	18,470	5,130										
Germany, Fed Rep	157	18,530	60,977										
Finland	158	18,610	4,964	15	0.00					15	0.00		
Sweden	159	19,150	8,401										
Norway	160	20,020	4,203										
Iceland	161	20,160	249										
Japan	162	21,040	123,220										
Luxembourg	163	22,600	366										
Switzerland	164	27,260	6,611										
Brunei	165		345										
Czechoslovakia	166		15,658										
Germany, Dem Rep	167		16,586										
HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES			512,825	3,001,300	5.85	1,200	0.00	1,200,000	2.34	1,800,100	3.51		
excl Israel			508,453	1,300	0.00	1,200	0.00			100	0.00		
DA Total excl Peace Corps						1,200	0.00						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						1,200	0.00						

* Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

	TOTAL	DA	ESF	MILITARY	PL480
Regional Totals	10,934,168	1,577,134	3,344,000	5,039,190	973,844
Centrally Funded Programs	1,039,794	522,428		28,210	489,156
Other					
Adjustments**	37,000	23,000	14,000		
PROGRAM TOTAL	12,010,962	2,122,562	3,358,000	5,067,400	1,463,000

** Includes DA FDAP Deob/Reob $23,000,000 and ESF Deob/Reob $14,000,000.

Net Disbursements of ODA 1988

This table contains detailed data on net distribution of ODA for over 100 developing countries for 1988.

The source for the table is the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries". The OECD presents its sources of data as:

> DAC bilateral flow figures are based on replies form Member countries to questionnaires issued by the OECD Secretariat.
> The data on multilateral flows are compiled from published reports of the agencies concerned, supplemented by additional information received directly from them. The bilateral aid figures for OPEC Member countries are based on information provided by the Ministries of Finance of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Saudi Fund for Development, the General Board for the South and Arabian Gulf and the Venezuelan Investment Fund. the remaining data are based on secondary sources and OECD Secretariat estimates. The data for OPEC and CMEA countries have been classified and processed as far as possible according to DAC norms and definitions.

Net Disbursements of ODA 1988 (Millions of Dollars)

Country	Top Five Donors										U.S. If not a top five donor	All Other Donors	Total ODA
	First		Second		Third		Fourth		Fifth				
AFGHANISTAN	UNITED STATES	29.0	SWEDEN	14.7	GERMANY	7.9	UNDP	5.2	SWITZERLAND	4.8	NA	10.5	72.1
ALGERIA	FRANCE	55.7	ARAB COUNTRIES	27.2	SWEDEN	14.2	GERMANY	11.0	ARAB AGENCIES	5.8	NA	16.3	130.2
ANGOLA	SWEDEN	32.7	ITALY	24.3	EDF	21.4	NETHERLANDS	12.4	WFP	7.8	6.0	50.4	156
ANGUILLA	UNITED KINGDOM	2.9	CAR.D.B.	0.8	UNDP	0.2	CANADA	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	4
ANTIGUA	CANADA	2.5	EDF	2.1	UNITED KINGDOM	1.7	UNITED STATES	1.0	CAR.D.B.	0.7	NA	0.4	8.4
ARGENTINA	ITALY	48.8	GERMANY	29.3	JAPAN	26.0	UNDP	21.4	I.D.B.	10.1	NA	17.1	1,50.7
ARUBA	NETHERLANDS	19.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.3
BAHAMAS	I.D.B.	2.8	EDF	0.4	CAR.D.B.	0.3	UNDP	0.2	UNTA	0.2	NA	0.3	4.2
BAHRAIN	UNDP	0.7	FRANCE	0.5	JAPAN	0.5	NA	NA	GERMANY	0.1	NA	(4.3)	(2.5)
BANGLADESH	JAPAN	342.0	IDA	287.0	AS.D.B.	221.8	UNITED STATES	128.0	CANADA	117.0	NA	502.6	1,598.4
BARBADOS	CANADA	2.0	I.D.B.	1.1	NETHERLANDS	0.6	FINLAND	0.5	GERMANY	0.3	NA	(1.4)	3.3
BELIZE	UNITED STATES	10.0	UNITED KINGDOM	4.8	EDF	3.7	CAR.D.B.	3.5	CANADA	1.3	NA	1.7	25.1
BENIN	FRANCE	30.6	EDF	28.3	GERMANY	20.3	IDA	21.0	JAPAN	6.5	4.0	33.7	181.4
BOLIVIA	IDA	110.0	UNITED STATES	70.0	JAPAN	35.3	GERMANY	29.7	ITALY	28.3	NA	118.8	392.1
BOTSWANA	SWEDEN	21.1	JAPAN	20.5	NORWAY	18.0	UNITED STATES	18.0	GERMANY	14.3	NA	58.4	150.3
BRAZIL	JAPAN	86.4	GERMANY	54.6	ITALY	30.5	UNDP	12.7	FRANCE	11.9	6.0	27.9	210
BURKINA FASO	FRANCE	52.1	GERMANY	43.2	ITALY	31.7	CANADA	29.4	NETHERLANDS	20.2	17.0	95.6	297.2
BURMA	JAPAN	259.8	IDA	63.0	GERMANY	37.1	AS.D.B.	35.7	UNDP	11.3	10.0	34.0	450.7
BURUNDI	IDA	44.0	EDF	27.3	FRANCE	25.7	BELGIUM	17.0	GERMANY	14.4	3.0	51.1	182.5
CAMEROON	FRANCE	128.1	EDF	30.5	GERMANY	27.3	UNITED STATES	23.0	NETHERLANDS	17.4	NA	56.7	283
CAPE VERDE	SWEDEN	11.5	NETHERLANDS	9.5	ITALY	8.3	GERMANY	7.1	JAPAN	6.4	4.0	38.4	85.2
CAYMAN ISLANDS	GERMANY	11.6	CAR.D.B.	0.3	UNDP	0.2	UNITED KINGDOM	(0.1)	NA	NA	NA	NA	12
C.A.R.	FRANCE	68.3	IDA	39.0	EDF	29.4	GERMANY	14.6	JAPAN	13.5	3.0	27.8	195.6
CHAD	FRANCE	74.9	EDF	49.6	IDA	34.0	ITALY	25.1	UNITED STATES	20.9	NA	60.5	264.3
CHILE	GERMANY	18.2	JAPAN	15.0	ITALY	10.7	NETHERLANDS	8.6	FRANCE	4.1	(18.8)	8.3	43.9
CHINA	JAPAN	673.7	IDA	352.0	FRANCE	134.0	ITALY	111.5	WFP	101.5	NA	395.3	[illegible]
COLOMBIA	GERMANY	22.6	CANADA	14.7	NETHERLANDS	12.0	ITALY	11.9	UNDP	9.5	(10.0)	9.3	61
COMOROS	FRANCE	28.1	EDF	9.0	UNDP	2.8	JAPAN	2.2	IDA	2.0	NA	5.8	51.5
CONGO	FRANCE	56.7	GERMANY	8.5	ITALY	5.1	NETHERLANDS	3.0	UNITED STATES	3.0	NA	12.9	88.2
COOK ISLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	8.8	AUSTRALIA	1.7	UNDP	0.6	NA	NA	JAPAN	0.2	NA	0.7	12
COSTA RICA	UNITED STATES	167.0	CANADA	13.1	GERMANY	12.3	NETHERLANDS	9.9	EDF	6.9	NA	31.7	189.9
COTE D'IVOIRE	EDF	208.1	FRANCE	162.8	GERMANY	18.4	JAPAN	18.4	CANADA	11.4	3.0	17.7	439.8
CUBA	WFP	11.0	UNDP	3.2	FRANCE	1.7	UNTA	1.3	Other Multilateral	0.8	NA	1.7	19.7
CYPRUS	UNITED STATES	15.0	ARAB COUNTRIES	5.5	Other Multilateral	2.1	FRANCE	1.9	EDF	1.6	NA	3.8	29.9
DJIBOUTI	FRANCE	41.2	ITALY	17.3	IDA	5.0	AF.D.F.	4.7	GERMANY	4.2	4.0	14.8	91.2
DOMINICA	CANADA	4.9	UNITED KINGDOM	3.4	EDF	3.3	CAR.D.B.	3.2	WFP	0.7	NA	1.5	17
DOMINICAN REP.	UNITED STATES	50.0	JAPAN	22.9	GERMANY	15.1	I.D.B.	8.6	EDF	5.7	NA	15.5	117.8
ECUADOR	UNITED STATES	30.0	I.D.B.	21.9	GERMANY	19.0	JAPAN	16.1	ITALY	12.3	NA	37.0	136.3
EGYPT	UNITED STATES	799.0	JAPAN	172.9	GERMANY	157.7	ITALY	118.6	EDF	77.2	NA	213.0	1,538.4
EL SALVADOR	UNITED STATES	318.0	GERMANY	29.8	I.D.B.	18.0	ITALY	16.5	WFP	12.8	NA	34.3	419.4
EQ. GUINEA	FRANCE	18.0	EDF	6.7	IDA	6.0	ITALY	2.3	WFP	2.0	1.0	7.4	43.4
ETHIOPIA	ITALY	232.0	EDF	153.4	IDA	72.0	UNITED STATES	66.0	SWEDEN	53.2	NA	307.7	884.3
FIJI	AUSTRALIA	18.8	FRANCE	10.2	JAPAN	9.1	UNITED STATES	3.0	EDF	2.7	NA	9.8	54.4
GABON	FRANCE	80.4	EDF	6.0	CANADA	3.7	BELGIUM	2.8	UNDP	2.0	1.0	1.0	105.9
GAMBIA	UNITED STATES	11.0	UNITED KINGDOM	10.7	EDF	8.3	ITALY	8.2	AF.D.F.	8.4	NA	37.3	81.9
GHANA	IDA	165.0	JAPAN	63.2	UNITED KINGDOM	49.9	GERMANY	26.4	CANADA	20.9	8.0	142.6	474
GREECE	GERMANY	25.5	FRANCE	4.2	ITALY	2.1	Other Multilateral	2.0	JAPAN	1.0	(3.0)	0.8	32.6
GRENADA	EDF	6.3	CAR.D.B.	5.5	CANADA	4.9	UNITED KINGDOM	2.1	IDA	1.0	NA	0.8	20.6
GUATEMALA	UNITED STATES	134.0	I.D.B.	24.0	GERMANY	22.0	ITALY	16.9	WFP	7.7	NA	27.4	232
GUIANA	FRANCE	130.5	EDF	14.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	145.3

Country	Top Five Donors										U.S. if not a top five donor	All Other Donors	Total ODA
	First		Second		Third		Fourth		Fifth				
GUINEA	FRANCE	81.8	IDA	43.0	JAPAN	26.5	GERMANY	14.2	ARAB COUNTRIES	13.8	13.0	70.0	262.2
GUINEA-BISSAU	IDA	16.0	SWEDEN	14.8	AF.D.F.	9.2	NETHERLANDS	8.7	EDF	6.9	2.0	40.8	98.4
GUYANA	CANADA	6.2	UNITED STATES	6.0	EDF	5.1	I.D.B.	4.2	UNDP	2.3	NA	3.2	27
HAITI	UNITED STATES	41.0	FRANCE	20.5	IDA	19.0	JAPAN	15.0	GERMANY	11.6	NA	40.0	147.1
HONDURAS	UNITED STATES	155.0	JAPAN	48.1	I.D.B.	27.9	GERMANY	19.5	WFP	15.7	NA	41.2	307.4
HONG KONG	AUSTRALIA	5.4	JAPAN	2.9	FRANCE	2.4	GERMANY	1.7	UNITED KINGDOM	0.5	NA	0.3	13.2
INDIA	IDA	820.0	JAPAN	179.5	EDF	153.3	GERMANY	152.3	NETHERLANDS	115.2	91.8	587.1	2,099.2
INDONESIA	JAPAN	934.9	NETHERLANDS	156.2	GERMANY	97.6	AUSTRALIA	71.7	AS.D.B	64.9	22.0	276.0	1,623.3
IRAN	GERMANY	35.9	FRANCE	3.9	UNDP	3.7	JAPAN	2.2	SWEDEN	1.8	(4.0)	7.1	50.6
IRAQ	ARAB COUNTRIES	9.1	FRANCE	3.8	ITALY	2.5	GERMANY	2.3	UNDP	2.1	NA	(10.5)	9.1
ISRAEL	UNITED STATES	1,191.0	GERMANY	35.3	FRANCE	5.1	NETHERLANDS	5.0	EDF	1.6	NA	2.9	1,240.9
JAMAICA	UNITED STATES	60.0	CANADA	43.2	GERMANY	20.7	ITALY	17.8	UNITED KINGDOM	6.5	NA	34.7	182.9
JORDAN	ARAB COUNTRIES	293.6	UNITED STATES	69.0	GERMANY	21.5	JAPAN	14.5	CANADA	10.7	NA	22.2	431.5
KAMPUCHEA	UNICEF	4.7	UNITED STATES	4.0	EDF	3.3	AUSTRALIA	2.1	JAPAN	0.9	NA	2.9	17.9
KENYA	JAPAN	144.7	IDA	95.0	UNITED KINGDOM	75.1	EDF	73.5	NETHERLANDS	56.7	52.0	308.3	805.3
KIRIBATI	JAPAN	5.3	UNITED KINGDOM	3.4	EDF	2.8	AUSTRALIA	1.8	NEW ZEALAND	1.7	NA	1.3	16.3
KOREA	GERMANY	17.0	JAPAN	12.6	UNDP	2.1	FRANCE	1.9	UNTA	1.1	(26.0)	(1.4)	7.3
LAOS	SWEDEN	20.0	JAPAN	11.2	UNDP	10.5	IDA	10.0	WFP	9.5	NA	15.2	76.4
LEBANON	FRANCE	31.8	ITALY	21.1	UNITED STATES	20.0	WFP	18.8	GERMANY	13.7	NA	35.4	140.8
LESOTHO	UNITED STATES	21.0	EDF	13.9	GERMANY	10.8	UNITED KINGDOM	8.7	AF.D.F.	7.2	NA	46.3	107.7
LIBERIA	UNITED STATES	22.0	JAPAN	8.8	GERMANY	7.9	EDF	5.2	DENMARK	5.1	NA	15.3	64.3
MADAGASCAR	FRANCE	107.4	IDA	49.0	JAPAN	40.8	EDF	29.6	SWITZERLAND	25.8	12.0	39.9	304.5
MALAWI	IDA	60.0	UNITED KINGDOM	53.1	EDF	38.4	JAPAN	38.1	UNITED STATES	30.0	NA	108.9	328.5
MALAYSIA	AUSTRALIA	37.1	JAPAN	24.8	UNITED KINGDOM	12.2	GERMANY	7.3	FRANCE	6.4	(1.0)	11.4	98.2
MALI	FRANCE	77.8	IDA	59.0	GERMANY	30.1	AF.D.F.	30.9	UNITED STATES	30.8	NA	178.5	427.1
MAURITANIA	FRANCE	60.0	IDA	23.0	EDF	19.7	GERMANY	15.7	Arab Agencies	13.5	9.0	43.1	184
MAURITIUS	FRANCE	27.6	GERMANY	7.8	EDF	6.1	JAPAN	3.3	ARAB COUNTRIES	3.2	NA	11.6	59.6
MEXICO	UNITED STATES	47.0	JAPAN	38.8	FRANCE	35.1	WFP	16.1	GERMANY	8.5	NA	19.8	165.3
MONTSERRAT	UNITED KINGDOM	4.1	EDF	1.2	CANADA	0.2	CAR.D.B.	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.7
MOROCCO	FRANCE	155.5	GERMANY	81.5	UNITED STATES	69.0	CANADA	35.5	JAPAN	29.1	NA	110.9	481.5
MOZAMBIQUE	ITALY	206.8	SWEDEN	82.5	EDF	66.8	UNITED STATES	60.0	UNITED KINGDOM	52.1	NA	333.7	801.9
NAURU	AUSTRALIA	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.2
NEPAL	IDA	82.0	GERMANY	68.5	JAPAN	62.4	AS.D.B	41.7	UNITED KINGDOM	19.1	15.0	110.1	398.8
NETH. ANTILLES	NETHERLANDS	51.0	EDF	2.1	UNDP	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	53.4
NICARAGUA	SWEDEN	42.7	NETHERLANDS	25.7	EDF	24.8	NORWAY	20.0	FINLAND	17.2	NA	76.8	207.2
NIGER	FRANCE	66.8	IDA	60.0	JAPAN	41.6	ITALY	33.5	GERMANY	24.8	18.0	126.7	371.4
NIGERIA	JAPAN	53.8	UNITED KINGDOM	13.0	GERMANY	9.7	UNICEF	9.5	FRANCE	7.2	(1.0)	27.2	119.4
NIUE	NEW ZEALAND	4.7	AUSTRALIA	0.3	UNDP	0.2	JAPAN	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.3
OMAN	UNITED STATES	9.0	JAPAN	2.0	UNITED KINGDOM	1.7	UNDP	1.5	GERMANY	0.8	NA	(14.4)	0.6
PACIF. ISL. (TRUST)	UNITED STATES	147.0	JAPAN	3.0	NETHERLANDS	1.0	Other Multilateral	0.5	UNDP	0.5	NA	0.5	152.5
PAKISTAN	UNITED STATES	336.0	JAPAN	302.2	AS.D.B	188.3	IDA	101.0	GERMANY	96.6	NA	333.1	1,360.2
PANAMA	UNITED STATES	11.0	JAPAN	4.5	UNDP	1.6	GERMANY	1.5	FRANCE	0.8	NA	2.5	21.9
P. NEW GUINEA	AUSTRALIA	240.9	EDF	56.6	JAPAN	41.2	UNITED KINGDOM	13.1	AS.D.B	9.9	1.0	15.3	377
PARAGUAY	JAPAN	43.6	I.D.B.	11.3	GERMANY	11.1	FRANCE	4.8	UNDP	1.2	NA	3.7	75.7
PERU	UNITED STATES	61.0	GERMANY	48.7	ITALY	35.8	JAPAN	28.4	CANADA	22.5	NA	75.3	271.7
PHILIPPINES	JAPAN	534.7	UNITED STATES	121.0	AS.D.B	40.9	AUSTRALIA	30.4	GERMANY	30.0	NA	90.8	847.8
PORTUGAL	GERMANY	40.5	EDF	35.0	UNITED STATES	20.0	Other Multilateral	4.7	FRANCE	4.4	NA	1.4	106
RWANDA	EDF	38.1	BELGIUM	29.6	GERMANY	25.0	IDA	24.0	FRANCE	22.1	17.0	89.2	245
SENEGAL	FRANCE	167.3	EDF	64.8	IDA	57.0	ITALY	49.6	JAPAN	38.3	35.0	156.1	568.1
SEYCHELLES	FRANCE	8.1	UNITED KINGDOM	3.0	JAPAN	2.3	AUSTRALIA	1.5	NA	NA	1.0	5.0	20.9

Country	Top Five Donors										U.S. If not a top five donor	All Other Donors	Total ODA
	First		Second		Third		Fourth		Fifth				
SIERRA LEONE	GERMANY	21.3	EDF	17.0	AF.D.F.	10.8	ARAB COUNTRIES	10.1	UNITED STATES	9.0	NA	34.4	102.4
SINGAPORE	JAPAN	11.2	AUSTRALIA	3.7	GERMANY	3.6	FRANCE	2.1	UNITED STATES	1.0	NA	0.2	21.8
SOLOMON ISLANDS	JAPAN	13.8	EDF	13.5	UNITED KINGDOM	9.2	AUSTRALIA	8.5	AS.D.B	6.2	1.0	6.1	58.4
SOMALIA	ITALY	197.2	GERMANY	31.8	WFP	23.4	IDA	22.0	UNITED STATES	22.0	NA	102.7	398.9
SRI LANKA	JAPAN	198.8	AS.D.B	62.9	IDA	55.0	UNITED STATES	41.8	GERMANY	37.2	NA	186.1	582
ST. KITTS-NEVIS	CANADA	3.7	UNITED KINGDOM	3.6	UNITED STATES	3.0	CAR.D.B.	1.3	EDF	1.3	NA	1.2	14.1
ST. LUCIA	CAR.D.B.	6.0	CANADA	4.4	WFP	2.4	UNITED KINGDOM	1.5	EDF	1.2	NA	2.2	17.7
ST. VINCENT.	CAR.D.B.	5.8	UNITED STATES	2.0	WFP	1.8	JAPAN	1.4	UNITED KINGDOM	1.4	NA	4.4	16.8
SUDAN	IDA	120.0	UNITED STATES	109.0	ARAB COUNTRIES	103.4	ITALY	75.4	NETHERLANDS	67.0	NA	405.9	880.7
SURINAME	NETHERLANDS	13.7	EDF	5.8	BELGIUM	1.4	UNDP	0.3	I.D.B.	0.2	NA	(0.1)	21.4
SWAZILAND	UNITED STATES	10.0	EDF	5.8	ITALY	4.1	DENMARK	3.9	GERMANY	2.8	NA	8.1	34.9
SYRIA	JAPAN	107.1	GERMANY	49.2	WFP	17.0	FRANCE	10.1	ARAB AGENCIES	8.1	NA	13.6	205.1
TAIWAN	GERMANY	4.1	BELGIUM	0.4	FRANCE	0.3	AUSTRALIA	0.2	UNITED STATES	(5.0)	NA	(8.0)	(8.0)
TANZANIA	SWEDEN	160.2	IDA	98.0	JAPAN	98.7	NORWAY	79.1	NETHERLANDS	78.9	15.0	505.3	873.2
THAILAND	JAPAN	360.6	GERMANY	35.1	CANADA	29.2	UNITED STATES	22.0	AUSTRALIA	21.1	NA	66.8	534.8
TOGO	FRANCE	78.7	IDA	49.0	GERMANY	24.5	EDF	10.0	JAPAN	9.7	8.0	21.4	199.3
TOKELAU	NEW ZEALAND	3.4	UNDP	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7
TONGA	AUSTRALIA	6.9	JAPAN	3.5	NEW ZEALAND	2.8	EDF	1.9	AS.D.B	1.4	NA	2.3	18.8
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	UNDP	2.3	I.D.B.	2.2	UNITED STATES	2.0	NETHERLANDS	0.7	NA	NA	NA	1.4	8.6
TUNISIA	ITALY	74.8	EDF	47.4	FRANCE	43.0	UNITED STATES	37.0	JAPAN	36.7	NA	87.5	326.5
TURKEY	GERMANY	185.9	JAPAN	134.5	FRANCE	19.9	BELGIUM	7.8	FINLAND	5.5	(57.0)	(13.1)	283.5
TURKS & CAICOS	UNITED KINGDOM	7.5	CANADA	0.2	UNDP	0.2	Other Multilateral	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	8
TUVALU	UNITED KINGDOM	10.1	AUSTRALIA	1.8	NEW ZEALAND	1.2	UNDP	0.4	JAPAN	0.3	NA	0.0	13.9
UGANDA	IDA	67.0	UNITED KINGDOM	48.8	EDF	30.3	ITALY	21.8	AF.D.F.	18.1	17.8	132.2	345.2
URUGUAY	UNITED STATES	9.0	I.D.B.	8.8	GERMANY	6.3	ITALY	3.8	FRANCE	3.5	NA	11.7	46.9
VANUATU	AUSTRALIA	9.0	UNITED KINGDOM	8.8	EDF	6.5	FRANCE	5.2	JAPAN	3.7	NA	6.2	39.4
VIET NAM	SWEDEN	54.4	WFP	26.8	UNDP	21.3	FINLAND	12.4	UNICEF	7.2	1.0	24.8	147.7
VIRGIN ISLANDS	UNITED KINGDOM	0.9	CAR.D.B.	0.8	CANADA	0.1	UNDP	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9
WESTERN SAMOA	JAPAN	7.7	AUSTRALIA	7.3	NEW ZEALAND	4.0	EDF	3.6	GERMANY	2.8	NA	5.2	30.6
YEMEN	NETHERLANDS	35.0	GERMANY	33.0	IDA	28.0	UNITED STATES	26.0	JAPAN	25.9	NA	77.8	225.7
YEMEN, DEM.	IDA	20.0	DENMARK	13.8	WFP	12.6	ARAB AGENCIES	10.7	ARAB COUNTRIES	9.2	NA	10.1	76.2
YUGOSLAVIA	GERMANY	23.4	ITALY	4.0	FRANCE	3.3	EDF	3.1	UNDP	1.9	NA	3.8	39.2
ZAIRE	BELGIUM	140.4	IDA	87.0	FRANCE	78.0	ITALY	56.0	GERMANY	51.8	36.0	124.4	573.6
ZAMBIA	JAPAN	90.6	GERMANY	52.0	NORWAY	40.2	ITALY	39.5	SWEDEN	35.8	18.0	197.1	473.2
ZIMBABWE	GERMANY	40.1	UNITED KINGDOM	30.4	JAPAN	25.1	NORWAY	23.7	SWEDEN	23.1	10.0	118.0	290.4

Net Disbursements of ODA from DAC countries, Multilateral Organizations and OPEC to Developing Countries and Territories
Source: OECD, Development Assistance Committee

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Fiscal Year 1991

SUMMARY TABLES

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OVERVIEW

The tables and graphs in this booklet illustrate the foreign assistance budget requests for FY 1991, which is a part of the President's Budget. The tables also include budget levels for FY 1988-FY 1990 for comparison. The levels for FY 1990 are based on the FY 1990 appropriations act (P.L. 101-167).

The Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) administers certain bilateral assistance programs including Developme Assistance (DA), the Economic Support Fund (ESF), and fo assistance (P.L. 480). The tables follow A.I.D. funding from the overall account summaries to the individual country program levels. There are differences between some of the tables because of the perspectives from which the tables were prepared.

Each table describes funding from one of several approaches. New budget authority refers to the funding level appropriated by Congress in a given year. For the actual results of the prior year, total budget authority (BA) refers to the new budget authority plus reappropriations (such as deobligation/Reobligation) and transfers. The program level (or obligation level) is the same as the total BA plus obligations of funds carried over from prior years. Funds appropriated are not always obligated within the same year.

Figures for FY 1988 and FY 1989 are program or obligation levels except for Tables 1 and 2 where levels for these years represent total budget authority enacted or otherwise available.

Figures for FY 1990 are new budget authority (including a provision for deobligation/reobligation) except for Tables 3 and 4 which are program or obligation levels.

Amounts indicated for FY 1991 represent proposed new budget authority on all tables.

Budget Function 150 Summary Table (Table 1)

The "150 Account" is the portion of the President's Budget which pertains to International Affairs. Table 1 shows the budget authority for subfunctions of the 150 account for FY 1989 and FY 1990, and the request for FY 1991. Subfunction 151, Foreign Economic and Financial Assistance, includes multilateral and bilateral assistance for development including P.L. 480 food assistance. Programs under subfunction 152, International Security Assistance, helps countries of strategic importance to the United States through military assistance and ESF. Subfunction 153, Conduct of Foreign Affairs, relates principally to the operations of the State Department. Subfunction 154, Foreign Information and Exchange Activities, pertains to the operations of the U. S. Information Agency and the Board for International Broadcasting, and other public information activities. Subfunction 155, International Financial Programs, provides funding for the Export-Import Bank and the Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund. The 150 account is under the direction of the Secretary of State.

International Affairs - FY 1991 (Chart 1)

Chart 1 illustrates the proportions of the FY 1991 request for the 150 account devoted to economic assistance, military assistance, and other accounts.

International Affairs Budget Authority Tracker (Table 2)

Programs and activities within the 150 account fall under the jurisdiction of three appropriation subcommittees. Table 2 shows the 150 account subdivided according to subcommittee jurisdiction (Foreign Operations, Agriculture, and State/Judiciary/Commerce) for FY 1989, FY 1990, and FY 1991. There are also receipts and certain reconciling items such as trust funds which are outside the responsibility of the appropriations committees.

-- Foreign Operations contains most of the programs under subfunction 151 (Foreign Economic and Financial Assistance), and subfunction 152 (International Security Assistance) including the A.I.D. administered DA and ESF programs. Other programs in the Foreign Operations classification include multilateral assistance, military assistance, and Export-Import Bank contributions.

-- The Agriculture portion of the 150 account refers to the food assistance provided under P.L. 480 (subfunction 151) which is administered jointly by A.I.D. and the Department of Agriculture.

-- The State/Judiciary/Commerce portion of the budget reflects Department of State administrative operations (subfunction 153), and the operations of USIA and other public information programs (subfunction 154).

Table 2 shows total budget authority levels for both FY 1989 and FY 1990 as well as the request level for FY 1991. The total for the 150 account is the same as that indicated for Table 1.

FY 1991 Regional Funding Breakout (Chart 2)

This chart illustrates for FY 1991 the percentage breakout of funding for A.I.D.'s three geographic bureaus for Development Assistance, PL 480 and ESF.

A.I.D. Program Trends: FY 1988-FY 1991 (Table 3)

Table 3 compares DA and ESF obligations or program levels for FY 1988 through FY 1991. The program level varies from the new budget authority shown on other budget tables in any given year (see explanation in overview).

All Spigots - A.I.D. Country Assistance Levels (Table 4)

The All-Spigots tables show the program level by bureau and country or office for DA, ESF, Peace Corps, Narcotics, PL 480, and Military Assistance. The program level is used (rather than budget authority because the obligation level is considered to be the most complete measure of assistance to a particular recipient.

The FY 1990 program level on Table 4 equals the funds available for obligation on the FY 1990 program trends table (Table 3). Table 4 represents new budget authority plus any country allocations of prior year funds which are known at this time. (Not all of the unobligated prior year funds are allocated to specific countries at this time). Table 4 FY 1990 allocations change until the year's obligations are finalized at the end of the fiscal year. FY 1990 country levels for P.L. 480 are preliminary and do not include the World Food Program (WFP) allocations.

There are several sets of All Spigots Tables. Table 4A shows program levels for FY 1989. Table 4B shows FY 1990 assistance levels based on the FY 1990 foreign assistance appropriations act (P.L. 101-167) plus deobligations/reobligations and transfers as of December 31, 1989. Table 4C shows proposed assistance levels for FY 1991.

Appropriated Levels For DA and ESF: FY 1989-FY 1991 (Table 5)

These tables represent the appropriated levels by bureau and country or office for DA and ESF in each of FY 1989-FY 1991. Appropriated levels are those enacted by the Congress and do not include carryover amounts, transfers or funds available under the deobligation/reobligation authority.

Multilateral Development Banks and International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) (Table 6)

A.I.D. cooperates with the Department of State on the planning and monitoring of multilateral assistance. Table 6 shows, in new budget authority, actual and planned levels for the Multilateral Development Banks and International Organizations and Programs (IO&P). Multilateral assistance is included under subfunction 151 on Table 2. IO&P provides funding for voluntary contributions to international organizations and programs. These contributions are different from the assessed contributions to the United Nations which are included under subfunction 153.

TABLE 1

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ($ Thousands)
BUDGET AUTHORITY

16-Feb-90 09:46 AM	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 APPROP POST-GRH	FY 1991 REQUEST
FUNCTION 151................	5,295,662	5,586,924	6,110,750
MDBs/IO&P	1,540,745	1,743,328	1,961,269
A.I.D.	2,368,170	2,534,059	2,889,178
PL 480	1,098,100	978,221	897,853
OTHER	810,613	828,228	869,193
RECEIPTS	(521,966)	(496,912)	(506,743)
FUNCTION 152..............	7,665,907	9,028,546	8,832,872
ESF	3,301,500	3,743,988	3,358,000
MAP	465,000	---	---
FMS	4,272,750	4,827,641	5,016,900
OTHER	577,334	615,358	682,387
RECEIPTS	(950,677)	(158,441)	(224,415)
SUBTOTAL 151+152............	12,961,569	14,615,470	14,943,622
FUNCTION 153..................	2,774,531	2,931,623	4,055,332
A.I.D. FSRDF	40,533	40,147	40,341
OTHER	2,733,998	2,891,476	4,014,991
FUNCTION 154...............	1,125,983	1,323,137	1,231,762
FUNCTION 155...........................	389,685	372,830	(232,375)
EX-IM	0	109,527	114,000
OTHER	389,685	263,303	(346,375)
TOTAL 150................	17,251,768	19,243,060	19,998,341

CHART 1

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST

FY 1991

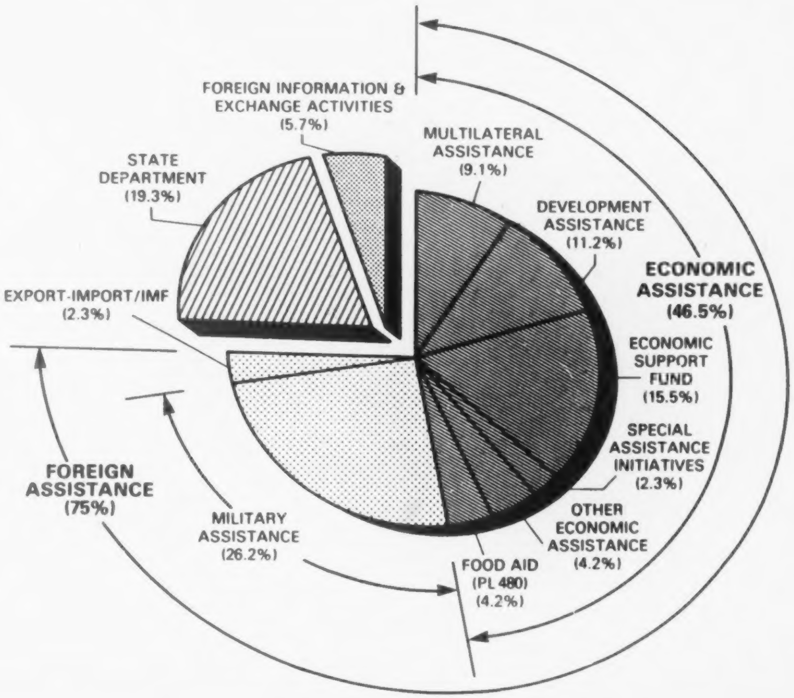

TABLE 2

BUDGET AUTHORITY 17-Feb-90 12:16 PM	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 APPROP POST-GRH	FY 1991 REQUEST
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE			
Inter-American Dev. Bank	---	31,482	57,449
Fund for Special Operations	---	63,451	20,850
Inter-American Investment Corp	---	---	25,500
Subtotal: IADB	---	94,933	103,799
World Bank	50,001	49,786	110,592
International Finance Corp.	4,892	74,607	40,331
Int'l Development Association	995,000	960,851	1,064,150
Asian Development Fund	152,392	174,973	301,309
African Development Fund	105,000	104,548	105,452
African Development Bank	7,345	9,493	10,135
Subtotal: MDBs	1,314,630	1,469,191	1,736,269
IO & P (Voluntary Contrib.)	226,115	274,137	225,000
Int'l Fund for Agricultural Dev.	[2,500]	[34,438]	[6,250]
	-------	-------	-------
TOTAL: MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE	1,540,745	1,743,328	1,961,269
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE - A.I.D.			
Ag., Rural Dev. & Nutrition	487,715	431,635	[424,520]
Population	197,940	216,171	[193,191]
Health	122,397	124,996	[115,465]
Child Survival Fund	71,000	70,695	[74,538]
AIDS Prevention & Control	40,000	41,239	[38,200]
Education & Human Resources	129,396	131,990	[134,201]
Private Sector, Env. & Energy	120,549	133,333	[144,223]
Science & Technology	8,662	8,625	[8,662]
FDAP Deob/Reob	90,816	39,000	[23,000]
Private Sector Rev. Fund	---	[4,978]	---
Development Policy Reform Prog	---	---	[75,000]
Subtotal	1,268,475	1,247,684	1,231,000
Development Fund for Africa	500,000	561,823	560,500
SADCC	50,000	[49,785]	[50,000]
Private Sector Rev. Fund	6,367	[4,978]	---
Loan Guaranty Limitation	[50,000]	[91,109]	[125,000]
American Sch. & Hosp. Abroad	35,000	37,850	23,000
International Disaster Assistance	26,499	24,893	40,000
Humanit. Relief (McCollum Amdt)	3,000	---	---
Housing Guaranties Limitation	[125,000]	[99,570]	[100,000]
Housing Guaranty Borrowing Auth.	13,000	37,000	48,000
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	40,533	40,147	40,341
Trade Credit Insurance Program	[200,000]	[200,000]	[200,000]
TCIP for Poland	---	[200,000]	[200,000]
Operating Expenses	429,500	430,044	447,794
Operating Expenses - IG	28,500	30,453	33,884
Subtotal: Development Assistance	2,400,874	2,409,894	2,424,519

TABLE 2

BUDGET AUTHORITY 15-Feb-90 06:13 PM	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 APPROP POST-GRH	FY 1991 REQUEST
Economic Support Fund	3,281,500	3,191,219	3,344,000
Panama Supplemental Request	---	500,000	---
International Fund for Ireland	---	19,769	---
Deob/Reob	20,000	33,000	14,000
ESF Appropriation Total	3,301,500	3,743,988	3,358,000
Rescission of prior year balances	---	(50,000)	---
ESF BA	3,301,500	3,693,988 *	3,358,000
Special Assistance Initiatives	---	159,312	500,000
Central Am. Reconciliation asst.	36,340	26,360	---
Subtotal: A.I.D.	5,738,714	6,289,554	6,232,519
Trade & Development Program	25,000	31,499	30,000
Peacekeeping Operations	31,689	32,773	32,800
International Narcotics Control	101,000	113,040	150,000
Inter-American Fndt (incl. gifts)	16,600	15,859	15,941
African Development Foundation	8,000	8,850	11,500
Peace Corps	153,500	155,649	181,061
Migration & Refugee Assistance	461,950	438,409 *	450,648
Emergency Refugee & Migration Fund	27,000	49,785	25,000
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	9,840	9,974	12,026
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp (OPIC)			
(Limitation on direct loans)	[23,000]	[19,914]	[23,000]
(Limitation on Guar. Loans)	[175,000]	[211,537]	[185,000]
TOTAL: BILATERAL ASSISTANCE	6,573,293	7,156,392	7,192,495
MILITARY ASSISTANCE			
Military Assistance Program	465,000	---	---
Int'l Military Ed. & Training	47,400	47,196	50,500
Special Defense Acq. Fund	[236,865]	[280,000]	[325,000]
Foreign Military Sales Credit	4,272,750	4,827,641	5,016,900
Direct Credit & Forgiven Loans	4,272,750	4,827,641	5,016,900
Guaranty Reserve Fund	452,065	499,055	587,061
TOTAL: MILITARY ASSISTANCE	5,237,215	5,373,892	5,654,461
(Total BA)	5,237,215	5,373,892	5,654,461
(Total off budget)	---	---	---
IMF Enhanced Structural Adj. Fac.	---	139,398	10,602
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK	695,000	612,356	500,000
(Limitation on Direct Loans)	[695,000]	[612,356]	[500,000]
(Limitation on Guaranteed Loans)	[10,200,000]	[10,191,408]	[10,599,064]
TOTAL: FOREIGN OPERATIONS (GROSS BA)	14,046,253	15,025,366	15,318,827
(Scorekeeping adjust for tied aid)	(695,000)	(502,829)	(386,000)
Net Functional BA	13,351,253	14,522,537	14,932,827

TABLE 2

BUDGET AUTHORITY 15-Feb-90 06:13 PM	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 APPROP POST-GRH	FY 1991 REQUEST
SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE			
PL 480 Title I Program	767,480	848,963	817,000
Title I Receipts	(368,380)	(543,341)	(565,147)
	-------	-------	-------
Title I BA	399,100	305,622	251,853
Title II BA	699,000	672,599	646,000
	-------	-------	-------
Total Food Assistance (BA)	1,098,100	978,221	897,853
Total Food Assistance (Program)	1,466,480	1,521,562	1,463,000
CONDUCT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (153)	2,733,998	2,891,476	4,014,991
(Unassigned to Approp Committee)	146,993	142,981	147,433
FOREIGN INFO & EXCHANGE ACT. (154)	1,125,983	1,323,137	1,231,762
(Unassigned to Approp Committee)	(329)	(4,414)	(4,590)
TOTAL: APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE	19,150,998	20,356,767	21,606,276
ADJUSTMENTS (TRUST FUNDS & RECEIPTS)	(1,057,565)	(522,311)	(1,079,092)
Misc. Trust Funds - A.I.D.	7,829	5,000	5,000
Misc. Trust Funds - Peace Corps	448	400	400
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT	17,115	3,737	3,643
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts - DOT	(2,814)	(2,912)	(2,743)
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts - A.I.D.	(7,829)	(5,000)	(5,000)
A.I.D. Loan Repayments	(471,946)	(450,000)	(460,000)
Peace Corps Receipts	(65)	---	---
Foreign Currency Loan Repayments	(39,312)	(39,000)	(39,000)
FMS Receipts	(162,458)	(158,441)	(224,415)
Asset Sales Prepayment	(788,219)	---	---
FMS - Trust Funds	8,635,659	8,988,000	8,041,000
FMS - Advances, Deposits	(8,153,724)	(8,770,000)	(8,302,000)
Treasury Loan Repayment (U.K.)	(92,250)	(94,095)	(95,977)
	=======	=======	=======
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	17,251,768	19,193,060	19,998,341

* Includes FY 1990 Panama supplemental request of $500 million in the Economic Support Fund and $70 million in Migration & Refugee Assistance. Also includes $15 million ESF deobligation/reobligation authority proposed for Panama.

CHART 2
FY 1991
Regional Funding Breakouts

DA, ESF, SAI and PL480
(Percentage of Total)

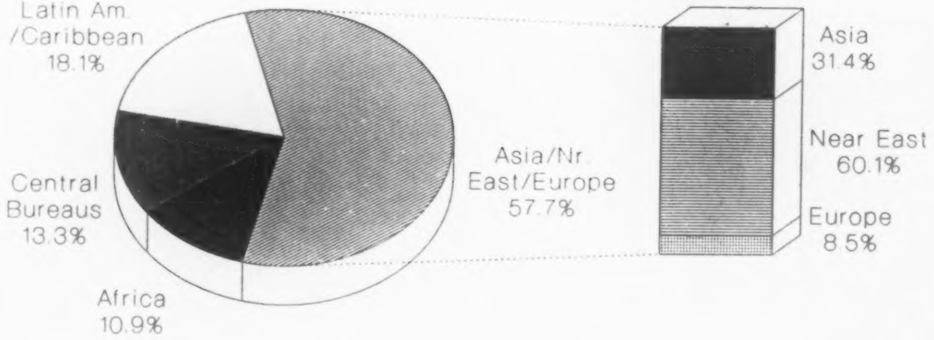

Table 3

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM TRENDS: FY 1988 - FY 1991
(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1988 ACTUAL	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 ESTIMATE	FY 1991 PROPOSED
Functional Development Assistance:				
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nut.	561,095	553,800	482,325	(424,520)
Population Planning	198,549	201,579	218,134	(193,191)
Health	129,957	135,969	129,211	(115,465)
Child Survival Fund	66,448	71,000	70,718	(74,538)
AIDS	30,000	39,999	41,239	(38,200)
Education & Human Resources Dev.	122,319	148,925	132,101	(134,201)
Private Sector, Environment & Energy	143,674	129,453	133,652	(144,223)
Science and Technology	9,648	8,662	8,625	(8,662)
Private Enterprise Revolv. Fund	--	--	--	---
Deob/Reob	[104,956]	[90,516]	39,000	[23,000]
Development Policy Reform Program	---	---	--	(75,000)
SUBTOTAL	1,261,690 1/	1,289,387 1/	1,255,005 2/	1,231,000
Grants, included above	1,212,685	1,287,843	1,255,005	1,231,000
Loans, included above	49,005	1,544	--	--
Sahel Development Program	4,894	6,353	162 2/	--
Development Fund for Africa	549,903	549,928	561,823	560,500
SADCC	[50,000]	[49,989]	[49,785]	-- 3/
SUBTOTAL, Geographic & Central Programs	1,816,487	1,845,668	1,816,990	1,791,500
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund	11,786	5,000	--	--
Private Sector Loan Guaranties	--	[50,000]	[91,109]	[125,000]
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad	40,000	33,500	37,850	23,000
International Disaster Assistance	31,599	32,163	29,115 2/	40,000
Housing Borrowing Authority	25,000	13,000	37,000	48,000
Housing Guaranties	[125,000]	[125,000]	[99,570]	[100,000]
Advanced Acq. of Property	114	82	100	100
SUBTOTAL, DA Program Funds	1,925,006	1,929,413	1,921,055	1,902,600
Operating Expenses	413,610	433,735	437,056 2/	447,794
Oper. Exp. - Inspector General	23,557	28,084	30,453	33,884
Foreign Service Retirement & Dis.	35,132	40,533	40,147	40,341
Trade Credit Insurance Program	[200,000]	[200,000]	[200,000]	[200,000]
TCIP Poland	--	--	[200,000]	[200,000]
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance	2,397,305	2,431,765	2,428,711	2,424,619
Economic Support Fund	2,939,722	3,391,679	3,454,018	3,344,000
Panama Supplemental Request	--	--	500,000	--
ESF Deob/Reob & Reappropriation	81,033	20,000	33,000	14,000
Total ESF	3,020,755	3,411,679	3,987,018 2/4/	3,358,000
Special Assistance Initiatives	--	--	127,450	500,000
Central American Reconciliation Asst.	44,012	56,895	33,256 2/	--
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	5,462,072	5,900,339	6,576,435	6,282,619

1/ Excludes transfers to the Private Sector Revolving Loan Fund.

2/ Includes unobligated funds carried forward as follows: Disaster Assistance - $4.222 million; Sahel - $.162 million; $227.905 million Economic Support Fund; CARA $6.896 million; and $1.512 million in Operating Expenses. Also includes Section 517 funds as follows: $.69 million of ARDN; $1.963 million of POP; $4.215 million of HE; $.023 million of CS; $.111 million of EHR; and $.319 million of PSEE.

3/ Included within Development Fund for Africa in FY 1991.

4/ Includes $15 million deobligation/reobligation and $15.125 million of Section 517 reprogramming for Panama.

TABLE 4A

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

04:36 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE												
Africa	578,374	99,344	95,500	154,179	--	56,003	--	9,155	24,700	0	--	1,017,255
Asia/Near East & Europe	416,456	2,816,358	467,000	763,560	11,870	29,570	--	27,615	248,250	4,272,750	--	8,553,429
Latin America & Caribbean	414,742	461,654	172,700	93,470	55,400	32,730	--	10,385	153,600	0	--	1,394,681
Central Bureaus	441,095	34,323	32,280	187,791	33,730	34,884	--	245	39,970	--	--	804,318
Contingency Unallocated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Geographic & Central Programs	1,850,667	3,411,679	767,480	699,000	101,000	153,187	--	47,400	466,520	4,272,750	--	11,769,683
(Africa Fund)	[499,939]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[499,939]
(SADCC)	[49,989]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[49,989]
(PSRF)	[5,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[5,000]
(Andean Narcotics Init.)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Deob/Reob	[90,816]	[20,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[110,816]
Subtotal	1,850,667	3,411,679	767,480	699,000	101,000	153,187	--	47,400	466,520	4,272,750	--	11,769,683
ASHA	33,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,500
Disaster Assistance	32,163	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,163
Humanit. Relief (McCollum Amdt)	[3,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[3,000]
Private Sector Guarantees	[50,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[50,000]
Housing Guarantees	[125,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[125,000]
Housing Borrowing Authority	13,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,000
Operating Expenses	433,735	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	433,735
Operating Expenses-IG	28,084	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,084
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	40,533	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,533
Special Assistance Initiatives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TCIP Central America	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]
TCIP Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	9,014	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,014
Central Amer. Reconciliation	56,895	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56,895
Advanced Acq. of Property	82	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	82
A.I.D. Loan Repayments	(471,946)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(471,946)
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts	(7,829)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(7,829)
Subtotal A.I.D.	2,017,898	3,411,679	767,480	699,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,896,057
Trade & Development Program	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,326	--	--	--	--	25,326
Inter-American Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,600	--	--	--	--	16,600
African Development Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,000	--	--	--	--	8,000
Peace Corps Trust Fund	--	--	--	--	--	448	--	--	--	--	--	448
Migration & Refugee Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	461,950	--	--	--	--	461,950
Emergency Refugee Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	27,000	--	--	--	--	27,000
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,115	--	--	--	--	17,115
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT Rec.	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,814)	--	--	--	--	(2,814)
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp												
(limit on direct loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[23,000]	--	--	--	--	[23,000]
(limit on guar. loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[175,000]	--	--	--	--	[175,000]
Receipts	--	--	(368,380)	--	--	(65)	(39,312)	--	--	(162,458)	--	(570,215)
Adjustments	(195,785)	(153,179)	--	--	--	313	(326)	--	--	--	--	(348,977)
Total: Bilateral	1,822,113	3,258,500	399,100	699,000	101,000	153,883	513,539	--	--	--	--	6,947,135

TABLE 4A

04:36 PM
15-Feb-90

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE												
MDB's	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,314,630	--	--	--	--	1,314,630
I O & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	226,115	--	--	--	--	226,115
Total: Multilateral	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,540,745	--	--	--	--	1,540,745
TOTAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	1,822,113	3,258,500	399,100	699,000	101,000	153,883	2,054,284	--	--	--	--	8,487,880
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,840	9,840
Peacekeeping Operations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41,689	41,689
Guarantee Reserve Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	452,065	452,065
Asset Sales Prepayment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(788,219)	(788,219)
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	480	--	(10,000)	(9,520)
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47,400	467,000	4,110,292	(294,625)	4,330,067
TOTAL ECONOMIC & MILITARY	1,822,113	3,258,500	399,100	699,000	101,000	153,883	2,054,284	47,400	467,000	4,110,292	(294,625)	12,817,947

1/ Includes emergency and refugee programs in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

TABLE 4A

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

04:36 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---		NARC'S	PEACE	OTHER	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER	TOTAL
	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	TITLE I	TITLE II		CORPS	ECON				MILITARY	
FY 1989 Deobligation/ Reobligation Authority	(90,816)											(90,816)
FY 1990 Deobligation/ Reobligation Authority												0
Reappropriation	(47,839)											(47,839)
Carry in from prior FY							(615)		(610)			(1,225)
FDAP	(12,528)											(12,528)
Sahel	(2,663)											(2,663)
PSRF												0
Disaster Assistance	(4,561)											(4,561)
Operating Expenses												0
Misc. Trust Funds	(1,248)											(1,248)
Economic Support Fund		(379,278)										(379,278)
CARA	(3,520)											(3,520)
Adv Acq of Property	(7,111)											(7,111)
Carry over into next FY							906		281			1,187
FDAP	26,907											26,907
DFA	637											637
Sahel	162											162
PSRF												0
isaster Assistance	4,222											4,222
Operating Expenses	1,512											1,512
Misc. Trust Funds	63											63
Economic Support Fund		277,140										277,140
CARA	6,896											6,896
Adv Acq of Property	7,029											7,029
Reimbursements	(6,041)						(17)		(1,745)			(7,803)
Recoveries	(47,867)	(28,650)					(606)					(77,123)
No-Year Funds												
Carry in from prior FY		(184)										(184)
Recovery of no-year funds												0
Section 517 authority												0
Carry over into next FY		765										765
Availability withdrawn	23,968											23,968
Returned to Treasury	4,954	28				317	6		554			5,859
Transfers in	(51,441)	(23,000)									(10,000)	(84,441)
Transfers out	3,500								2,000			5,500
Difference due to rounding						(4)						(4)
Total Adjustments	(195,785)	(153,179)	0	0	0	313	(326)	0	430	0	(10,000)	(358,497)

TABLE 4A

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

04:36 PM 15-Feb-90	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---		MARC'S	PEACE	OTHER	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER	TOTAL
	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	TITLE I	TITLE II		CORPS	ECON				MILITARY	
AFRICA												
Angola	--	--	--	2,232	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,232
Benin	--	--	--	2,601	--	1,650	--	75	--	--	--	4,326
Botswana	8,452	--	--	1,309	--	3,861	--	350	500	--	--	14,472
Burkina	3,140	--	--	5,856	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	9,096
Burundi	1,231	--	--	67	--	797	--	140	--	--	--	2,235
Cameroon	31,234	--	--	--	--	3,494	--	275	--	--	--	35,003
Cape Verde	1,765	--	--	2,180	--	52	--	70	--	--	--	4,067
Central African Republic	590	--	--	304	--	2,485	--	180	--	--	--	3,559
Chad	5,400	10,000	--	3,016	--	873	--	250	2,000	--	--	21,539
Comoros	700	--	--	125	--	338	--	40	--	--	--	1,203
Congo	500	--	--	152	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	677
Cote d'Ivoire	70	--	5,000	506	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	5,726
Djibouti	--	3,044	--	--	--	--	--	135	500	--	--	3,679
Equatorial Guinea	825	--	--	--	--	258	--	100	--	--	--	1,183
Ethiopia	--	--	--	19,766	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,766
Ethiopia (North)	--	--	--	7,506	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,506
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	2,144	--	100	--	--	--	2,244
Gambia	3,100	--	--	3,269	--	1,153	--	70	--	--	--	7,592
Ghana	9,152	--	6,000	12,364	--	1,940	--	175	--	--	--	29,631
Guinea	12,605	--	--	6,558	--	1,341	--	150	--	--	--	20,654
Guinea-Bissau	2,080	--	--	460	--	662	--	70	--	--	--	3,272
Kenya	44,714	10,000	5,000	1,716	--	3,404	--	1,030	15,000	--	--	80,864
Lesotho	9,660	--	--	3,891	--	1,937	--	70	--	--	--	15,558
Liberia	9,240	11,000	--	7,841	--	2,943	--	500	--	--	--	31,524
Madagascar	14,523	--	--	1,986	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	16,584
Malawi	19,895	--	--	4,352	--	2,002	--	250	1,200	--	--	27,699
Mali	22,080	--	--	4,353	--	4,064	--	150	--	--	--	30,647
Mauritania	210	--	--	4,249	--	1,903	--	125	--	--	--	6,487
Mauritius	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	1,520
Mozambique	18,622	--	--	13,672	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,294
Namibia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Niger	19,855	--	--	1,140	--	3,472	--	275	225	--	--	24,967
Nigeria	35,000	11,000	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	46,100
Rwanda	7,675	--	--	752	--	419	--	100	--	--	--	8,946
Sao Tome	300	--	--	1,254	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	1,614
Senegal	20,169	25,000	5,000	1,339	--	2,501	--	475	500	--	--	54,984
Seychelles	--	3,000	--	126	--	323	--	50	--	--	--	3,499
Sierra Leone	540	--	4,000	3,719	--	2,973	--	70	--	--	--	11,302
Somalia	4,261	8,000	--	7,164	--	--	--	900	--	--	--	20,325
South Africa	19,150	13,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,450
Sudan	4	--	23,500	22,174	--	--	--	900	--	--	--	46,578
Swaziland	6,939	--	--	194	--	1,581	--	50	--	--	--	8,764
Tanzania	5,440	--	--	883	--	1,212	--	50	--	--	--	7,585
Togo	2,740	--	--	3,681	--	2,946	--	100	--	--	--	9,467
Uganda	13,631	--	6,000	850	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	20,631
Zaire	32,513	--	31,000	572	--	3,275	--	1,000	3,000	--	--	71,360
Zambia	6,100	--	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,100
Zimbabwe	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	5,200
S Africa Regional/SADCC	45,489	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45,489
Africa Regional	132,280	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,775	--	--	139,055
Disaster Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
AEPRP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	578,374	99,344	95,500	154,179	--	56,003	--	9,155	24,700	0	--	1,017,255

TABLE 4A

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

04:36 PM 15-Feb-90	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	---- PL 480 ---		NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
			TITLE I	TITLE II								
(FDAP/Sahel)	[36,284]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[36,284]

TABLE 4A

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

04:36 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
ASIA/NEAR EAST & EUROPE												
Afghanistan 1/	22,500	45,500	--	57,382	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	125,382
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	100
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	30
Bangladesh	71,753	--	80,000	22,630	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	174,683
Bhutan	--	--	--	458	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	458
Burma	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	260	--	--	--	380
Cambodian Resistance	--	5,000	--	1,255	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,255
Cyprus	--	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,000
Egypt	--	815,000	177,000	1,187	--	--	--	1,500	--	1,300,000	--	2,294,687
Fiji	--	--	--	--	--	1,360	--	50	--	--	--	1,410
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	35
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	700	30,000	320,000	--	350,700
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	25
India	44,424	--	--	118,078	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	162,802
Indonesia	47,798	--	15,000	6,581	--	--	--	1,800	1,000	--	--	72,179
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	30
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800,000	--	3,000,000
Jordan	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	1,750	--	10,000	--	26,750
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	509	--	--	--	--	--	509
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	--	--	--	1,500
Laos	--	--	--	1,517	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,517
Lebanon	2,496	300	--	12,333	--	--	--	400	--	--	--	15,529
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	950	--	--	--	950
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	30
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	50
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	2,030	--	--	--	--	--	2,030
Morocco	13,550	20,000	44,000	16,632	--	3,051	--	1,000	--	52,000	--	150,233
Nepal	15,339	--	--	1,571	--	2,674	--	100	500	--	--	20,184
Oman	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	15,100
Pakistan	50,000	215,000	80,000	--	6,800	328	--	915	--	230,000	--	583,043
Papua New Guinea	--	--	--	--	--	1,788	--	50	--	--	--	1,838
Philippines	46,665	298,000	--	15,997	--	5,856	--	2,600	125,000	--	--	494,118
Poland	--	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000
Portugal	--	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	2,550	--	100,000	--	152,550
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	50
Solomon Islands	--	--	--	--	--	1,292	--	30	--	--	--	1,322
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,100	--	--	--	2,100
Sri Lanka	28,005	--	36,000	5,480	--	714	--	160	--	--	--	70,359
Thailand	14,921	5,000	--	--	4,150	4,011	--	2,200	22,000	--	--	52,282
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	850	--	50	--	--	--	900
Tunisia	162	11,250	25,000	--	--	1,560	--	1,400	--	30,000	--	69,372
Turkey	--	60,000	--	--	350	--	--	3,400	69,250	430,750	--	563,750
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	14
USSR (Armenian Earthquake)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Vanuatu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
West Bank/Gaza	--	--	--	2,106	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,106
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	1,315	--	--	--	--	--	1,315
Yemen	23,300	--	10,000	353	--	1,408	--	1,000	500	--	--	36,561
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	100
Asia/Near East Regional	26,868	28,308	--	--	450	--	--	--	--	--	--	55,626
Eastern Europe Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
ASEAN	1,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800

TABLE 4A

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

04:36 PM 15-Feb-90	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---		NARC'S	PEACE	OTHER	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER	
	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	TITLE I	TITLE II		CORPS	ECON				MILITARY	TOTAL
South Pacific	6,875	10,000	--	--	--	810	--	--	--	--	--	17,685
DPRP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	416,456	2,816,358	467,000	263,560	11,870	29,570	--	27,615	248,250	4,272,750	--	8,553,429

TABLE 4A

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

10:30 AM 16-Feb-90	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---		NARC'S	PEACE	OTHER	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER	
	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	TITLE I	TITLE II		CORPS	ECON				MILITARY	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN												
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	340	--	--	365
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	--	--	125
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	30
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	100	--	--	135
Belize	7,600	--	--	--	--	2,445	--	100	500	--	--	10,645
Bolivia	24,611	11,750	17,000	16,284	10,000	--	--	400	5,000	--	--	85,045
Brazil	--	--	--	1,229	200	--	--	125	--	--	--	1,554
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	50
Colombia	--	2,867	--	91	10,000	--	--	1,000	7,100	--	--	21,058
Costa Rica	9,784	90,000	15,000	71	--	3,547	--	230	--	--	--	118,632
Costa Rica Fact Finding	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	205	--	--	255
Dominican Republic	20,128	--	5,400	5,080	--	2,673	--	700	--	--	--	33,981
Ecuador	17,201	9,000	--	668	1,000	3,526	--	650	4,000	--	--	36,045
El Salvador	62,288	190,887	40,000	8,082	--	--	--	1,400	80,000	--	--	382,657
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	80
Guatemala	33,329	80,524	18,000	10,325	--	4,173	--	400	9,000	--	--	155,751
Guyana	--	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	7,050
Haiti	27,980	--	--	22,089	--	198	--	100	--	--	--	50,367
Honduras	37,716	15,000	18,000	3,216	--	6,269	--	1,100	40,000	--	--	121,301
Jamaica	51,620	25,000	37,300	6,227	1,000	3,046	--	300	3,500	--	--	127,993
Mexico	--	--	--	4,329	15,000	--	--	225	--	--	--	19,554
Nicaragua	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Panama	--	--	--	254	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	254
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	2,727	--	125	--	--	--	2,852
Peru	17,725	2,000	15,000	15,525	10,500	--	--	520	2,500	--	--	63,770
St. Kitts and Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	155	--	--	205
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	120	--	--	170
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	480	--	--	530
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	25
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	100	--	--	140
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	500	--	--	625
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	700	--	--	125	--	--	--	825
Caribbean Regional	18,913	10,225	--	--	--	4,126	--	--	--	--	--	33,264
Central American Reg	19,737	8,625	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,362
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,100	--	--	--	2,100
ROCAP	33,178	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,178
LAC Regional	32,932	10,676	--	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,608
DPRP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Andean Narcotics Initiative	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	414,742	461,654	172,700	93,470	55,400	32,730	--	10,385	153,600	0	--	1,394,681

TABLE 4A

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

04:36 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---		NARC'S	PEACE	OTHER	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER	TOTAL
	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	TITLE I	TITLE II		CORPS	ECON				MILITARY	
CENTRAL BUREAUS												
S&T												
Agriculture	33,769	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,769
Education	6,866	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,866
Energy	10,139	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,139
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	6,561	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,561
Health	78,128	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	78,128
Nutrition	10,272	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,272
Population	113,596	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	113,596
Rural & Institutional Dev	9,891	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,891
Research & Univ Relations	8,912	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,912
Program Office	2,011	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,011
CGIARS	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
Total S&T	320,145	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	320,145
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
FVA												
Food for Peace	630	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	630
PVC	57,916	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,916
Biden Pell	[3,367]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[3,367]
Program Mgt Support	213	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	213
Total FVA	58,759	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	58,759
PPC												
Economic Affairs	2,384	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,384
Evaluation	4,512	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,512
PDPR	3,659	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,659
Women in Development	5,150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,150
Donor Coordination	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Intl Trade & Invst. Promotion	459	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	459
Strategic Planning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Peace Corps	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Israel Cooperation	3,219	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,219
Total PPC	19,383	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,383
PRE												
Investment	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500
Revolving Fund	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Program Review	270	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	270
Project Development	10,382	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,382
Total PRE	16,152	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,152
OFDA	9,235	9,323	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,558
Science Advisor	10,994	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,994
Israel Cooperation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
PRE Housing & Urban Dev	4,747	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,747
Office of Intl Training	1,680	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,680
Peacekeeping	--	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Other	--	--	--	--	33,730	34,884	--	245	39,970	--	--	108,829
P.L.480:												
Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
World Food Program	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Stock Adjustment	--	--	--	(59,698)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(59,698)
Ocean Freight	--	--	50,409	231,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	281,409
Initial Payment	--	--	(18,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(18,000)
Farmer to Farmer	--	--	--	699	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	699
Buydown	--	--	--	46,890	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,890

TABLE 4A

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

04:36 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NAPC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
Forward Funding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Transfer from Title I	--	--	--	(31,100)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(31,100)
Adjustment for rounding	--	--	(129)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(129)
TOTAL	441,095	34,323	32,280	187,791	33,730	34,884	--	245	39,970	--	--	804,318

TABLE 4B

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

05:52 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE												
Africa	573,294	13,853	101,500	104,852	--	59,896	--	8,828	--	29,871	--	892,094
Asia/Near East & Europe	406,933	2,971,285	427,400	153,570	15,540	34,061	--	26,915	--	4,530,775	--	8,566,479
Latin America & Caribbean	349,331	980,329	164,000	86,019	57,400	34,425	--	11,312	--	237,126	--	1,919,942
Central Bureaus	432,411	--	156,063	328,158	40,100	37,267	--	141	281	29,870	--	1,024,291
Contingency Unallocated	16,021	3,551	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,572
Geographic & Central Programs	1,777,990	3,969,018	848,963	672,599	113,040	165,649	--	47,196	281	4,827,642	--	12,422,378
(Africa Fund)	[561,823]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[561,823]
(SADCC)	[49,785]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[49,785]
(PSRF)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
(Andean Narcotics Init.)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Deob/Reob	39,000	18,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,000
Subtotal	1,816,990	3,987,018	848,963	672,599	113,040	165,649	--	47,196	281	4,827,642	--	12,479,378
ASHA	37,850	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,850
Disaster Assistance	29,115	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,115
Humanit. Relief (McCollum Amdt)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Private Sector Guarantees	[91,109]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[91,109]
Housing Guarantees	[99,570]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[99,570]
Housing Borrowing Authority	37,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,000
Operating Expenses	437,056	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	437,056
Operating Expenses-IG	30,453	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,453
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	40,147	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,147
Special Assistance Initiatives	127,450	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	127,450
TCIP Central America	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]
TCIP Poland	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	5,063	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,063
Central Amer. Reconciliation	33,256	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,256
Advanced Acq. of Property	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
A.I.D. Loan Repayments	(450,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(450,000)
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts	(5,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(5,000)
Subtotal A.I.D.	2,139,480	3,987,018	848,963	672,599	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,648,060
Trade & Development Program	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,555	--	--	--	--	32,555
Inter-American Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,859	--	--	--	--	16,859
African Development Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,850	--	--	--	--	8,850
Peace Corps Trust Fund	--	--	--	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	--	400
Migration & Refugee Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	368,409	--	--	--	--	368,409
Emergency Refugee Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	49,785	--	--	--	--	49,785
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,737	--	--	--	--	3,737
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT Rec.	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,912)	--	--	--	--	(2,912)
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp												
(limit on direct loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[19,914]	--	--	--	--	[19,914]
(limit on guar. loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[211,537]	--	--	--	--	[211,537]
Receipts	--	--	(543,341)	--	--	--	(39,000)	--	--	(158,441)	--	(740,782)
Adjustments	(60,274)	(276,039)	--	--	--	--	(1,056)	--	--	--	--	(337,360)
Total: Bilateral	2,079,206	3,710,988	305,622	672,599	113,040	166,049	437,227	--	--	--	--	7,484,731

TABLE 4B

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

05:52 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE												
MDB's	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,469,191	--	--	--	--	1,469,191
I O & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	274,137	--	--	--	--	274,137
Total: Multilateral	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,743,328	--	--	--	--	1,743,328
TOTAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	2,079,206	3,710,988	305,622	672,599	113,040	166,049	2,180,555	--	--	--	--	9,228,059
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,974	9,974
Peacekeeping Operations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,773	32,773
Guarantee Reserve Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	499,055	499,055
Asset Sales Prepayment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(281)	(20,000)	(1)	(20,282)
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47,196	0	4,649,201	541,801	5,238,198
TOTAL ECONOMIC & MILITARY	2,079,206	3,710,988	305,622	672,599	113,040	166,049	2,180,555	47,196	0	4,649,201	541,801	14,466,257

1/ Includes emergency and refugee programs in both Afghani [illegible] and Pakistan.
2/ Burma program will be reprogrammed to other priority pro[illegible] countries.

TABLE 4B

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

05:52 PM 15-Feb-90	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
FY 1989 Deobligation/ Reobligation Authority												
FY 1990 Deobligation/ Reobligation Authority	(39,000)	(33,000)										(72,000)
Reappropriation	(13,460)											(13,460)
Carry in from prior FY							(906)		(281)			(1,187)
FDAP												0
Sahel	(162)											(162)
PSRF												0
Disaster Assistance	(4,222)											(4,222)
Special Assist. Initiatives												0
Operating Expenses	(1,512)											(1,512)
Misc. Trust Funds	(63)											(63)
Economic Support Fund		(277,905)										(277,905)
CARA	(6,896)											(6,896)
Adv Acq of Property	(7,029)											(7,029)
Carry over into next FY												0
FDAP												0
DFA												0
Sahel												0
PSRF												0
Disaster Assistance												0
Special Assist. Initiatives	31,862											31,862
Operating Expenses												0
Misc. Trust Funds												0
Economic Support Fund												0
CARA												0
Adv Acq of Property	6,929											6,929
Reimbursements												0
Recoveries	(5,500)						(150)					(5,650)
No-Year Funds												
Carry in from prior FY												0
Recovery of no-year funds												0
Section 517 authority	(7,321)	(15,125)										(22,446)
Carry over into next FY												0
Availability withdrawn		50,000										50,000
Returned to Treasury												0
Transfers in	(13,900)									(20,000)		(33,900)
Transfers out												0
Difference due to rounding											(1)	(1)
Total Adjustments	(60,274)	(276,030)	0	0	0	0	(1,056)	0	(281)	(20,000)	(1)	(357,642)

TABLE 4B

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

05:28 PM 15-Feb-90	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA												
Angola	--	--	--	2,126	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,126
Benin	--	--	--	2,049	--	1,602	--	75	--	--	--	3,726
Botswana	7,000	--	--	--	--	4,192	--	358	--	996	--	12,546
Burkina	3,000	--	--	5,651	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	8,751
Burundi	6,000	--	--	--	--	860	--	139	--	--	--	6,999
Cameroon	20,000	--	--	--	--	3,816	--	274	--	--	--	24,090
Cape Verde	3,000	--	--	939	--	87	--	70	--	--	--	4,096
Central African Republic	2,000	--	--	360	--	2,568	--	179	--	--	--	5,107
Chad	6,000	--	--	859	--	1,117	--	249	--	2,987	--	11,212
Comoros	700	--	--	--	--	451	--	40	--	--	--	1,191
Congo	500	--	2,000	66	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	2,616
Cote d'Ivoire	500	--	--	757	--	395	--	149	--	--	--	1,801
Djibouti	--	1,905	--	--	--	--	--	149	--	1,991	--	4,045
Equatorial Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	--	427	--	100	--	--	--	1,527
Ethiopia	--	--	--	30,796	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,796
Ethiopia (North)	--	--	--	10,924	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,924
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	2,556	--	100	--	--	--	2,656
Gambia	5,000	--	--	1,199	--	1,198	--	70	--	--	--	7,467
Ghana	15,000	--	6,000	7,795	--	2,158	--	174	--	--	--	31,127
Guinea	15,000	--	10,000	--	--	1,302	--	149	--	--	--	26,451
Guinea-Bissau	2,000	--	--	44	--	1,167	--	70	--	--	--	3,281
Kenya	30,000	--	8,000	885	--	3,278	--	1,006	--	9,956	--	53,125
Lesotho	8,000	--	--	586	--	2,039	--	70	--	--	--	10,695
Liberia	--	--	7,500	--	--	2,648	--	398	--	996	--	11,542
Madagascar	19,000	--	5,000	2,132	--	--	--	75	--	299	--	26,506
Malawi	20,000	--	--	8,234	--	2,508	--	249	--	1,991	--	32,982
Mali	19,000	--	--	557	--	3,921	--	149	--	--	--	23,627
Mauritania	590	--	--	1,009	--	1,700	--	124	--	--	--	3,423
Mauritius	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	1,520
Mozambique	20,000	--	--	13,352	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,352
Namibia	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500
Niger	18,000	--	--	82	--	3,489	--	274	--	1,693	--	23,538
Nigeria	11,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	11,600
Rwanda	8,000	--	--	123	--	624	--	100	--	--	--	8,847
Sao Tome	300	--	--	41	--	267	--	60	--	--	--	668
Senegal	37,000	--	5,000	1,961	--	2,637	--	473	--	996	--	48,067
Seychelles	--	1,991	--	--	--	267	--	100	--	--	--	2,358
Sierra Leone	500	--	4,000	1,927	--	2,734	--	70	--	--	--	9,231
Somalia	740	--	5,000	258	--	--	--	796	--	--	--	6,794
South Africa	21,600	9,957	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,557
Sudan	--	--	20,000	743	--	--	--	676	--	--	--	21,419
Swaziland	6,000	--	--	787	--	1,848	--	50	--	--	--	8,685
Tanzania	10,810	--	--	--	--	1,868	--	100	--	--	--	12,778
Togo	4,000	--	--	2,705	--	2,504	--	100	--	--	--	9,309
Uganda	18,000	--	6,000	5,492	--	--	--	149	--	--	--	29,641
Zaire	33,000	--	16,000	413	--	3,668	--	955	--	2,987	--	57,023
Zambia	5,000	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,000
Zimbabwe	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	239	--	--	--	5,239
S Africa Regional/SADCC	49,785	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49,785
Africa Regional	83,769	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,979	--	88,748
Disaster Reserve	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[2,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[2,000]
AEPRP	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
Total	573,294	13,853	101,500	104,852	--	59,896	--	8,828	--	29,871	--	892,094

TABLE 4B

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

05:28 PM 15-Feb-90	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
(FDAP/Sahel)	[11,471]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[11,471]

TABLE 4B

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

05:28 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
ASIA/NEAR EAST & EUROPE												
Afghanistan 1/	34,629	34,850	--	815	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70,294
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	100
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	15
Bangladesh	52,500	--	60,000	17,460	--	--	--	299	--	--	--	130,259
Bhutan	--	--	--	246	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	246
Burma	--	--	--	--	5,540 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,540
Cambodian Resistance	--	5,078	--	2,490	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,568
Cyprus	--	14,936	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,936
Egypt	--	926,495	153,000	--	--	--	--	1,493	--	1,294,410	--	2,375,398
Fiji	--	--	--	--	--	1,791	--	25	--	--	--	1,816
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	35
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	597	--	348,495	--	349,092
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	1,263	--	--	--	--	--	1,263
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	10
India	22,473	--	--	83,204	--	--	--	299	--	--	--	105,976
Indonesia	43,000	1,991	10,000	5,089	--	--	--	1,791	--	--	--	61,871
Ireland	--	29,769	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	29,799
Israel	--	1,194,840	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,792,260	--	2,987,100
Jordan	--	34,850	--	--	--	--	--	1,991	--	67,794	--	104,635
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	531	--	--	--	--	--	531
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,195	--	--	--	1,195
Laos	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lebanon	3,710	3,734	--	10,605	--	--	--	398	--	--	--	18,447
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	946	--	--	--	946
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	30
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	32	--	50	--	--	--	82
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	2,214	--	--	--	--	--	2,214
Morocco	11,500	19,914	35,000	15,899	--	3,454	--	996	--	42,815	--	129,578
Nepal	12,393	--	--	2,160	--	2,707	--	100	--	--	--	17,360
Oman	--	12,546	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	12,646
Pakistan	43,000	229,011	80,000	--	5,700	822	--	911	--	229,011	--	588,455
Papua New Guinea	--	--	--	--	--	1,918	--	50	--	--	--	1,968
Philippines	46,775	124,022	18,400	12,512	--	5,902	--	2,588	--	140,095	--	350,294
Poland	--	--	20,000	--	--	1,221	--	--	--	--	--	21,221
Portugal	--	40,002	--	--	--	--	--	2,584	--	84,635	--	127,221
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	50
Solomon Islands	--	--	--	--	--	1,460	--	30	--	--	--	1,490
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,892	--	--	--	1,892
Sri Lanka	18,000	--	16,000	844	--	631	--	159	--	--	--	35,634
Thailand	10,000	2,539	--	--	3,500	4,225	--	2,191	--	3,038	--	25,493
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	737	--	50	--	--	--	787
Tunisia	--	12,446	15,000	--	--	1,797	--	1,394	--	29,871	--	60,508
Turkey	--	14,264	--	--	350	--	--	3,385	--	497,850	--	515,849
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	51	--	--	--	--	--	51
USSR (Armenian Earthquake)	--	4,979	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,979
Vanuatu	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	30	--	--	--	90
West Bank/Gaza	--	13,065	--	2,246	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,311
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	1,162	--	--	--	--	--	1,162
Yemen	21,000	--	20,000	--	--	1,329	--	1,000	--	501	--	43,830
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	100
Asia/Near East Regional	27,312	11,948	--	--	450	--	--	--	--	--	--	39,710
Eastern Europe Regional	51,381	230,006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	281,387
ASEAN	3,260	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,260

TABLE 4B

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

05:28 PM 15-Feb-90	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
South Pacific	6,000	10,000	--	--	--	754	--	--	--	--	--	16,754
DPRP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[3,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[3,000]
Total	406,933	2,971,285	427,400	153,570	15,540	34,061	--	26,915	--	4,530,775	--	8,566,479

TABLE 48

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

10:30 AM 16-Feb-90	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN												
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44	--	--	--	44
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	139	--	--	--	139
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65
Belize	6,457	--	--	--	--	2,470	--	100	--	--	--	9,027
Bolivia	21,100	33,413	20,000	13,302	9,200	826	--	498	--	39,728	--	138,067
Brazil	--	--	--	600	1,900	--	--	124	--	--	--	2,624
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	50
Colombia	--	2,133	--	158	10,000	--	--	1,494	--	48,789	--	62,574
Costa Rica	11,850	63,544	15,000	207	--	3,517	--	229	--	--	--	94,347
Costa Rica Fact Finding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65
Dominican Republic	14,512	--	20,000	5,231	--	3,115	--	777	--	--	--	43,635
Ecuador	14,091	--	--	335	1,400	3,251	--	722	--	--	--	19,[illegible]9
El Salvador	58,818	144,355	35,000	4,547	--	--	--	1,394	--	84,635	--	328,749
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	84	--	--	--	84
Guatemala	30,070	56,483	18,000	8,531	--	4,470	--	398	--	2,887	--	120,839
Guyana	--	996	4,000	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	5,046
Haiti	27,301	--	--	14,353	--	807	--	100	--	498	--	43,059
Honduras	34,370	130,017	12,000	5,670	--	6,192	--	1,095	--	20,163	--	209,507
Jamaica	14,011	4,978	30,000	4,185	1,900	3,381	--	299	--	--	--	58,754
Mexico	--	--	--	2,256	15,000	--	--	249	--	--	--	17,505
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Panama	--	530,125	--	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	530,167
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	2,908	--	124	--	--	--	3,032
Peru	12,003	3,286	10,000	26,602	10,000	--	--	523	--	35,945	--	98,359
St. Kitts and Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	25
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	124	--	--	--	124
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	124	--	--	--	1,124
Caribbean Regional	18,602	--	--	--	--	3,488	--	--	--	--	--	22,090
Central American Reg	--	75	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,091	--	--	--	2,091
ROCAP	21,354	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,354
LAC Regional	64,792	10,924	--	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	4,481	--	87,197
DPRP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[3,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[3,000]
Andean Narcotics Initiative	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	349,331	980,329	164,000	86,019	57,400	34,425	--	11,312	--	237,126	--	1,919,942

TABLE 4B

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

05:28 PM 15-Feb-90	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS												
S&T												
Agriculture	32,229	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,229
Education	5,227	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,227
Energy	15,406	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,406
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	9,869	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,869
Health	75,295	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,295
Nutrition	8,667	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,667
Population	116,061	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	116,061
Rural & Institutional Dev	9,922	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,922
Research & Univ Relations	8,330	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,330
Program Office	700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	700
CGIARS	39,828	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39,828
Total S&T	321,534	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	321,534
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[7,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[7,000]
FVA												
Food for Peace	556	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	556
PVC	57,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,300
Biden Pell	[2,712]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[2,712]
Program Mgt Support	440	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	440
Total FVA	58,296	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	58,296
PPC												
Economic Affairs	5,035	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,035
Evaluation	3,417	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,417
PDPR	1,990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,990
Women in Development	4,947	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,947
Donor Coordination	350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	350
Intl Trade & Invst. Promotion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Strategic Planning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Peace Corps	1,989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,989
Israel Cooperation	4,918	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,918
Total PPC	22,646	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,646
PRE												
Investment	704	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	704
Revolving Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Program Review	800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	800
Project Development	10,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,400
Total PRE	11,904	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,904
OFDA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Science Advisor	11,084	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,084
Israel Cooperation	[2,459]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[2,459]
PRE Housing & Urban Dev	4,947	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,947
Office of Intl Training	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Peacekeeping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other	--	--	--	--	40,100	37,267	--	144	281	29,870	--	107,662
P.L.480:												
Reserve	--	--	113,000	172,431	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	285,431
World Food Program	--	--	--	24,640	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,640
Stock Adjustment	--	--	--	(19,618)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(19,618)
Ocean Freight	--	--	59,363	197,879	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	257,242
Initial Payment	--	--	(16,100)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(16,100)
Farmer to Farmer	--	--	--	673	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	673
Buydown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0

TABLE 4B

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

05:28 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---		NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
			TITLE I	TITLE II								
Forward Funding	--	--	--	(47,847)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(47,847)
Transfer from Title I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Adjustment for rounding	--	--	(200)	--	--	--	--	(3)	--	--	--	(203)
TOTAL	432,411	--	156,063	328,158	40,100	37,267	--	141	281	29,870	--	1,024,291

TABLE 4C

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

10:07 AM
16-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE											
Africa	560,500	56,100	94,000	83,731	--	63,083	--	10,175	26,000	--	893,589
Asia/Near East & Europe	404,480	2,636,000	395,000	149,693	12,850	39,694	--	27,235	4,679,800	--	8,344,752
Latin America & Caribbean	374,567	651,900	184,000	67,420	86,600	35,360	--	12,880	283,100	--	1,695,827
Central Bureaus	428,953	--	144,000	345,156	50,550	42,925	--	210	28,000	--	1,039,794
Contingency Unallocated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Geographic & Central Programs	1,768,500	3,344,000	817,000	646,000	150,000	181,062	--	50,500	5,016,900	--	11,973,962
(Africa Fund)	[560,500]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[560,500]
(SADCC)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
(PSRF)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
(Andean Narcotics Init.)	--	[175,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[175,000]
Deob/Reob	23,000	14,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,000
Subtotal	1,791,500	3,358,000	817,000	646,000	150,000	181,062	--	50,500	5,016,900	--	12,010,962
ASHA	23,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,000
Disaster Assistance	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
Humanit. Relief (McCollum Amdt)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Private Sector Guarantees	[125,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[125,000]
Housing Guarantees	[100,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[100,000]
Housing Borrowing Authority	48,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48,000
Operating Expenses	447,794	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	447,794
Operating Expenses-IG	33,884	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,884
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	40,341	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,341
Special Assistance Initiatives	500,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500,000
TCIP Central America	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]
TCIP Poland	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Central Amer. Reconciliation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Advanced Acq. of Property	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
A.I.D. Loan Repayments	(460,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(460,000)
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts	(5,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(5,000)
Subtotal A.I.D.	2,464,519	3,358,000	817,000	646,000	150,000	--	--	--	--	--	7,435,519
Trade & Development Program	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,000	--	--	--	30,000
Inter-American Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,941	--	--	--	16,941
African Development Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,500	--	--	--	11,500
Peace Corps Trust Fund	--	--	--	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	400
Migration & Refugee Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	450,648	--	--	--	450,648
Emergency Refugee Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000	--	--	--	25,000
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,643	--	--	--	3,643
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT Rec.	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,743)	--	--	--	(2,743)
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp											
(limit on direct loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[23,000]	--	--	--	[23,000]
(limit on guar. loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[185,000]	--	--	--	[185,000]
Receipts	--	--	(565,147)	--	--	--	(39,000)	--	(224,415)	--	(828,562)
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total: Bilateral	2,472,557	3,358,000	251,853	646,000	150,000	181,462	495,989	--	--	--	7,555,861

TABLE 4C

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

10:07 AM 16-Feb-90	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE											
MDB's	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,736,269	--	--	--	1,736,269
I O & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	225,000	--	--	--	225,000
Total: Multilateral	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,961,269	--	--	--	1,961,269
TOTAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	2,472,557	3,358,000	251,853	646,000	150,000	181,462	2,457,258	--	--	--	9,517,130
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,026	12,026
Peacekeeping Operations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,800	32,800
Guarantee Reserve Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	587,061	587,061
Asset Sales Prepayment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,500	4,792,485	631,887	5,474,872
TOTAL ECONOMIC & MILITARY	2,472,557	3,358,000	251,853	646,000	150,000	181,462	2,457,258	50,500	4,792,485	631,887	14,992,002

1/ Includes emergency and refugee programs in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

TABLE 4C

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

10:07 AM 16-Feb-90	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ----		NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
			TITLE I	TITLE II							
AFRICA											
Angola	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Benin	1,000	--	--	1,132	--	1,718	--	100	--	--	3,950
Botswana	7,000	--	--	--	--	4,046	--	375	1,000	--	12,421
Burkina	3,000	--	--	5,574	--	--	--	100	--	--	8,674
Burundi	7,500	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	175	--	--	8,675
Cameroon	20,000	--	--	--	--	3,611	--	275	--	--	23,886
Cape Verde	3,000	--	--	1,989	--	95	--	75	--	--	5,159
Central African Republic	2,000	--	--	--	--	2,700	--	200	250	--	5,150
Chad	6,000	6,000	--	2,315	--	1,619	--	300	2,000	--	18,234
Comoros	700	--	--	--	--	599	--	75	--	--	1,374
Congo	1,000	--	2,000	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	3,050
Cote d'Ivoire	500	--	5,000	--	--	1,041	--	150	--	--	6,691
Djibouti	--	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	175	2,000	--	6,175
Equatorial Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	--	497	--	100	--	--	1,597
Ethiopia	--	--	--	11,456	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,456
Ethiopia (North)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	2,833	--	100	--	--	2,933
Gambia	6,000	--	--	2,792	--	1,269	--	100	--	--	10,161
Ghana	16,000	--	6,000	5,302	--	2,354	--	175	--	--	29,831
Guinea	15,000	--	10,000	500	--	1,378	--	150	--	--	27,028
Guinea-Bissau	4,000	--	--	531	--	1,326	--	100	--	--	5,957
Kenya	26,000	7,000	5,000	2,707	--	3,176	--	1,175	8,000	--	53,058
Lesotho	7,000	--	--	--	--	2,395	--	75	--	--	9,470
Liberia	--	6,000	--	--	--	2,410	--	500	1,000	--	9,910
Madagascar	19,000	--	5,000	2,302	--	--	--	75	500	--	26,877
Malawi	20,000	--	--	--	--	2,524	--	250	2,000	--	24,774
Mali	18,000	--	--	3,034	--	3,982	--	125	--	--	25,141
Mauritania	590	--	--	4,892	--	1,749	--	175	--	--	7,406
Mauritius	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	1,525
Mozambique	22,000	--	--	29,784	--	--	--	--	--	--	51,784
Namibia	2,000	5,800	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	7,900
Niger	18,000	--	--	--	--	3,456	--	275	1,250	--	22,981
Nigeria	11,000	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	17,100
Rwanda	9,000	--	--	--	--	652	--	100	--	--	9,752
Sao Tome	300	--	--	--	--	388	--	125	--	--	813
Senegal	19,000	5,000	5,000	--	--	2,596	--	525	1,000	--	33,121
Seychelles	--	3,300	--	--	--	285	--	100	--	--	3,685
Sierra Leone	500	--	4,000	906	--	3,366	--	100	--	--	8,872
Somalia	3,000	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	900	--	--	8,900
South Africa	25,000	13,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38,000
Sudan	--	--	20,000	2,939	--	--	--	900	--	--	23,839
Swaziland	6,000	--	--	--	--	2,143	--	75	--	--	8,218
Tanzania	14,000	--	--	--	--	2,417	--	100	--	--	16,517
Togo	4,000	--	--	2,576	--	2,442	--	100	--	--	9,118
Uganda	20,000	--	6,000	3,000	--	--	--	175	--	--	29,175
Zaire	33,000	--	16,000	--	--	3,016	--	1,075	3,000	--	56,091
Zambia	5,000	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
Zimbabwe	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	5,250
S Africa Regional/SADCC	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,000
Africa Regional	72,910	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000	--	76,910
Disaster Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[3,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[3,000]
AEPRP	55,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55,000
Total	560,500	56,100	94,000	83,731	--	63,083	--	10,175	26,000	--	893,589

TABLE 4C

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

10:07 AM 16-Feb-90	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
ASIA/NEAR EAST & EUROPE											
Afghanistan 1/	35,000	35,000	--	27,469	--	--	--	--	--	--	97,469
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	150
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	15
Bangladesh	56,100	--	60,000	16,482	--	--	--	300	--	--	132,882
Bhutan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Burma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Cambodian Resistance	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,000
Cyprus	--	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000
Egypt	--	815,000	150,000	--	--	--	--	1,500	1,300,000	--	2,266,500
Fiji	--	300	--	--	--	1,792	--	50	300	--	2,442
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	15
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	550	345,000	--	345,550
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	2,117	--	--	--	--	2,117
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
India	22,000	--	--	71,621	--	--	--	300	--	--	93,921
Indonesia	38,500	5,000	5,000	5,754	--	--	--	1,900	1,000	--	57,154
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	30
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800,000	--	3,000,000
Jordan	--	35,000	--	--	--	--	--	2,100	50,000	--	87,100
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	629	--	--	--	--	629
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	1,000
Laos	--	--	--	--	500	--	--	--	--	--	500
Lebanon	--	1,000	--	10,625	--	--	--	400	--	--	12,025
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	1,000
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	50
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	38	--	60	--	--	98
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	2,499	--	--	--	--	2,499
Morocco	12,500	12,000	35,000	3,452	--	3,361	--	1,050	40,000	--	107,363
Nepal	13,000	--	--	--	--	3,363	--	100	--	--	16,463
Oman	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	15,100
Pakistan	46,000	210,000	80,000	--	7,500	1,893	--	930	228,000	--	574,323
Papua New Guinea	--	--	--	--	--	2,143	--	75	--	--	2,218
Philippines	55,000	160,000	20,000	12,113	--	5,727	--	2,600	200,000	--	455,440
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	2,743	--	--	--	--	2,743
Portugal	--	45,000	--	--	--	--	--	2,650	125,000	--	172,650
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	20
Solomon Islands	--	--	--	--	--	1,438	--	50	--	--	1,488
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	--	--	1,500
Sri Lanka	11,250	--	20,000	--	--	819	--	160	--	--	32,229
Thailand	10,000	5,000	--	--	4,000	4,737	--	2,500	15,000	--	41,237
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	709	--	50	--	--	759
Tunisia	--	10,900	15,000	--	--	2,152	--	1,500	30,000	--	59,552
Turkey	--	50,000	--	--	350	--	--	3,400	545,000	--	598,750
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	77	--	--	--	--	77
USSR (Armenian Earthquake)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Vanuatu	--	--	--	--	--	91	--	30	--	--	121
West Bank/Gaza	--	11,800	--	2,177	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,977
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	1,157	--	--	--	--	1,157
Yemen	20,500	--	10,000	--	--	1,388	--	1,000	500	--	33,388
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	100
Asia/Near East Regional	25,630	5,000	--	--	500	--	--	--	--	--	31,130
Eastern Europe Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
ASEAN	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000

TABLE 4C

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

10:07 AM 16-Feb-90	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
Soutn Pacific	6,000	10,000	--	--	--	821	--	--	--	--	16,821
DPRP	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,000
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[4,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[4,000]
Total	404,480	2,636,000	395,000	149,693	12,850	39,694	--	27,235	4,679,800	--	8,344,752

TABLE 4C

10:30 AM
16-Feb-90

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN											
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	1,000	--	1,150
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	1,200	--	--	50	--	--	1,250
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Belize	7,320	--	--	--	--	2,367	--	100	500	--	10,287
Bolivia	23,541	30,800	20,000	12,061	15,700	1,238	--	900	40,000	--	144,240
Brazil	--	--	--	--	2,500	--	--	125	--	--	2,625
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	500	--	600
Colombia	--	--	--	--	20,000	--	--	2,500	58,000	--	80,500
Costa Rica	9,705	40,000	15,000	--	--	3,020	--	230	--	--	67,955
Costa Rica Fact Finding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominican Republic	11,335	12,000	20,000	3,827	--	3,315	--	800	1,000	--	52,277
Ecuador	14,752	9,000	--	--	1,500	3,738	--	800	2,000	--	31,790
El Salvador	64,118	180,000	35,000	4,886	--	--	--	1,400	90,000	--	375,404
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Guatemala	34,295	60,000	18,000	7,542	--	4,257	--	500	5,000	--	129,594
Guyana	--	2,000	7,000	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	9,050
Haiti	29,471	10,000	12,000	12,710	--	1,468	--	200	600	--	66,449
Honduras	36,933	80,000	12,000	3,601	--	5,827	--	1,100	40,000	--	179,461
Jamaica	15,642	17,000	30,000	3,600	1,400	3,314	--	300	1,000	--	72,256
Mexico	--	--	--	--	18,300	--	--	300	--	--	18,600
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Panama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	75
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	3,013	--	175	--	--	3,188
Peru	11,875	3,100	15,000	19,193	19,000	--	--	900	39,000	--	108,068
St. Kitts and Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	25
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	75
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	200
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	125	--	--	1,125
Caribbean Regional	17,664	10,000	--	--	--	3,803	--	700	4,500	--	36,667
Central American Reg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	1,000
ROCAP	20,430	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,430
LAC Regional	52,486	23,000	--	--	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	81,486
DPRP	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[4,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[4,000]
Andean Narcotics Initiative	--	175,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	175,000
Total	374,567	651,900	184,000	67,420	86,600	35,360	--	12,880	283,100	--	1,695,827

TABLE 4C

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

10:07 AM 16-Feb-90	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS											
S&T											
Agriculture	32,950	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,950
Education	5,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,800
Energy	13,250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,250
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	9,450	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,450
Health	77,150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	77,150
Nutrition	9,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,000
Population	109,886	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	109,886
Rural & Institutional Dev	9,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,300
Research & Univ Relations	8,319	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,319
Program Office	598	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	598
CGIARS	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
Total S&T	315,703	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	315,703
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[4,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[4,000]
FVA											
Food for Peace	625	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	625
PVC	55,750	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55,750
Biden Pell	[2,700]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[2,700]
Program Mgt Support	625	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	625
Total FVA	57,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,000
PPC											
Economic Affairs	5,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,300
Evaluation	3,790	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,790
PDPR	3,120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,120
Women in Development	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Donor Coordination	430	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	430
Intl Trade & Invst. Promotion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Strategic Planning	990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	990
Peace Corps	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Israel Cooperation	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Total PPC	25,630	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,630
PRE											
Investment	927	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	927
Revolving Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Program Review	473	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	473
Project Development	11,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,000
Total PRE	12,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,400
OFDA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Science Advisor	8,662	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,662
Israel Cooperation	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500
PRE Housing & Urban Dev	4,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,500
Office of Intl Training	2,558	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,558
Peacekeeping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other	--	--	--	--	50,550	42,925	--	210	28,000	--	121,685
P.L.480:											
Reserve	--	--	94,800	72,742	--	--	--	--	--	--	167,542
World Food Program	--	--	--	76,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	76,700
Stock Adjustment	--	--	--	(33,146)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(33,146)
Ocean Freight	--	--	64,600	228,860	--	--	--	--	--	--	293,460
Initial Payment	--	--	(15,400)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(15,400)
Farmer to Farmer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Buydown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0

TABLE 4C

10:07 AM
16-Feb-90

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ----		NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
			TITLE I	TITLE II							
Forward Funding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Transfer from Title I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Adjustment for rounding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL	428,953	--	144,000	345,156	50,550	42,925	--	210	28,000	--	1,039,794

TABLE 5

10:45 AM 16-Feb-90	FY 1989 DA APPROP	FY 1989 ESF APPROP	FY 1990 DA APPROP	FY 1990 ESF APPROP	FY 1991 DA REQUEST	FY 1991 ESF REQUEST
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE						
Africa	552,749	95,750	573,294	13,690	560,500	56,100
Asia/Near East & Europe	358,314	2,616,050	401,421	2,845,169	404,480	2,636,000
Latin America & Caribbean	384,604	546,700	347,555	849,640	374,567	651,900
Central Bureaus	438,362	--	432,378	--	428,953	--
Contingency Unallocated	--	--	15,859	2,489	--	--
Geographic & Central Programs	1,734,029	3,258,500	1,770,507	3,710,988	1,768,500	3,344,000
(Africa Fund)	[500,000]	--	[561,823]	--	[560,500]	--
(SADCC)	[50,000]	--	[49,785]	--	--	--
(PSRF)	[6,367]	--	--	--	--	--
(Andean Narcotics Init.)	--	--	--	--	--	[175,000]
Deob/Reob	--	--	39,000	18,000	23,000	14,000
Subtotal	1,734,029	3,258,500	1,809,507	3,728,988	1,791,500	3,358,000
ASHA	35,000	--	37,850	--	23,000	--
Disaster Assistance	25,000	--	24,893	--	40,000	--
Private Sector Guarantees	[50,000]	--	[91,109]	--	[125,000]	--
Housing Guarantees	[125,000]	--	[99,570]	--	[100,000]	--
Housing Borrowing Authority	13,000	--	37,000	--	48,000	--
Operating Expenses	418,000	--	430,044	--	447,794	--
Operating Expenses-IG	28,500	--	30,453	--	33,884	--
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	40,533	--	40,147	--	40,341	--
Special Assistance Initiatives	--	--	159,312	--	500,000	--
TCIP Central America	[200,000]	--	[200,000]	--	[200,000]	--
TCIP Poland	--	--	[200,000]	--	[200,000]	--
Subtotal A.I.D.	2,294,062	3,258,500	2,569,206	3,728,988	2,924,519	3,358,000

TABLE 5

10:45 AM 16-Feb-90	FY 1989 DA APPROP	FY 1989 ESF APPROP	FY 1990 DA APPROP	FY 1990 ESF APPROP	FY 1991 DA REQUEST	FY 1991 ESF REQUEST
AFRICA						
Benin	--	--	--	--	1,000	--
Botswana	8,060	--	7,000	--	7,000	--
Burkina	3,140	--	3,000	--	3,000	--
Burundi	528	--	6,000	--	7,500	--
Cameroon	25,240	--	20,000	--	20,000	--
Cape Verde	1,765	--	3,000	--	3,000	--
Central African Republic	590	--	2,000	--	2,000	--
Chad	5,400	10,000	6,000	--	6,000	6,000
Comoros	700	--	700	--	700	--
Congo	500	--	500	--	1,000	--
Cote d'Ivoire	70	--	500	--	500	--
Djibouti	--	3,200	--	1,742	--	4,000
Equatorial Guinea	825	--	1,000	--	1,000	--
Gambia	3,100	--	5,000	--	6,000	--
Ghana	7,040	--	15,000	--	16,000	--
Guinea	12,605	--	15,000	--	15,000	--
Guinea-Bissau	2,080	--	2,000	--	4,000	--
Kenya	44,305	10,000	30,000	--	26,000	7,000
Lesotho	9,660	--	8,000	--	7,000	--
Liberia	9,240	11,000	--	--	--	6,000
Madagascar	14,550	--	19,000	--	19,000	--
Malawi	19,518	--	20,000	--	20,000	--
Mali	21,980	--	19,000	--	18,000	--
Mauritania	210	--	590	--	590	--
Mauritius	1,500	--	1,500	--	1,500	--
Mozambique	18,622	--	20,000	--	22,000	--
Namibia	--	--	500	--	2,000	5,800
Niger	19,855	--	18,000	--	18,000	--
Nigeria	35,000	--	11,500	--	11,000	6,000
Rwanda	7,500	--	8,000	--	9,000	--
Sao Tome	300	--	300	--	300	--
Senegal	18,000	10,000	37,000	--	19,000	5,000
Seychelles	--	3,000	--	1,991	--	3,300
Sierra Leone	540	--	500	--	500	--
Somalia	4,300	23,250	740	--	3,000	--
South Africa	19,150	13,300	21,600	9,957	25,000	13,000
Sudan	4	12,000	--	--	--	--

TABLE 5

10:45 AM 16-Feb-90	FY 1989 DA APPROP	FY 1989 ESF APPROP	FY 1990 DA APPROP	FY 1990 ESF APPROP	FY 1991 DA REQUEST	FY 1991 ESF REQUEST
ASIA/NEAR EAST & EUROPE						
Afghanistan	22,500	22,500	34,629	34,850	35,000	35,000
Bangladesh	61,980	--	52,500	--	56,100	--
Cambodian Resistance	--	5,000	--	5,078	--	7,000
Cyprus	--	15,000	--	14,936	--	3,000
Egypt	--	815,000	--	811,495	--	815,000
Fiji	--	--	--	--	--	300
India	24,000	--	22,473	--	22,000	--
Indonesia	42,450	--	43,000	1,991	38,500	5,000
Ireland	--	10,000	--	19,769	--	--
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	1,194,840	--	1,200,000
Jordan	--	15,000	--	34,850	--	35,000
Lebanon	--	300	3,710	3,734	--	1,000
Morocco	12,540	20,000	11,500	19,914	12,500	12,000
Nepal	11,900	--	12,393	--	13,000	--
Oman	--	15,000	--	12,546	--	15,000
Pakistan	50,000	215,000	43,000	229,011	46,000	210,000
Philippines	40,000	124,000	43,000	124,022	55,000	160,000
Poland	--	3,000	--	--	--	--
Portugal	--	50,000	--	40,002	--	45,000
Sri Lanka	26,800	--	18,000	--	11,250	--
Thailand	14,008	5,000	10,000	2,539	10,000	5,000
Tunisia	--	11,250	--	12,446	--	10,900
Turkey	--	60,000	--	14,264	--	50,000
USSR (Armenian Earthquake)	--	--	--	4,979	--	--
West Bank/Gaza	--	--	--	11,949	--	11,800
Yemen	21,000	--	21,000	--	20,500	--
Asia/Near East Regional	24,456	20,000	25,575	11,948	25,630	5,000
Eastern Europe Regional	--	--	51,381	230,006	--	--
ASEAN	1,800	--	3,260	--	3,000	--
South Pacific	4,880	10,000	6,000	10,000	6,000	10,000
DPRP	--	--	--	--	50,000	--
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	[3,000]	--	[4,000]	--
Total	358,314	2,616,050	401,421	2,845,169	404,480	2,636,000

TABLE 5

10:45 AM 16-Feb-90	FY 1989 DA APPROP	FY 1989 ESF APPROP	FY 1990 DA APPROP	FY 1990 ESF APPROP	FY 1991 DA REQUEST	FY 1991 ESF REQUEST
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN						
Belize	7,600	--	6,454	--	7,320	--
Bolivia	21,050	25,000	21,000	20,163	23,541	30,800
Colombia	--	5,000	--	--	--	--
Costa Rica	8,995	90,000	11,850	63,544	9,705	40,000
Costa Rica Fact Finding	--	250	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	16,632	12,150	14,485	--	11,335	12,000
Ecuador	16,008	9,000	14,091	--	14,752	9,000
El Salvador	62,288	185,000	58,818	130,615	64,118	180,000
Guatemala	32,950	80,000	30,070	56,483	34,295	60,000
Guyana	--	--	--	996	--	2,000
Haiti	26,029	--	27,281	--	29,471	10,000
Honduras	37,626	85,000	34,210	60,017	36,933	80,000
Jamaica	50,300	25,000	14,011	4,978	15,642	17,000
Nicaragua	--	2,000	--	--	--	--
Panama	--	--	--	500,000	--	--
Peru	14,498	2,000	12,000	3,286	11,875	3,100
Caribbean Regional	18,547	10,200	17,375	--	17,664	10,000
Central American Reg	19,678	7,500	--	--	--	--
ROCAP	20,972	--	21,308	--	20,430	--
LAC Regional	31,431	8,600	64,602	9.558	52,486	23,000
DPRP	--	--	--	--	25,000	--
Andean Narcotics Initiative	--	--	--	--	--	175,000
Total	384,604	546,700	347,555	849,640	374,567	651,900

TABLE 5

10:45 AM 16-Feb-90	FY 1989 DA APPROP	FY 1989 ESF APPROP	FY 1990 DA APPROP	FY 1990 ESF APPROP	FY 1991 DA REQUEST	FY 1991 ESF REQUEST
CENTRAL BUREAUS						
S&T						
Agriculture	33,714	--	32,229	--	32,950	--
Education	6,866	--	5,227	--	5,800	--
Energy	10,139	--	15,406	--	13,250	--
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	6,561	--	9,869	--	9,450	--
Health	77,928	--	75,290	--	77,150	--
Nutrition	10,272	--	8,662	--	9,000	--
Population	113,151	--	116,061	--	109,886	--
Rural & Institutional Dev	9,891	--	9,899	--	9,300	--
Research & Univ Relations	8,912	--	8,330	--	8,319	--
Program Office	1,973	--	700	--	598	--
CGIARS	40,000	--	39,828	--	40,000	--
Total S&T	319,407	--	321,501	--	315,703	--
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	[7,000]	--	[4,000]	--
FVA						
Food for Peace	630	--	556	--	625	--
PVC	57,916	--	57,300	--	55,750	--
Biden Pell	[3,367]	--	[2,712]	--	[2,700]	--
Program Mgt Support	213	--	440	--	625	--
Total FVA	58,759	--	58,296	--	57,000	--
PPC						
Economic Affairs	2,384	--	5,035	--	5,300	--
Evaluation	4,512	--	3,417	--	3,790	--
PDPR	3,659	--	1,990	--	3,120	--
Women in Development	5,150	--	4,947	--	5,000	--
Donor Coordination	--	--	350	--	430	--
Intl Trade & Invst. Promotion	459	--	--	--	--	--
Strategic Planning	--	--	--	--	990	--
Peace Corps	--	--	1,989	--	2,000	--
Israel Cooperation	3,219	--	4,918	--	5,000	--
Total PPC	19,383	--	22,646	--	25,630	--
PRE						
Investment	500	--	704	--	927	--
Revolving Fund	6,367	--	--	--	--	--
Program Review	270	--	800	--	473	--
Project Development	10,382	--	10,400	--	11,000	--
Total PRE	17,519	--	11,904	--	12,400	--

TABLE 6

MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

	FY 1988 ACTUAL	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 ESTIMATE	FY 1991 REQUEST
MDBs				
World Bank (IBRD)	40,176	50,001	49,786	110,592
Int'l Development Association	915,000	995,000	960,851	1,064,150
Spec Fac for Sub-Saharan Africa	---	---	---	---
Int'l Finance Corporation	20,300	4,892	74,607	40,331
Inter-American Development Bank	31,600	---	31,482	57,449
Fund for Special Operations	25,732	---	63,451	20,850
Inter-American Investment Corp.	1,303	---	---	25,500
Asian Development Bank	15,057	---	---	---
Asian Development Fund	28,000	152,392	174,973	301,809
African Development Bank	8,999	7,345	9,493	10,136
African Development Fund	75,000	105,000	104,548	105,452
MIGA	44,403	---	---	---
TOTAL	1,205,570	1,314,630	1,469,191	1,736,269
International Organizations & Programs				
UN Development Program	110,000	109,919	107,752	108,500
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	54,400	60,400	64,350	50,000
Int'l Atomic Energy Agency	21,854	22,000	21,646	24,000
Organization of American States	12,000	10,000	9,839	10,000
UN Environment Program	7,840	9,500	11,807	10,000
World Meteorological Organization	1,960	1,960	1,968	2,000
UN Capital Development Fund	980	1,500	1,476	1,500
World Food Program	980	980	964	---
UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	220	800	787	---
UN Education & Training Program for Southern Africa	784	800	788	800
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	170	650	738	500
UN Institute for Namibia	110	110	107	---
UN Trust Fund for South Africa	245	500	492	250
UN Fellowship Program	245	245	241	---
UNITAR	---	---	---	---
UNIDO Invest. Promotion Service	150	250	492	500
International Fund for Ag Development	30,000	2,500	34,438	6,250
UNDP TFCPHA	---	--	---	---
UN Fund for Victims of Torture	90	100	98	100
International Convention & Scientific Organization Contributions (ICSOC)	2,000	2,000	1,967	2,000
UN Center on Human Settlement (HABITAT)	400	400	393	---
World Heritage Trust Fund	220	220	216	---
UN Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund	---	---	13,283	6,500
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	---	---	98	100
UN Trust Fund for Int'l Research & Trng Inst. for Adv. of Women (INSTRAW)	---	200	197	---
UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)	---	941	---	---
International Civil Aviation Org. (ICAD)	---	100	---	---
UN Conference on Trade & Development (UNCTAD)	---	20	---	---
UN Economic & Social Commission for Asia & the Pacific (ESCAP)	---	20	---	---

TABLE 6

MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

	FY 1988 ACTUAL	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 ESTIMATE	FY 1991 REQUEST
WHO Special Fund for Climate & Atmospheric Environmental Studies	---	---	---	500
Intl Tropical Timber Organization	---	---	---	1,000
FAO Tropical Forestry Action Plan	---	---	---	500
TOTAL	244,648	226,115	274,137	225,000
TOTAL MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE	1,450,218	1,540,745	1,743,328	1,961,269

Congressional Presentation
for
Security Assistance Programs

Fiscal Year 1991

Jointly prepared by the Department of State
and the Defense Security Assistance Agency

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OVERVIEW: FY 1991 SECURITY ASSISTANCE BUDGET REQUEST

As in previous years, this Congressional Presentation Document (CPD) offers a general perspective on the Administration's budget request for security assistance together with specific justifications for each regional or country program.

What Is Security Assistance?

The term "security assistance" covers a range of programs through which the United States, in pursuit of its national interests, aids other nations to defend and preserve their own national security. Key appropriated components of this program in FY 1991 are:

> Foreign Military Financing (FMF), a largely grant aid military assistance program which enables U.S. friends and allies to acquire American military equipment, related services and training;
>
> the Economic Support Fund (ESF), an all-grant program meant to encourage economic reform and development in recipient nations;
>
> International Military Education and Training (IMET), a program which provides professional military education as well as technical skills to members of the military forces of friendly and allied nations; and
>
> Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), a fund which currently finances U.S. contributions to the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) in the Sinai.

In addition, security assistance includes all U.S. arms transfers to friendly or allied nations.

The New Global Environment

Throughout 1989, a series of dramatic developments in world affairs opened up improved prospects for the achievement of such traditional American foreign policy objectives as regional stability, reduction of East-West tensions and the spread of democratic forms of government. In Eastern Europe, as well as in other regions of the world, popular desires for political and economic reform brought about unexpected changes in the existing political order. At the same time, prospects for resolution of a number of the world's long-standing regional conflicts appeared to improve, with the highly visible exception of the struggle for democracy in Central America.

In the midst of these major positive trends in world affairs, what role can U.S. security assistance play in support of the evolutionary process of change now underway?

Today's rapidly-evolving security environment makes our security assistance programs ever more important. It is in our national interest to continue to support the national security of other nations, as we seek to shape the new order of international relations. In this time of change, security assistance provides a vital element of continuity in U.S. foreign policy and contributes to secure, stable relationships. We must not forget that the very positive recent developments in world affairs stem, at least in part, from the support which the U.S. has given to friends and allies around the world during the years of the Cold War. The current sea change in international relations is, in large measure, the payoff from longstanding U.S. policies of firmness, patience and resolve.

Some Basic Points

As an instrument of U.S. national security policy, security assistance supports U.S. national interests in the world arena. In advancing this overriding objective, security assistance programs:

--Promote regional stability in such vital areas of the world as the Middle East;

--Aid U.S. friends and allies as they seek to defend against major threats to their security interests: external aggression, internal subversion, terrorism and the narcotics trafficking-terrorist connection;

--Maintain U.S. defense alliances and related cooperative arrangements in a time of rapidly-changing security requirements;

--Defend democratic values and institutions; and

--Support friendly country economies as they experience the disruptions associated with the process of modernizing and liberalizing their economic policies.

For over 40 years, security assistance has proved a key component of the U.S. strategy of global deterrence and defense. While the major elements of the program are its support for the Middle East peace process and its aid to basing and access countries, in the past security assistance has helped to underwrite U.S. commitments and interests in countries throughout all geographic regions.

Underlying much of the security assistance program is the belief that aiding foreign countries to defend themselves (and to counter domestic threats from guerrillas and narcotics traffickers) will be more cost-effective than using U.S. military personnel and equipment to the same end.

In an era of declining defense budgets, and a potential future reduction in the U.S. military presence overseas, the above argument is even more persuasive. We will be relying on our friends and allies around the world ever more in the future to share the common defense burden. Security assistance is a major tool for encouraging and helping our friends to contribute more to deterrence.

In addition, regional threats such as the proliferation of new missile systems and the growing threat from chemical weapons sharpen our concern for regional stability. The rapidity of technological change increases the potential cost of regional conflicts, for U.S. friends and allies and for the United States itself.

Domestic Economic Impact

Security assistance is not a philanthropic effort, but one which produces direct domestic benefits. These assistance and sales programs have a positive net impact upon our domestic economy. For example, that part of the production of U.S. defense industry which is composed of arms sales abroad provides jobs for American workers and needed exports to help to balance U.S. trade with foreign nations. In addition, these sales provide economies of scale (e.g., longer production runs) which reduce the costs of weapons systems of continued interest to the U.S. Armed Forces.

It should be noted that foreign exporters of defense articles generally operate under fewer political and technology transfer constraints than do U.S. suppliers. Our principal advantages as a supplier are our state-of-the-art technology, comprehensive and reliable system support and, for selected countries, grant-aid financing. The U.S. has, at best, limited influence over sales promotion efforts by other military equipment suppliers. Furthermore, the U.S. cannot control the decisions of sovereign nations on the types of defense systems purchased or the choice of supplier. The increasingly broad spectrum of alternative sources of defense equipment ensures that some other country will sell major systems when the U.S. refuses, depriving the U.S. of any influence over the use of these systems.

As foreign purchases decline at the same time as our own domestic procurement, research and development costs will increase and U.S. defense production will become less cost-effective. Unless we adjust to the challenge of an increasingly diverse international defense supply environment, the U.S. will be unable to address satisfactorily the legitimate defense needs of our friends and allies, and thereby our own, at an acceptable cost in the coming years. Our military and political influence abroad and our own national security will be diminished as a consequence.

Current Status

Security assistance accounts suffered progressive, deep cuts in aggregate program levels from FY 85 through FY 90. The current FY 90 budget of $4,683 billion in military aid reflects a decline of over $1 billion from the FY 85 level of approximately $5.7 billion. Appropriations for the Economic Support Fund likewise have declined, from $3.826 billion in FY 85 to $3.191 billion in FY 90. These reductions reflected budget conditions (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings and the FY 88-89 budget compact) rather than any lessening of U.S. commitments to the defense of friends and allies. Nonetheless, the reductions, when combined with pervasive earmarking, continue to jeopardize our ability to maintain a much-needed American presence and influence in many countries and regions.

Recent Developments

To improve the effectiveness of our declining security assistance programs, the Executive in recent years has presented smaller and more realistic security assistance budgets, worked with foreign nations to plan our programs more carefully and sought Congressional authority to increase the policy payoff of available funding.

Among other measures, we have moved toward greater concessionality, as many foreign governments face rising debt and repayment levels on previously-acquired loan obligations. Through requests for increased concessionality, we have sought to reduce the burden imposed by U.S. security assistance loans under the Foreign Military Sales Credit program. ESF, earlier a loan program as well, moved to an all-grant basis in recent years, while FMS Credits are now provided at concessional (rather than Treasury) rates of interest.

In its FY 90 security assistance request, the Administration sought approval of all FMS Credits as "forgiven", as a means of further increasing the quality of U.S. assistance. While the Congress still appropriated some $406 million in Concessional loans for FY 90, it did for the first time accept the Administration's desire that military aid funding be consolidated in one account.

Other positive steps incorporated by Congress in the FY 1990 foreign operations appropriations bill included:

--New funding for antinarcotics programs;

--Exemption of narcotics-related funding for Andean nations from existing limitations on assistance to countries in default of loan repayments to the U.S.;

--Authority to use Export-Import Bank loans to finance commercial sales of defense articles and services to Greece and Turkey; and

--The right to transfer excess defense articles to major illicit drug producing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean in support of antinarcotics activities.

Conclusion

Despite budget deficits and other fiscal pressures, security assistance will continue to offer significant low-cost benefits for the national security. In a likely environment of declining U.S. defense spending and increased pressure on foreign allies for "burdensharing," security assistance in all its varied forms is a leading inducement to other nations to participate fully in our common defense effort. Security assistance provides relatively inexpensive, cost-effective assistance to U.S. defense needs by allowing foreign forces to stand in for more expensive U.S. military units/installations.

Furthermore, the economic arguments in favor of security assistance programs take on renewed force at a time when the U.S. foreign trade balance remains a vital indicator of the nation's economic health. Legitimate arms exports, in support of needy friends and allies, also provide real inputs to the nation's economy, in the form of national income earned, jobs provided and taxes paid. Ultimately, all of these economic factors strengthen the United States as a nation and its people as individuals.

Above all, however, security assistance is an investment in the national security and well-being of the U.S. Without strong and self-reliant friends around the world, the United States itself would have to assume much more of the burden of defending freedom and free nations. By enabling such friendly countries to stand by themselves, independently defending their own national sovereignty, limited U.S. forces can be reserved for the most essential U.S. national defense missions. Thus, security assistance contributes directly to the defense of the United States, even as it aids allies and friends to share the larger burden of defending freedom against its enemies.

FY 1991 SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
BUDGET AUTHORITY
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ECONOMIC SUPPORT	FMF (GRANT)	IMET (GRANT)	PKO	TOTAL
AFRICA:					
AFRICA CIVIC ACTION	0	4,000	0	0	4,000
BENIN	0	0	100	0	100
BOTSWANA	0	1,000	375	0	1,375
BURKINA FASO	0	0	100	0	100
BURUNDI	0	0	175	0	175
CAMEROON	0	0	275	0	275
CAPE VERDE	0	0	75	0	75
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0	250	200	0	450
CHAD	6,000	2,000	300	0	8,300
COMOROS	0	0	75	0	75
CONGO	0	0	50	0	50
DJIBOUTI	4,000	2,000	175	0	6,175
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0	0	100	0	100
GABON	0	0	100	0	100
GAMBIA	0	0	100	0	100
GHANA	0	0	175	0	175
GUINEA	0	0	150	0	150
GUINEA-BISSAU	0	0	100	0	100
IVORY COAST (COTE D'IVOIRE)	0	0	150	0	150
KENYA	7,000	8,000	1,175	0	16,175
LESOTHO	0	0	75	0	75
LIBERIA	6,000	1,000	500	0	7,500
MADAGASCAR	0	500	75	0	575
MALAWI	0	2,000	250	0	2,250
MALI	0	0	175	0	175
MAURITANIA	0	0	125	0	125
MAURITIUS	0	0	25	0	25
NAMIBIA	5,800	0	100	0	5,900
NIGER	0	1,250	275	0	1,525
NIGERIA	6,000	0	100	0	6,100
RWANDA	0	0	100	0	100
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	0	0	125	0	125
SENEGAL	5,000	1,000	525	0	6,525
SEYCHELLES	3,300	0	100	0	3,400
SIERRA LEONE	0	0	100	0	100
SOMALIA	0	0	900	0	900
SOUTH AFRICA REPUBLIC	13,000	0	0	0	13,000
SUDAN	0	0	800	0	800
SWAZILAND	0	0	75	0	75
TANZANIA	0	0	100	0	100
TOGO	0	0	100	0	100
UGANDA	0	0	175	0	175
ZAIRE	0	3,000	1,000	0	4,000
ZIMBABWE	0	0	250	0	250
REGIONAL TOTAL	56,100	26,000	10,000	0	92,100
AMERICAN REPUBLICS:					
ANDEAN NARCOTICS INITIATIVE	175,000	0	0	0	175,000
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA*	0	0	100	0	100
ARGENTINA	0	1,000	150	0	1,150
BAHAMAS	0	0	125	0	125
BARBADOS*	0	0	100	0	100
BELIZE	0	500	115	0	615
BOLIVIA	30,800	40,000	900	0	71,700
BRAZIL	0	0	125	0	125
CHILE	0	500	100	0	600
COLOMBIA	0	58,000	2,500	0	60,500
COSTA RICA	40,000	0	230	0	40,230
DOMINICA*	0	0	100	0	100
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	12,000	1,000	900	0	13,900
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	10,000	4,500	0	0	14,500
ECUADOR	9,000	2,000	800	0	11,800
EL SALVADOR	180,000	90,000	1,400	0	271,400
GRENADA*	0	0	100	0	100
GUATEMALA	60,000	5,000	400	0	65,400

FY 1991 SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)
BUDGET AUTHORITY
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ECONOMIC SUPPORT	FMF (GRANT)	IMET (GRANT)	PKO	TOTAL
AMERICAN REPUBLICS (CONT):					
GUYANA	2,000	0	50	0	2,050
HAITI	10,000	600	200	0	10,800
HONDURAS	80,000	40,000	1,100	0	121,100
JAMAICA	17,000	1,000	400	0	18,400
LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL	23,000	0	0	0	23,000
MEXICO	0	0	400	0	400
PACAMS	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
PANAMA	0	0	75	0	75
PARAGUAY	0	0	175	0	175
PERU	3,100	39,000	900	0	43,000
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS*	0	0	100	0	100
ST. LUCIA*	0	0	100	0	100
ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES*	0	0	100	0	100
SURINAME	0	0	25	0	25
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0	0	95	0	95
URUGUAY	0	0	200	0	200
VENEZUELA	0	0	125	0	125
REGIONAL TOTAL	651,900	283,100	13,190	0	948,190
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC:					
CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE	7,000	0	0	0	7,000
FIJI	300	300	50	0	650
INDONESIA	5,000	1,000	1,900	0	7,900
KOREA	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
MALAYSIA	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	0	0	75	0	75
PHILIPPINES	160,000	200,000	2,600	0	362,600
S. PACIFIC TUNA TREATY	10,000	0	0	0	10,000
SINGAPORE	0	0	20	0	20
SOLOMON ISLANDS	0	0	50	0	50
THAILAND	5,000	15,000	2,400	0	22,400
TONGA	0	0	50	0	50
VANUATU	0	0	30	0	30
REGIONAL TOTAL	187,300	216,300	9,175	0	412,775
EUROPE & CANADA:					
AUSTRIA	0	0	15	0	15
CYPRUS	3,000	0	0	0	3,000
FINLAND	0	0	15	0	15
GREECE	0	345,000	550	0	345,550
IRELAND	0	0	30	0	30
MALTA	0	0	60	0	60
PORTUGAL	45,000	125,000	2,650	0	172,650
SPAIN	0	0	1,500	0	1,500
TURKEY	50,000	545,000	3,400	0	598,400
YUGOSLAVIA	0	0	100	0	100
REGIONAL TOTAL	98,000	1,015,000	8,320	0	1,121,320
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA:					
AFGHAN HUMANITARIAN	35,000	0	0	0	35,000
ALGERIA	0	0	150	0	150
BANGLADESH	0	0	300	0	300
EGYPT	815,000	1,300,000	1,500	0	2,116,500
INDIA	0	0	300	0	300
ISRAEL	1,200,000	1,800,000	0	0	3,000,000
JORDAN	35,000	50,000	2,180	0	87,180
LEBANON	1,000	0	400	0	1,400
MALDIVES	0	0	50	0	50
MIDDLE EAST REGIONAL	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
MOROCCO	12,000	40,000	1,050	0	53,050
NEPAL	0	0	100	0	100
OMAN	15,000	0	100	0	15,100
PAKISTAN	210,000	228,000	915	0	438,915

FY 1991 SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)
BUDGET AUTHORITY
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ECONOMIC SUPPORT	FMF (GRANT)	IMET (GRANT)	PKO	TOTAL
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA (CONT):					
SRI LANKA	0	0	160	0	160
TUNISIA	10,900	30,000	1,450	0	42,350
WEST BANK/GAZA	11,800	0	0	0	11,800
YEMEN (SANAA)	0	500	1,000	0	1,500
REGIONAL TOTAL	2,350,700	3,448,500	9,655	0	5,808,855
NON-REGIONAL:					
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	28,000	0	0	28,000
DEOB/REOB AUTHORITY	14,000	0	0	0	14,000
GENERAL COSTS	0	0	160	0	160
MULTINATL FORCE & OBSERV (MFO)	0	0	0	23,800	23,800
UN FORCE IN CYPRUS	0	0	0	9,000	9,000
NON-REGIONAL TOTAL	14,000	28,000	160	32,800	74,960
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	3,358,000	5,016,900	50,500	32,800	8,458,200

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*These countries comprise the Eastern Caribbean. See Eastern Caribbean narrative in Section III for a discussion of specific country programs.

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) was previously known as Foreign Military Sales Financing (FMSF), Foreign Military Sales Credits (FMSCR) and the Military Assistance Program (MAP). It enables U.S. allies and friends to improve their self-defense capabilities through the acquisition of U.S. military articles, services, and training. The high costs of modern defense equipment make it difficult for financially-constrained countries to procure such hardware and related services on a cash basis. A credible national defense capability enhances regional stability and decreases the likelihood of conflict that can threaten U.S. interests. Thus, it is greatly to the advantage of the United States to assist friendly countries to defend themselves, by providing them financing for various defense purchases.

Because of the magnitude and complexity of its global responsibilities, the United States alone cannot safeguard the security interests of its friends and allies. FMF permits countries with common interests to share the burdens of collective security. By providing such assistance, the United States reduces the likelihood of direct U.S. military involvement during situations of instability and conflict, thereby helping to reduce demands on U.S. military resources.

FMF in its previous form was initiated in the Mutual Defense Security Act of 1954 and was continued in the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, as amended. In 1971, credit financing exceeded grant assistance for the first time. In 1976, the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) consolidated existing government and commercial sales legislation. Sections 23 (direct loans) and 24 (guaranteed loans) of the Act provided authorization for the program. Because of increased emphasis on cash sales in the late 1970s, the number of grant recipients and the size of the grant program decreased steadily through FY 1981.

Almost all FMF in the 1974-1984 period was in the form of guaranteed loans provided through the Federal Financing Bank at interest rates that were slightly higher than U.S. Treasury rates. In the global recession of the early 1980s, repayment of previous FMS loans with higher interest rates exacerbated many developing countries' debt service problems.

By the early 1980s, Congress and the Executive Branch, spurred by the Bipartisan Commission on Economic and Security Assistance, expressed concern that high interest rate FMS financing was contributing to recipient country debt problems. This concern prompted the FY 1985 legislative mandate for totally "forgiven" (i.e., non-repayable) FMF for Egypt and Israel and concessional (below Treasury interest rate) loans for other selected countries.

In FY 1988, FMF was in the form of either forgiven loans or concessional interest rate loans. All of the aid for Israel and Egypt continued to be forgiven. At Congressional direction, part of the FMF for Turkey and Pakistan was also forgiven. In FY 1990, most of the appropriated FMF-- about $4.3 billion out of $4.7 billion-- is in the form of grants. The Administration believes that grant FMF is fully justified because, by enhancing the economic value of U.S. military assistance, many countries are better able to devote more of their scarce financial resources to economic development activities.

The Administration is requesting all-grant military financing for FY 1991. Selected recipients will be able to apply part or all of their FMF to commercial purchases. This all-grant proposal is consistent with the trend advocated by Congress to modify the FMF program in order to ease countries' debt burden.

Established under the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, MAP originally provided for the granting of military equipment, materials, and services (including training) to allied and friendly nations. Beginning in FY 1982, MAP funds were merged with recipient countries' funds and/or with FMF credits and financing in the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Trust Fund to pay for military cases.

In FY 1982, in response to the steady economic deterioration of several defense partners, the Administration increased its grant funding request. Congress thereafter provided gradual increases in MAP appropriations. Sustained Congressional support for MAP funding in the recent past has partially compensated for reductions in overall security assistance appropriations. In FY 1989, $467 million in MAP was appropriated for country and regional programs. In FY 1990, the Administration's MAP request was limited to funding to meet administrative expenses associated with the implementation of military assistance.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1989			ESTIMATED FY 1990 a/			PROPOSED FY 1991
	CONCESS. RATE	GRANT	TOTAL	CONCESS. RATE	GRANT	TOTAL	GRANT
AFRICA:							
AFRICA CIVIC ACTION	0	0	0	0	4,979	4,979	4,000
BOTSWANA	0	0	0	0	996	996	1,000
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
CHAD	0	0	0	0	2,987	2,987	2,000
DJIBOUTI	0	0	0	0	1,991	1,991	2,000
KENYA	0	0	0	0	9,956	9,956	8,000
LIBERIA	0	0	0	0	996	996	1,000
MADAGASCAR	0	0	0	0	299	299	500
MALAWI	0	0	0	0	1,991	1,991	2,000
NIGER	0	0	0	0	1,693	1,693	1,250
SENEGAL	0	0	0	0	996	996	1,000
ZAIRE	0	0	0	0	2,987	2,987	3,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	0	0	0	0	29,871	29,871	26,000
AMERICAN REPUBLICS:							
ARGENTINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
BELIZE	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
BOLIVIA	0	0	0	0	39,728	39,728 b/	40,000
CHILE	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
COLOMBIA	0	0	0	0	48,789	48,789 b/	58,000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500
ECUADOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
EL SALVADOR	0	0	0	0	84,635	84,635	90,000
GUATEMALA	0	0	0	0	2,887	2,887	5,000
HAITI	0	0	0	0	498	498	600
HONDURAS	0	0	0	0	20,163	20,163	40,000
JAMAICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
MISCELLANEOUS DRUG	0	0	0	0	4,481	4,481	0
PERU	0	0	0	0	35,945	35,945 b/	39,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	0	0	0	0	237,126	237,126	283,100
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC:							
FIJI	0	0	0	0	0	0	300
INDONESIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
PHILIPPINES	0	0	0	0	140,095	140,095	200,000
THAILAND	0	0	0	0	3,038	3,038	15,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	0	0	0	0	143,133	143,133	216,300
EUROPE & CANADA:							
GREECE	320,000	0	320,000	318,624	29,871	348,495	345,000
PORTUGAL	0	100,000	100,000	0	84,635	84,635	125,000
TURKEY	90,000	340,750	430,750	85,630	412,220	497,850	545,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	410,000	440,750	850,750	404,254	526,726	930,980	1,015,000
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA:							
EGYPT	0	1,300,000	1,300,000	0	1,294,410	1,294,410	1,300,000
ISRAEL	0	1,800,000	1,800,000	0	1,792,260	1,792,260	1,800,000
JORDAN	0	10,000	10,000	0	67,794	67,794 c/	50,000
MOROCCO	0	52,000	52,000	0	42,815	42,815	40,000
PAKISTAN	0	230,000	230,000	0	229,011	229,011	228,000
TUNISIA	0	30,000	30,000	0	29,871	29,871	30,000

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING (CONTINUED)
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1989			ESTIMATED FY 1990			PROPOSED FY 1991
	CONCESS. RATE	GRANT	TOTAL	CONCESS. RATE	GRANT	TOTAL	GRANT
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA (CONT):							
YEMEN (SANAA)	0	0	0	0	501	501	500
REGIONAL TOTAL	0	3,422,000	3,422,000	0	3,456,662	3,456,662	3,448,500
NON-REGIONAL:							
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS d/	0	0	0	0	29,870	29,870	28,000
NON-REGIONAL TOTAL	0	0	0	0	29,870	29,870	28,000
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS	410,000	3,862,750	4,272,750	404,254	4,423,388	4,827,642	5,016,900

a/ Figures reflect .43% reduction in each program project, and activity, pursuant to Sec. 601 of the FY 1990 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act (P.L. 101-167).
b/ Includes $125 million in FY 1990 funds earmarked for narcotics control. .
c/ Includes $20 million transferred to Jordan not subject to .43% reduction pursuant to FY 1990 Defense Appropriations Act, P.L. 101-165.
d/ See page 13 for details of Administrative Costs.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Actual FY 1989	Estimated FY 1990 a/	Proposed FY 1991
Departmental & Headquarters Administrative Expenses b/	-	6,870	7,000
SAO Administrative Expenses b/	-	23,000	21,000
Total Budget Authority/Obligations	-	29,870	28,000

a/ P.L. 101-167, dated 21 November 1989, transferred the appropriated funding for security assistance administrative costs from the Military Assistance Program account (1080) into the Foreign Military Financing (FMF) account (1082) effective 1 October 1989. See MAP General Costs table on page

b/ Excludes those Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) and overseas security assistance organizations (SAO) costs related to FMS which are financed from sales under sections 21, 22, and 29 of the Arms Export Control Act. See Overseas Military Program Management table for further details on SAO costs.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
AFRICA:			
AFRICA CIVIC ACTION	1,775	0	0
BOTSWANA	500	0	0
CHAD	2,000	0	0
DJIBOUTI	500	0	0
KENYA	15,000	0	0
MALAWI	1,200	0	0
NIGER	225	0	0
SENEGAL	500	0	0
ZAIRE	3,000	0	0
REGIONAL TOTAL	24,700	0	0
AMERICAN REPUBLICS:			
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA*	340	0	0
BARBADOS*	100	0	0
BELIZE	500	0	0
BOLIVIA	5,000	0	0
COLOMBIA	7,100	0	0
DOMINICA*	205	0	0
ECUADOR	4,000	0	0
EL SALVADOR	80,000	0	0
GUATEMALA	9,000	0	0
HONDURAS	40,000	0	0
JAMAICA	3,500	0	0
PERU	2,500	0	0
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS*	155	0	0
ST. LUCIA*	120	0	0
ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES*	480	0	0
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	100	0	0
URUGUAY	500	0	0
REGIONAL TOTAL	153,600	0	0
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC:			
INDONESIA	1,000	0	0
PHILIPPINES	125,000	0	0
THAILAND	22,000	0	0
REGIONAL TOTAL	148,000	0	0
EUROPE & CANADA:			
GREECE	30,000	0	0
TURKEY	69,250	0	0
REGIONAL TOTAL	99,250	0	0
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA:			
NEPAL	500	0	0
YEMEN (SANAA)	500	0	0
REGIONAL TOTAL	1,000	0	0
NON-REGIONAL:			
GENERAL COSTS a/	39,970	281	0
NON-REGIONAL TOTAL	39,970	281	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY/ OBLIGATIONS	466,520	281	0

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CONTINUED)
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS

*These countries comprise the Eastern Caribbean. See Eastern Carribbean narrative in Section III for a discussion of specific country programs.

a/ See page 16 for details of General Costs.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM GENERAL COSTS
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Actual FY 1989	Estimated FY 1990 a/	Proposed FY 1991
Departmental & Headquarters Administrative Expenses b/	6,215	281	-
SAO Administrative Expenses b/	33,755	-	-
Total Budget Authority/Obligations	39,970	281	-

a/ P.L. 101-167, dated 21 November 1989, transferred the appropriated funding for security assistance administrative costs from the Military Assistance Program account (1080) into the Foreign Military Financing (FMF) account (1082) effective 1 October 1989. See FMF Administrative Costs table on page

b/ Excludes those Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) and overseas security assistance organizations (SAO) costs related to FMS which are financed from sales under sections 21, 22, and 29 of the Arms Export Control Act. See Overseas Military Program Management table for further details on SAO costs.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) is a low-cost foreign policy instrument that is recognized as one of the most effective components of U.S. security assistance. This people program establishes valuable friendships and channels of communication with foreign governments and military forces. The training provides U.S. friends and allies with knowledge and skills that improve their military forces, contribute to their security, and promote their self-sufficiency. Since 1950, IMET and its predecessor program have trained more than 500,000 foreign officers and enlisted personnel.

In bringing foreign students to the United States, the IMET program exposes them to U.S. military professionalism and to the American way of life, including U.S. regard for democratic values, respect for individual and human rights, and belief in the rule of law. IMET seeks to establish military-to-military ties as foreign students train alongside the U.S. military. They are also exposed to U.S. military procedures and to they way the U.S. military functions under civilian rule.

Military training is provided in specialties from professional military education through nation building activities to basic technical skills. In addition, English language training, which is essential to course attendance in the continental United States, contributes directly to increased rapport. IMET funds Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) that permit US military trainers to accomplish training in the host country. IMET supplements other countries' indigenous training capabilities and is often the only major alternative to Soviet-oriented programs.

In addition to teaching military skills and U.S. military doctrine, IMET provides significant opportunities for future access to the civilian and military leadership of other countries. Many of the foreign students, by virtue of being selected for U.S. training, are potential senior military leaders. As in the past, a significant number of IMET-trained military leaders are likely to hold future positions of prominence in their countries. In fact, over 1,500 IMET-trained personnel are now cabinet ministers, ambassadors, chiefs of military services and commandants of senior professional military schools. As a long-term investment, IMET is a most valuable security assistance tool, one which provides numerous benefits for the United States,

In sum, IMET not only provides training for individual recipients, but also promotes a greater understanding of the U.S. military, of American culture and values, and of respect for individual freedom.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
AFRICA:			
BENIN	75	75	100
BOTSWANA	350	358	375
BURKINA FASO	100	100	100
BURUNDI	140	139	175
CAMEROON	275	274	275
CAPE VERDE	70	70	75
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	180	179	200
CHAD	250	249	300
COMOROS	40	40	75
CONGO	25	50	50
DJIBOUTI	135	149	175
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	100	100	100
GABON	100	100	100
GAMBIA	70	70	100
GHANA	175	174	175
GUINEA	150	149	150
GUINEA-BISSAU	70	70	100
IVORY COAST (COTE D'IVOIRE)	150	149	150
KENYA	1,030	1,006	1,175
LESOTHO	70	70	75
LIBERIA	500	398	500
MADAGASCAR	75	75	75
MALAWI	250	249	250
MALI	150	149	175
MAURITANIA	125	124	125
MAURITIUS	20	20	25
NAMIBIA	0	0	100
NIGER	275	274	275
NIGERIA	100	100	100
RWANDA	100	100	100
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	60	60	125
SENEGAL	475	473	525
SEYCHELLES	50	100	100
SIERRA LEONE	70	70	100
SOMALIA	900	796	900
SUDAN	900	676	800
SWAZILAND	50	50	75
TANZANIA	50	100	100
TOGO	100	100	100
UGANDA	150	149	175
ZAIRE	1,000	955	1,000
ZIMBABWE	200	239	250
REGIONAL TOTAL	9,155	8,828	10,000
AMERICAN REPUBLICS:			
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA*	25	44	100
ARGENTINA	125	139	150
BAHAMAS	30	65	125
BARBADOS*	35	65	100
BELIZE	100	100	115
BOLIVIA	400	498	900
BRAZIL	125	124	125
CHILE	50	50	100
COLOMBIA	1,000	1,494	2,500
COSTA RICA	230	229	230
DOMINICA*	50	65	100
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	700	777	900
ECUADOR	650	722	800
EL SALVADOR	1,400	1,394	1,400
GRENADA*	80	84	100
GUATEMALA	400	398	400
GUYANA	50	50	50
HAITI	100	100	200

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
AMERICAN REPUBLICS (CONT):			
HONDURAS	1,100	1,095	1,100
JAMAICA	300	299	400
MEXICO	225	249	400
PACAMS	2,100	2,091	1,000
PANAMA	0	0	75
PARAGUAY	125	124	175
PERU	520	523	900
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS*	50	65	100
ST. LUCIA*	50	65	100
ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES*	50	65	100
SURINAME	25	25	25
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	40	65	95
URUGUAY	125	124	200
VENEZUELA	125	124	125
REGIONAL TOTAL	10,385	11,312	13,190
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC:			
BRUNEI	0	0	0
BURMA	260	0	0
FIJI	50	25	50
INDONESIA	1,800	1,791	1,900
KOREA	1,500	1,195	1,000
MALAYSIA	950	946	1,000
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	50	50	75
PHILIPPINES	2,600	2,588	2,600
SINGAPORE	50	50	20
SOLOMON ISLANDS	30	30	50
THAILAND	2,200	2,191	2,400
TONGA	50	50	50
VANUATU	0	30	30
REGIONAL TOTAL	9,540	8,946	9,175
EUROPE & CANADA:			
AUSTRIA	30	15	15
FINLAND	35	35	15
GREECE	700	597	550
ICELAND	25	10	0
IRELAND	30	30	30
LUXEMBOURG	0	1	0
MALTA	50	50	60
PORTUGAL	2,550	2,584	2,650
SPAIN	2,100	1,892	1,500
TURKEY	3,400	3,385	3,400
YUGOSLAVIA	100	100	100
REGIONAL TOTAL	9,020	8,699	8,320
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA:			
ALGERIA	100	100	150
BANGLADESH	300	299	300
EGYPT	1,500	1,493	1,500
INDIA	300	299	300
JORDAN	1,750	1,991	2,180
LEBANON	400	398	400
MALDIVES	30	30	50
MOROCCO	1,000	996	1,050
NEPAL	100	100	100
OMAN	100	100	100
PAKISTAN	915	911	915
SRI LANKA	160	159	160
TUNISIA	1,400	1,394	1,450
YEMEN (SANAA)	1,000	1,000	1,000

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
REGIONAL TOTAL	9,055	9,270	9,655
NON-REGIONAL:			
GENERAL COSTS	245	144	160
NON-REGIONAL TOTAL	245	144	160
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS	47,400	47,196	50,500

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.
*These countries comprise the Eastern Caribbean. See Eastern Carribbean narrative in Section III for a discussion of specific country programs.

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
AFRICA:			
BENIN	4	5	7
BOTSWANA	32	36	42
BURKINA FASO	3	8	8
BURUNDI	6	9	11
CAMEROON	13	17	17
CAPE VERDE	3	5	6
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	10	12	13
CHAD	14	17	20
COMOROS	3	5	7
CONGO	0	5	5
DJIBOUTI	7	8	9
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	4	9	10
GABON	3	9	10
GAMBIA	7	7	9
GHANA	16	18	18
GUINEA	7	10	10
GUINEA-BISSAU	3	4	5
IVORY COAST (COTE D'IVOIRE)	10	11	11
KENYA	92	95	106
LESOTHO	5	5	5
LIBERIA	15	40	50
MADAGASCAR	4	6	6
MALAWI	16	18	18
MALI	10	9	11
MAURITANIA	6	8	8
MAURITIUS	0	4	4
NAMIBIA	0	0	9
NIGER	12	13	13
NIGERIA	20	24	24
RWANDA	5	5	5
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	2	3	6
SENEGAL	26	27	32
SEYCHELLES	0	5	5
SIERRA LEONE	8	8	10
SOMALIA	42	46	53
SUDAN	0	40	50
SWAZILAND	5	5	7
TANZANIA	6	8	8
TOGO	6	6	6
UGANDA	11	12	14
ZAIRE	34	53	55
ZIMBABWE	21	24	25
REGIONAL TOTAL	491	659	748
AMERICAN REPUBLICS:			
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA*	0	11	25
ARGENTINA	18	27	29
BAHAMAS	20	14	30
BARBADOS*	0	14	28
BELIZE	20	22	25
BOLIVIA	97	84	151
BRAZIL	15	33	37
CHILE	0	6	12
COLOMBIA	811	900	1,500
COSTA RICA	45	47	47
DOMINICA*	9	10	15
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	107	107	124
ECUADOR	222	225	249
EL SALVADOR	190	195	195
GRENADA*	15	12	14
GUATEMALA	100	110	110
GUYANA	0	4	4
HAITI	9	9	18

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
AMERICAN REPUBLICS (CONT):			
HONDURAS	234	235	236
JAMAICA	54	60	80
MEXICO	31	42	67
PANAMA	0	0	6
PARAGUAY	5	16	23
PERU	2	88	152
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS*	8	13	17
ST. LUCIA*	9	9	14
ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES*	8	11	15
SURINAME	0	2	3
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	6	12	17
URUGUAY	17	30	48
VENEZUELA	34	80	80
REGIONAL TOTAL	2,086	2,428	3,371
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC:			
FIJI	0	3	7
INDONESIA	92	92	98
KOREA	204.	191	185
MALAYSIA	90	92	97
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	5	6	8
PHILIPPINES	552	560	565
SINGAPORE	14	9	4
SOLOMON ISLANDS	4	4	6
THAILAND	231	252	290
TONGA	4	5	5
VANUATU	0	2	2
REGIONAL TOTAL	1,196	1,216	1,267
EUROPE & CANADA:			
AUSTRIA	6	4	4
FINLAND	5	6	3
GREECE	205	187	180
ICELAND	5	3	0
IRELAND	2	3	3
LUXEMBOURG	0	1	0
MALTA	9	8	10
PORTUGAL	86	88	89
SPAIN	138	136	133
TURKEY	204	206	207
YUGOSLAVIA	4	6	6
REGIONAL TOTAL	664	648	635
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA:			
ALGERIA	11	13	19
BANGLADESH	35	35	35
EGYPT	140	157	158
INDIA	16	16	16
JORDAN	312	320	330
LEBANON	28	38	38
MALDIVES	3	3	5
MOROCCO	58	66	68
NEPAL	9	9	9
OMAN	11	11	12
PAKISTAN	95	105	107
SRI LANKA	20	19	19
TUNISIA	116	125	130
YEMEN (SANAA)	53	54	54

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
REGIONAL TOTAL	907	971	1,000
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	5,344	5,922	7,021

*These countries comprise the Eastern Caribbean. See Eastern Carribbean narrative in Section III for a discussion of specific country programs.

Economic Support Fund

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) advances U.S. economic, political and security interests by offering economic assistance to allies and developing countries of strategic importance to the United States. By fostering economic development and reform, ESF helps to avert or alleviate the economic and political disruptions that can threaten the security and independence of key allies and friends. The Agency for International Development (AID) implements the ESF program under the direction of the Administrator of AID and in accord with the overall foreign policy guidance of the Secretary of State.

ESF is used primarily to provide balance of payments support through the provision of direct financial assistance (cash transfer) or the financing of commodity imports to ensure the acquisition of critical raw materials and capital goods when foreign exchange is not readily available. Depending on the recipient country's economic situation, the fast-disbursing balance of payments or budgetary support provided through ESF creates leverage for the policy reforms required to facilitate sustainable economic growth by encouraging the adoption of more rational economic and fiscal policies. Where longer-term political and economic stability is the primary concern, ESF finances projects of direct benefit to the poor.

As has been the case throughout the 1980s, economic dislocation and political strife continue to place great strains on many countries. Many of these same countries have recognized that economic reform is essential to enhancing the chances for economic and political stability and have begun to implement urgently needed reforms. In the short term, however, measures to create more rational and efficient economic structures and practices can often exacerbate social and political tensions unless buffered by external assistance. The FY 1990 appropriation of nearly $3.2 billion in grant ESF and the Administration's FY 1991 request reflect a firm U.S. commitment to economic development and growth. Funding will help safeguard important mutual security interests of the United States and its friends and allies.

Among other things, ESF encourages continued progress toward permanent peace and stability in the Middle East; promotes economic and political stability in countries with which the United States has base rights and military access arrangements; buttresses efforts by the Central American countries to promote long-term growth and strengthen democratic institutions and respect for human rights; helps mitigate the impact of the Afghan conflict; and supports infrastructure development and the evolution of economies in sub-Saharan Africa.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1986			
	BUDGET AUTHORITY			
	CARRY FORWARD	NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY	TOTAL	OBLIGATIONS (GRANT)
AFRICA:				
AFRICA REGIONAL	5,000	0	5,000	5,000
CHAD	0	10,000	10,000	10,000
DJIBOUTI	7	3,200	3,207	3,044
KENYA	0	10,000	10,000	10,000
LIBERIA	11,000	11,000	22,000	11,000
NIGERIA	11,000	0	11,000	11,000
SENEGAL	15,000	10,000	25,000	25,000
SEYCHELLES	0	3,000	3,000	3,000
SOMALIA	0	23,250	23,250	8,000
SOUTH AFRICA REPUBLIC	0	13,300	13,300	13,300
SUDAN	0	12,000	12,000	0
REGIONAL TOTAL	42,007	95,750	137,757	99,344
AMERICAN REPUBLICS:				
BOLIVIA	0	25,000	25,000	11,750
CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL	1,900	7,500	9,400	8,625
COLOMBIA	0	5,000	5,000	2,867
COSTA RICA	0	90,000	90,000	90,000
COSTA RICA FACTFINDING	0	250	250	100
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0	12,150	12,150	0
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	0	10,200	10,200	10,225
ECUADOR	0	9,000	9,000	9,000
EL SALVADOR	19,627	185,000	204,627	190,887
GUATEMALA	524	80,000	80,524	80,524
HONDURAS	0	85,000	85,000	15,000
JAMAICA	0	25,000	25,000	25,000
LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL	2,092	8,600	10,692	10,676
NICARAGUA	2,000	2,000	4,000	5,000
PERU	0	2,000	2,000	2,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	26,143	546,700	572,843	461,654
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC:				
CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE	0	5,000	5,000	5,000
PHILIPPINES	174,000	124,000	298,000	298,000
S. PACIFIC TUNA TREATY	0	10,000	10,000	10,000
THAILAND	0	5,000	5,000	5,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	174,000	144,000	318,000	318,000
EUROPE & CANADA:				
CYPRUS	5,000	15,000	20,000	20,000
IRELAND	0	10,000	10,000	0
POLAND	0	3,000	3,000	3,000
PORTUGAL	0	50,000	50,000	50,000
TURKEY	0	60,000	60,000	60,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	5,000	138,000	143,000	133,000
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA:				
AFGHAN HUMANITARIAN	0	22,500	22,500	45,500 a/
EGYPT	115,000	815,000	930,000	815,000
ISRAEL	0	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
JORDAN	0	15,000	15,000	15,000
LEBANON	0	300	300	300
MIDDLE EAST REGIONAL	2,355	20,000	22,355	28,308
MOROCCO	0	20,000	20,000	20,000
OMAN	0	15,000	15,000	15,000
PAKISTAN	0	215,000	215,000	215,000
TUNISIA	0	11,250	11,250	11,250
REGIONAL TOTAL	117,355	2,334,050	2,451,405	2,365,358
NON-REGIONAL:				
NO-YEAR	607	0	607	0

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND (CONTINUED)
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1989			
	BUDGET AUTHORITY			
	CARRY FORWARD	NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY	TOTAL	OBLIGATIONS (GRANT)
NON-REGIONAL (CONT):				
OFDA	9,350	0	9,350	9,323
REAPPROPRIATION	0	20,000 b/	20,000	b/
TRANSFER IN	0	23,000 a/	23,000	a/
UNTAG/UNAVEM	5,000	0	5,000	25,000
NON-REGIONAL TOTAL	14,957	43,000	57,957	34,323
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY/ OBLIGATIONS	379,462	3,301,500	3,680,962	3,411,679

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ESTIMATED FY 1990			
	BUDGET AUTHORITY			
	CARRY FORWARD	NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY	TOTAL	OBLIGATIONS (GRANT)
AFRICA:				
DJIBOUTI	163	1,742	1,905	1,906
LIBERIA	11,000 c/	0	11,000 c/	0
SEYCHELLES	0	1,991	1,991	1,991
SOMALIA	15,250 c/	0	15,250 c/	0
SOUTH AFRICA REPUBLIC	0	9,957	9,957	9,958
SUDAN	12,000 c/	0	12,000 c/	0
REGIONAL TOTAL	38,413	13,690	52,103	13,854
AMERICAN REPUBLICS:				
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	0	6,970	6,970	6,970
BOLIVIA	13,250	20,163	33,413	33,413
CENTRAL AMERICA DEV (CADCC)	0	498	498	498
CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL	775	2,090	2,865	2,865
COLOMBIA	2,133	0	2,133	2,133
COSTA RICA	0	63,544	63,544	63,544
COSTA RICA FACTFINDING	150	0	150	150
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	12,150 c/	0	12,150 c/	400
EL SALVADOR	13,740	130,615	144,355	144,355
GUATEMALA	0	56,483	56,483	56,483
GUYANA	0	996	996	996
HONDURAS	70,000	60,017	130,017	130,017
JAMAICA	0	4,978	4,978	4,978
LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL	116	0	116	116
PANAMA	0	500,000	500,000	530,125
PERU	0	3,286	3,286	3,286
REGIONAL TOTAL	112,314	849,640	961,954	980,329
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC:				
CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE	0	5,078	5,078	5,078
INDONESIA	0	1,991	1,991	1,991
PHILIPPINES	0	124,022	124,022	124,022
S. PACIFIC TUNA TREATY	0	10,000	10,000	10,000
THAILAND	0	2,539	2,539	2,539
REGIONAL TOTAL	0	143,630	143,630	143,630
EUROPE & CANADA:				
CYPRUS	0	14,936	14,936	14,936
HUNGARY	0	2,489	2,489	2,489
IRELAND	10,000	19,769	29,769	29,769
POLAND	0	227,517	227,517	227,517
PORTUGAL	0	40,002	40,002	40,002
TURKEY	0	14,264	14,264	14,264
USSR (ARMENIA HUMANITARIAN)	0	4,979	4,979	4,979
REGIONAL TOTAL	10,000	323,956	333,956	333,956
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA:				
AFGHAN HUMANITARIAN	0	34,850	34,850	34,850
EGYPT	115,000	811,495	926,495	926,495
ISRAEL	0	1,194,840	1,194,840	1,194,839
JORDAN	0	34,850	34,850	34,850
LEBANON	0	3,734	3,734	3,734
MIDDLE EAST REGIONAL	1,116	23,897	25,013	25,013
MOROCCO	0	19,914	19,914	19,914
OMAN	0	12,546	12,546	12,546
PAKISTAN	0	229,011	229,011	229,011
TUNISIA	0	12,446	12,446	12,446
REGIONAL TOTAL	116,116	2,377,583	2,493,699	2,493,698
NON-REGIONAL:				
DEOB/REOB AUTHORITY	0	18,000	18,000	18,000

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND (CONTINUED)
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ESTIMATED FY 1990			
		BUDGET AUTHORITY		
NON-REGIONAL (CONT):	CARRY FORWARD	NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY	TOTAL	OBLIGATIONS (GRANT)
NO-YEAR	1,062	0	1,062	1,062
RESCISSION	0	-50,000 c/	-50,000 c/	0
WAR VICTIMS	0	2,489	2,489	2,489
NON-REGIONAL TOTAL	1,062	-29,511	-28,449	21,551
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY/ OBLIGATIONS	277,905	3,678,988	3,956,893	3,987,018

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

PROPOSED FY 1991

	CARRY FORWARD	BUDGET AUTHORITY NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY	TOTAL	OBLIGATIONS (GRANT)
AFRICA:				
CHAD	0	6,000	6,000	6,000
DJIBOUTI	0	4,000	4,000	4,000
KENYA	0	7,000	7,000	7,000
LIBERIA	0	6,000	6,000	6,000
NAMIBIA	0	5,800	5,800	5,800
NIGERIA	0	6,000	6,000	6,000
SENEGAL	0	5,000	5,000	5,000
SEYCHELLES	0	3,300	3,300	3,300
SOUTH AFRICA REPUBLIC	0	13,000	13,000	13,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	0	56,100	56,100	56,100
AMERICAN REPUBLICS:				
ANDEAN NARCOTICS INITIATIVE	0	175,000 d/	175,000 d/	175,000 d/
BOLIVIA	0	30,800	30,800	30,800
COSTA RICA	0	40,000	40,000	40,000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0	12,000	12,000	12,000
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	0	10,000	10,000	10,000
ECUADOR	0	9,000	9,000	9,000
EL SALVADOR	0	180,000	180,000	180,000
GUATEMALA	0	60,000	60,000	60,000
GUYANA	0	2,000	2,000	2,000
HAITI	0	10,000	10,000	10,000
HONDURAS	0	80,000	80,000	80,000
JAMAICA	0	17,000	17,000	17,000
LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL	0	23,000	23,000	23,000
PERU	0	3,100	3,100	3,100
REGIONAL TOTAL	0	651,900	651,900	651,900
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC:				
CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE	0	7,000	7,000	7,000
FIJI	0	300	300	300
INDONESIA	0	5,000	5,000	5,000
PHILIPPINES	0	160,000	160,000	160,000
S. PACIFIC TUNA TREATY	0	10,000	10,000	10,000
THAILAND	0	5,000	5,000	5,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	0	187,300	187,300	187,300
EUROPE & CANADA:				
CYPRUS	0	3,000	3,000	3,000
PORTUGAL	0	45,000	45,000	45,000
TURKEY	0	50,000	50,000	50,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	0	98,000	98,000	98,000
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA:				
AFGHAN HUMANITARIAN	0	35,000	35,000	35,000
EGYPT	0	815,000	815,000	815,000
ISRAEL	0	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
JORDAN	0	35,000	35,000	35,000
LEBANON	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
MIDDLE EAST REGIONAL	0	5,000	5,000	5,000
MOROCCO	0	12,000	12,000	12,000
OMAN	0	15,000	15,000	15,000
PAKISTAN	0	210,000	210,000	210,000
TUNISIA	0	10,900	10,900	10,900
WEST BANK/GAZA	0	11,800	11,800	11,800
REGIONAL TOTAL	0	2,350,700	2,350,700	2,350,700
NON-REGIONAL:				
DEOB/REOB AUTHORITY	0	14,000	14,000	14,000

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND (CONTINUED)
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	PROPOSED FY 1991			
	CARRY FORWARD	BUDGET AUTHORITY NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY	TOTAL	OBLIGATIONS (GRANT)
NON-REGIONAL TOTAL	0	14,000	14,000	14,000
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY/ OBLIGATIONS	0	3,358,000	3,358,000	3,358,000

a/ Obligated under Afghanistan Humanitarian assistance.

b/ Reappropriation of prior-year obligations for African peacekeeping activities.

c/ For budget presentation purposes, the $50 million rescission of FY 1989 funds pursuant to P.L. 101-167 is shown in the current budget year. The $50 million represents FY 1989 carryover money as follows: Liberia $11 million, Sudan $12 million, Somalia $15.250 million, Dominican Republic $11.750 million.

d/ Provisional allocation of $175 million as follows: Bolivia $65 million, Colombia $50 million, Peru $60 million. Final allocations will depend on each country's performance in meeting drug program objectives.

Peacekeeping Operations

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, Part II, Chapter 6, as amended, authorizes assistance to friendly countries and international organizations for peacekeeping operations which further U.S. national security interests. The United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) in the Sinai are two such international organizations. The Administration is requesting $32.8 million in FY 1991 in support of both UNFICYP and the MFO.

United Nations Force in Cyprus. The FY 1991 request for UNFICYP is $9 million. The United States has a clear and vital interest in preserving UNFICYP. Its erosion would exacerbate existing tensions and increase the risk of violence on Cyprus, which could seriously weaken NATO's ability to defend its vital southern flank.

UNFICYP has 2,126 military and civilian personnel stationed in Cyprus. The cost to the United Nations of maintaining UNFICYP for the first half of 1989 has been about $13.1 million, which does not reflect the bulk of the costs which have been absorbed by the troop-contributing countries. The Force's cumulative deficit from previous years, a cost borne by the troop-contributing countries, reached about $174.6 million as of December 1989. The United States continues to try to reduce this figure in various ways, including actively seeking contributions from non-contributing U.N. members and seeking means to reduce operating costs. Failure of the United States to maintain its full contribution to UNFICYP would increase the deficit and would make efforts to increase contributions from others more difficult.

Multinational Force and Observers. The FY 1991 request for the MFO is $23.8 million. The mission of the MFO, an independent international body, is to implement the security arrangements envisioned for the United Nations in the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty. Congress authorized U.S. participation in Public Law 97-132. The United States has a firm political commitment to the governments of Israel and Egypt to finance one-third of annual MFO costs. In FY 1990, the MFO proposed a budget of $73.5 million with a U.S. share of $24.377 million. For FY 1991, due to the contribution of $1.5 million by the government of Japan and further cost cutting efforts, the MFO was able to reduce its budget to $71.5 million with a U.S. share of $23.8 million. The MFO is mindful of the financial situation of all of its major fund contributors and is continually seeking ways to cut costs that do not adversely affect its critical mission.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
MULTINATL FORCE & OBSERV (MFO)	24,377	23,936	23,800
UN FORCE IN CYPRUS	7,312	8,837	9,000
UN MINECLEARING	10,000 a/	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS	41,689	32,773 b/	32,800

a/ Transferred from DOD pursuant to P.L. 101-45 for mineclearing operations in Afghanistan.

b/ Total based on appropriation of $33.377 million less .43% reduction for anti-narcotics and sequestration of $460,000 pursuant to P.L. 99-177 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings).

Special Defense Acquisition Fund

The Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) is a revolving fund established in FY 1982 to finance the acquisition of defense items and services in anticipation of authorized Foreign Military Sales. SDAF enhances the U.S. Government's ability to meet urgent foreign needs for military equipment while minimizing adverse impacts on the readiness of U.S. forces. SDAF is authorized by Chapter 5 of the Arms Export Control Act. The Department of Defense (DoD) is responsible for its management and the Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) is the executive agent responsible for day-to-day operation of the Fund.

SDAF was capitalized at $1.07 billion in prior years; however, Congressional authority to obligate SDAF funds is required in the annual appropriations legislation. SDAF now sustains itself from sale receipts. Beginning in FY89 Congress approved three year obligational authority for SDAF funds.

A very useful foreign policy tool, SDAF promotes cooperative planning and conventional force modernization with allied and friendly governments. SDAF procurements are viewed as useful for current efforts focused on border conflict and drug interdiction. It also contributes to economies of scale that lower unit costs for programs covered by FMF financing.

The availability of SDAF assets reduces pressures on the DoD to meet emergency assistance requirements by either withdrawals from U.S. Service inventories or diversions from production. SDAF also helps other nations to resolve planning shortfalls or unforeseen developments. When withdrawals or diversions cannot be avoided, SDAF reduces adverse impacts on U.S. readiness by accelerating replenishment using SDAF assets already in production and so avoids having to repeat the full procurement cycle.

SDAF procurements enhance U.S. defense production by extending production lines, achieving higher levels of production which reduce unit costs, and establishing favorable add-on contracts for these items from current and projected procurement. During FY 1989, SDAF benefits were especially evident in the procurement of torpedoes, air-tosurface missiles, surface-to-air missiles, counterbattery radars, night vision goggles, light arms, tactical radios, communications security equipment, and helicopters. Higher production volumes for these items resulted in lower unit prices for DoD end-users, NATO, and other allied and friendly nations.

Sales agreements for SDAF items already concluded in FY 1989 demonstrate how SDAF supports U.S. foreign policy objectives to build coalition defenses and enhance regional stability. Here are some highlights:

- SDAF sales of various types of ammunition (for rifles to howitzers), vehicles (jeeps and trucks), and light arms (rifles, machine guns, and mortars) have greatly reduced pressures on the Army to withdraw on-hand Service stocks for sustainment of the counterinsurgency and border safeguarding missions of friendly governments. Examples of these efforts are programs with Honduras, El Salvador, Peru, Pakistan, Tunisia, Thailand, and Sudan.

- SDAF has continued to support the National Security Agency (NSA) in implementing more orderly planning and management and stabilizing procurements to foster interoperability of U.S. secure communications (COMSEC) with NATO, Australia, and Japan.

- In NATO's Southern Flank, SDAF procurements and sales help force modernization planning and accelerate deliveries of selected items. The sale of Stinger missiles to Greece, the MLRS and TOW-2As to Turkey and assorted equipment to Portugal are examples of these efforts.

- Readiness and interoperability with NATO, Australia, and Japan have also been sustained and improved by sales and deliveries of such items as TOW-2A anti-tank missiles, to Netherlands and Italy, Stinger man-portable anti-aircraft missiles to Germany, Sidewinder air-to-air missiles to Netherlands, and varied communications equipment to Australia and Japan.

The obligation authority requested for FY 1991 is $325 million; this is the program level that can be supported with the capital and pending receipts from expected SDAF sales.

Based upon planning within DoD and surveys of country needs, the following items are possible SDAF procurement candidates in FY 1991:

- Communications Security Equipment
- Tactical Vehicle and Personnel Radios
- Military Vehicles
- Recovery Vehicles
- Towed Howitzers
- Machine Guns and Mortars
- Infantry Equipment, Ordnance, and Support Items
- Ammunition and Ordnance of All Types
- Anti-Tank Missiles and Munitions
- Air-to-Air Missiles and ordnance
- Air-to-Surface Missiles and Munitions
- Surface-to-Air Missiles and Gun Systems

- Tactical Radars
- Counterbattery Radars
- Utility Helicopters and ASW Platforms
- Supply Support Procurement
- Patrol Boats (Riverine, Utility and Assault)

Guaranty Reserve Fund

The Guaranty Reserve Fund (GRF) was created by Congress on December 16, 1980, to make guarantee payments for delinquent or rescheduled Foreign Military Financing (FMF) loans extended by the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) and commercial lending institutions. Prior to that date, funds for guarantee payments were maintained in a segregated reserve within the FMF credit account. The reserve was initially capitalized by the annual appropriation of 25 percent of the principal amount of the guarantees issued during that fiscal year. Through 1980, the reserve balance rose in proportion to the outstanding guarantee liability. Because missed payments were rare in the early years of the program, Congress reduced the 25 percent reserve requirement to 10 percent in 1974. Congress eliminated the annual appropriation requirement entirely in 1980 when the GRF was established as a separate budget account. Since inception of the GRF, the Congress has appropriated $109 million (FY 1985) and $532 million (FY 1988) into the Fund.

GRF disbursements are made to a lender when a guaranteed loan payment is missed by a borrower. In this situation, the Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA), as guarantor, makes payment to the FFB and, at the same time, attempts to collect the corresponding missed payment. Under GRF procedures, when a borrower subsequently remits a previously missed payment, the funds are credited to the GRF, thereby causing the Fund to rise or fall depending on the frequency and/or timing of missed payments, reschedulings, and payment recoveries.

When borrowers miss payments, the amount payable becomes the overdue installment of principal and interest plus interest charged at a rate specified in the promissory note. Borrowers reschedule on a multilateral basis through the Paris Club process. Such reschedulings reduce the GRF cash balance, since, in the near term, the amounts paid to the FFB or commercial lending institutions exceed payments owed the Fund.

In accordance with Section 25(a)(7) of the Arms Export Control Act, below is a statement of the total amount of funds in the GRF as of the end of fiscal year 1989, and as estimated for the end of fiscal years 1990 and 1991. With extension of the borrowing authority from the Treasury (initially authorized for FY 1989) through FY 1990 as provided by P.L. 101-167, the GRF has been provided the financial means to meets its guarantee obligations on a timely basis during FY 1990. Borrowing authority in fiscal year 1991 is contingent on new legislation.

GUARANTY RESERVE FUND
(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991
Opening Balance	5	0	0
Expenditures			
Claims	-1,091	-770	-778
Interest to Treasury	-23	0	0
Repayments	657	271	191
Authority to Borrow	452	499	587
Closing Balance	0	0	0

ACTUAL LIABILITY AND CONTINGENT LIABILITY OF THE GUARANTY RESERVE FUND AT 11/30/89 1/
(Dollars in Millions)

Loan Principal		Amount
Actual:		
Owed the U. S. Treasury (borrowing authority utilized)		$473
Contingent:		
Owed the Federal Financing Bank (100% guarantee)	$10,340	
Owed Private Lenders		
(100% guarantee)	100	
(90% guarantee - $8,550 @ 90%)	7,695	
Contingent Liability		18,135
Total		18,608

1/ Excludes interest which carries the same guarantee as the loan principal.

FMS Debt Reform/Restructuring

Key countries with whom the United States shares important security interests have been burdened with repayments of high-interest rate loans. In December 1987, the Congress authorized the FMS Debt Reform plan in the foreign assistance section of P.L. 100-202. The legislation enabled countries to refinance outstanding FMS loans falling due after September 30, 1989, and carrying an interest rate of 10 percent or above, with a partial U.S. government (DSAA) guaranty. The legislation limits the guaranty to 90% of the total amount refinanced and establishes a new 90-day deadline on FMS debt arrears for countries participating in the program. Countries that refinance and that have arrears in excess of 90 days face a cutoff of all U.S. assistance until they make up their arrears. The law permits countries to refinance through fiscal year 1991. A recent amendment to the FMS Debt Reform legislation lowers the interest rate floor from 10% to 8%.

Thus far, Jordan, Kenya, Morocco, Israel, Turkey, Spain, Pakistan, Tunisia and Thailand have participated in the refinancing of over $9 billion dollars in principal and accrued interest. No countries have yet taken advantage of the opportunity to refinance debt with interest between 8% and 10%. Other countries may take advantage of the program. By allowing countries to take advantage of lower interest rates prevailing in capital markets, refinancings can reduce the average interest rate on outstanding debt by several percentage points, saving hundreds of millions of dollars in longer term interest costs.

Some of the poorer countries have still not been able to refinance. This is partly because they are unable to raise easily the capital necessary to purchase the collateral necessary to cover the unguarantied portion of the refinancing--which is demanded by the market. Alternatively, they may be simply viewed by the commercial, financial community as having more political risk than is deemed comfortable.

Arms Control Considerations

Arms transfers, judiciously used, can help to deter aggression; strengthen and revitalize mutual security relationships; demonstrate enduring interest in the security of friends and allies; and foster internal and regional stability and security. Therefore, the U.S. Security Assistance Program is an indispensable element of United States policy to build a more secure and peaceful world. Under this Administration, arms transfer policy remains directed toward assisting friends and allies.

The U.S. Security Assistance Program complements U.S. arms control policy which seeks to promote U.S. and international security through negotiation of equitable and verifiable agreements and assuring compliance with existing agreements. Security assistance enhances the deterrent and defense capability of our friends and allies, thereby promoting regional stability. It also contributes to our ability to limit the proliferation of potentially destabilizing weapons especially in regions of tension and conflict. Therefore, a carefully structured security assistance program can assist in restricting the proliferation of ballistic missiles, chemical weapons, and nuclear weapons technology.

Under the President's policy, each request for arms is carefully evaluated on a case-by-case basis. This evaluation is designed to determine the net contribution of a particular sale to enhanced deterrence and defense. an essential element of this evaluation, and each sale is specifically reviewed for its impact upon U.S. arms control objectives. Such a review will consider, inter alia, whether a proposed transfer is consistent with U.S. interests in maintaining stability within the region; whether the proposed transfer can be absorbed without overburdening the recipient's military support system or financial resources; and whether possible adverse effects of the transfer are offset by positive contributions to U.S. and regional interests and objectives.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) exercises statutory authority for evaluating the arms control implications of arms transfer proposals. As required by the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, ACDA assesses whether proposed military sales and assistance, and commercial arms exports might contribute to an arms race, increase the possibility of outbreak or escalation of conflict, or prejudice the development of bilateral or multilateral arms control arrangements. ACDA is, therefore, an essential and active participant in the arms transfer and security assistance decision-making process.

ACDA participated in the development of the FY 91 security assistance request to ensure arms control aspects were carefully considered. The ACDA review has determined that the funding levels proposed and the equipment planned for sale or transfer will support U.S. arms control policy.

Estimating Foreign Military Sales

Foreign Military Sales (FMS) policies are derived from U.S. statutes, Presidential and State Department policies, and Department of Defense directives which implement statutory guidance and Administration policies. Offers to sell defense articles and services (including training) under FMS procedures are made only in response to specific requests from foreign governments' duly authorized representatives or eligible international organizations.

Sales estimates are developed through an analysis of each country's ongoing projects and known potential new programs. These estimates are made under conditions of extreme budgetary uncertainty. Projections are based on: analyses of interests expressed by potential purchasers which may not result in official requests; judgments as to which requests may be approved and which may result in actual sales offers after completion of a thorough, and often lengthy, U.S. government review process; and a judgment as to which final U.S. offers to sell the country may actually accept. The latter requires not only an estimate of how essential the military equipment is to the country's defense needs, but also an estimate of whether the purchase will be approved internally during the purchasing country's budget process. Projections include an estimate of potential requests for major increases in scope (amendments) to prior-year cases. These amendments are reflected as a sale in the current fiscal year.

Each phase of the request/offer/acceptance process has many variables which make it difficult to determine exactly when a particular sale may occur. A variance of one day in a purchasing country's acceptance of a single significant proffered sale agreement could shift the recording of the transaction from one fiscal year to the next. In addition, U.S. agreements cannot always be segregated on a cash or financing basis when Letters of Offer and Acceptance are accepted by purchasing countries. Also, for countries eligible for U.S. financing, it is not always possible to determine until full payment has been made how much of that payment was U.S. financed.

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES & CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1989			ESTIMATED FY 1990		ESTIMATED FY 1991	
	TOTAL SALES	DEFENSE ART/SERV	CONSTR/ DESIGN	TOTAL SALES	DEFENSE ART/SERV	TOTAL SALES	DEFENSE ART/SERV
AFRICA:							
AFRICA CIVIC ACTION	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
BOTSWANA	351	351	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
CAMEROON	323	323	0	0	0	0	0
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0	0	0	500	500	500	500
CHAD	215	215	0	6,000	6,000	3,000	3,000
DJIBOUTI	428	428	0	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	16	16	0	0	0	0	0
GAMBIA	31	31	0	0	0	0	0
GUINEA-BISSAU	68	68	0	0	0	0	0
KENYA	16,331	16,331	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
LIBERIA	1,534	1,534	0	0	0	0	0
MADAGASCAR	456	456	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
MALAWI	362	362	0	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
MALI	114	114	0	0	0	0	0
MAURITANIA	219	219	0	0	0	0	0
NIGER	1,562	961	601	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
NIGERIA	13	13	0	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	175	175	0	0	0	0	0
SENEGAL	2,219	2,219	0	1,500	1,500	500	500
SIERRA LEONE	20	20	0	0	0	0	0
SOMALIA	10,046	8,396	1,650	0	0	0	0
SUDAN	4,703	4,703	0	0	0	0	0
ZAIRE	8,410	8,410	0	3,500	3,500	3,000	3,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	47,596	45,345	2,251	28,500	28,500	20,000	20,000
AMERICAN REPUBLICS:							
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA*	241	241	0	0	0	0	0
ARGENTINA	18,147	18,147	0	10,000	10,000	13,000	13,000
BARBADOS*	959	673	286	0	0	0	0
BELIZE	167	167	0	500	500	500	500
BOLIVIA	96	96	0	35,000	35,000	28,000	28,000
BRAZIL	81,930	81,930	0	50,000	50,000	86,000	86,000
CHILE	82	82	0	5,000	5,000	35,000	35,000
COLOMBIA	90,781	90,781	0	65,000	65,000	90,000	90,000
COSTA RICA	343	343	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
DOMINICA*	184	184	0	0	0	0	0
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1,257	1,257	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	0	0	0	3,500	3,500	3,000	3,000
ECUADOR	9,162	9,162	0	9,500	9,500	10,000	10,000
EL SALVADOR	85,517	81,580	3,937	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
GRENADA*	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
GUATEMALA	14,930	12,218	2,712	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
HONDURAS	24,964	22,945	2,019	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000
JAMAICA	2,054	2,054	0	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
MEXICO	12,484	12,484	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
PARAGUAY	0	0	0	4,500	4,500	1,000	1,000
PERU	2,823	2,823	0	30,000	30,000	55,000	55,000
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS*	122	122	0	0	0	0	0
ST. LUCIA*	191	191	0	0	0	0	0
ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES*	294	148	146	0	0	0	0
URUGUAY	1,999	1,999	0	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
VENEZUELA	6,048	6,048	0	70,000	70,000	30,000	30,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	354,779	345,679	9,100	418,500	418,500	488,000	488,000
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC:							
AUSTRALIA	188,841	188,841	0	150,000	150,000	100,000	100,000
CHINA	416	416	0	0	0	0	0
FIJI	0	0	0	0	0	500	500
INDONESIA	17,617	17,617	0	7,000	7,000	8,000	8,000
JAPAN	277,000	277,000	0	900,000	900,000	200,000	200,000
KOREA	391,306	391,306	0	1,800,000	1,800,000	300,000	300,000
MALAYSIA	2,028	2,028	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
NEW ZEALAND	11,233	11,233	0	25,000	25,000	17,500	17,500

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES & CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1989			ESTIMATED FY 1990		ESTIMATED FY 1991	
	TOTAL SALES	DEFENSE ART/SERV	CONSTR/ DESIGN	TOTAL SALES	DEFENSE ART/SERV	TOTAL SALES	DEFENSE ART/SERV
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC (CONT):							
PHILIPPINES	130,061	130,061	0	200,000	200,000	225,000	225,000
SINGAPORE	48,827	48,827	0	27,000	27,000	65,000	65,000
TAIWAN	526,317	526,317	0	510,000	510,000	500,000	500,000
THAILAND	77,051	77,051	0	140,000	140,000	160,000	160,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	1,670,697	1,670,697	0	3,764,000	3,764,000	1,581,000	1,581,000
EUROPE & CANADA:							
AUSTRIA	7,813	7,813	0	35,000	35,000	65,000	65,000
BELGIUM	12,207	12,207	0	30,000	30,000	55,000	55,000
CANADA	218,934	218,934	0	170,000	170,000	150,000	150,000
DENMARK	28,176	27,806	370	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
FINLAND	1,059	1,059	0	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
FRANCE	56,188	56,188	0	40,000	40,000	45,000	45,000
GERMANY	427,194	427,094	100	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
GREECE	158,578	158,578	0	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
IRELAND	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
ITALY	47,091	47,091	0	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
LUXEMBOURG	305	305	0	500	500	1,500	1,500
NETHERLANDS	265,568	265,568	0	330,000	330,000	100,000	100,000
NORWAY	27,201	27,201	0	150,000	150,000	45,000	45,000
PORTUGAL	31,668	31,668	0	360,000	360,000	100,000	100,000
SPAIN	103,042	103,042	0	320,000	320,000	100,000	100,000
SWEDEN	4,509	4,509	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
SWITZERLAND	17,148	17,148	0	90,000	90,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
TURKEY	338,969	338,969	0	250,000	250,000	200,000	200,000
UNITED KINGDOM	164,445	164,314	131	280,000	280,000	150,000	150,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	1,910,103	1,909,502	601	2,682,500	2,682,500	3,439,500	3,439,500
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA:							
ALGERIA	953	953	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
BAHRAIN	99,723	99,723	0	100,000	100,000	110,000	110,000
BANGLADESH	1,099	1,099	0	0	0	0	0
EGYPT	3,086,549	3,042,238	44,311	850,000	850,000	500,000	500,000
INDIA	114	114	0	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
ISRAEL	371,258	371,258	0	475,000	475,000	200,000	200,000
JORDAN	11,835	11,835	0	45,000	45,000	20,000	20,000
KUWAIT	93,468	93,468	0	55,000	55,000	50,000	50,000
LEBANON	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0
MOROCCO	19,089	19,089	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
NEPAL	391	391	0	0	0	0	0
OMAN	969	969	0	500	500	500	500
PAKISTAN	1,879,601	1,879,601	0	500,000	500,000	260,000	260,000
SAUDI ARABIA	1,191,450	1,191,450	0	1,890,000	1,890,000	1,120,000	1,120,000
TUNISIA	29,830	29,830	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	52,522	52,522	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
YEMEN (SANAA)	8,223	8,223	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	6,852,074	6,807,763	44,311	4,061,500	4,061,500	2,406,500	2,406,500
NON-REGIONAL:							
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	85,383	85,383	0	45,000	45,000	65,000	65,000
NON-REGIONAL TOTAL	85,383	85,383	0	45,000	45,000	65,000	65,000
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	10,920,632	10,864,369	56,263	11,000,000	11,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000

*These countries comprise the Eastern Caribbean. See Eastern Carribbean narrative in Section III for a discussion of specific country programs.

**Less than $500.

Commercial Exports Licensed and Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act

The Office of Munitions Control (OMC), Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, Department of State administers the United States Government program to control commercial exports of defense articles and defense services, including related technical data. The program is intended to further world peace, and the security and foreign policy of the U.S.

The data in this chart on commercial arms sales are compiled by OMC based on information as of 30 September 1989. The data presented are the best present sources permit.

The chart illustrating commercial exports is in two parts. The first part shows the dollar value totals by country of actual exports during the fiscal year 1989. These export figures were compiled from and are supported by "shippers export documents" and completed licenses returned to the Office of Munitions Control from ports of exit by the U.S. Customs Service.

The second part shows the estimated dollar value totals for fiscal years 1990 and 1991. These estimates are made under conditions of uncertainty. They were developed by assessing the actual dollar value of licenses that have been approved for the particular countries during the previous two fiscal years. Factors considered by OMC which cannot be weighed are the availability of the materiel to be shipped, the urgency of delivery placed on the materiel by the recipient and how quickly the "shippers export documentation" will be returned to OMC after the shipments are made. All Office of Munitions Control licenses are approved for two calendar years, thereby allowing shipments over a potential period of three fiscal years. Therefore, estimates by OMC are usually stated between 40 and 60 percent of the actual dollar value of licenses approved in the two previous fiscal years.

Eventually as export documentation is received in OMC, the estimated data are discarded and replaced by actual data.

COMMERCIAL EXPORTS LICENSED OR APPROVED UNDER THE AECA

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL DELIVERIES FY 1989	ESTIMATED DELIVERIES FY 1990	ESTIMATED DELIVERIES FY 1991
AFRICA:			
BOTSWANA	12,011	11,353	6,818
BURKINA FASO	67	765	459
BURUNDI	0	49	29
CAMEROON	224	1,100	660
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	**	**	**
CHAD	1,697	10,349	6,209
DJIBOUTI	0	2	1
ETHIOPIA	0	1	1
GABON	107	406	244
GAMBIA	0	1	1
GHANA	1	99	59
GUINEA	12	135	81
IVORY COAST (COTE D'IVOIRE)	7	35	21
KENYA	65	880	528
LIBERIA	1	**	**
MALAWI	0	1	1
MAURITANIA	455	182	109
MAURITIUS	**	70	42
MOZAMBIQUE	225	181	109
NAMIBIA	506	0	0
NIGER	108	456	274
NIGERIA	435	19,480	11,688
SENEGAL	55	22	13
SIERRA LEONE	0	1	1
SOMALIA	2	744	446
SUDAN	526	1,025	615
TANZANIA	16	221	132
TOGO	244	105	63
UGANDA	90	9,665	5,799
ZAIRE	58	1,415	849
ZAMBIA	224	649	389
ZIMBABWE	69	680	408
REGIONAL TOTAL	17,205	60,082	36,049
AMERICAN REPUBLICS:			
ANGUILLA	0	82	49
ARGENTINA	13,470	65,565	39,339
BAHAMAS	92	2,579	1,547
BARBADOS*	11	145	87
BELIZE	1	14	8
BERMUDA	36	2,455	1,473
BOLIVIA	530	1,399	839
BRAZIL	37,260	74,901	44,941
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	**	**
CAYMAN ISLANDS	6	821	492
CHILE	251	19,131	11,479
COLOMBIA	1,283	11,184	6,710
COSTA RICA	91	2,484	1,490
DOMINICA*	0	**	**
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	90	3,040	1,824
ECUADOR	959	5,989	3,593
EL SALVADOR	112	1,915	1,149
FRENCH GUIANA	100,290	492,756	295,654
GRENADA*	4	3	2
GUADELOUPE	0	2	1
GUATEMALA	1,541	8,806	5,284
GUYANA	18	163	98
HAITI	0	23	14
HONDURAS	831	7,857	4,714
JAMAICA	130	925	555
MARTINIQUE	0	13	8
MEXICO	51,162	147,294	88,376

COMMERCIAL EXPORTS LICENSED OR APPROVED UNDER THE AECA (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL DELIVERIES	ESTIMATED DELIVERIES	
	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991
AMERICAN REPUBLICS (CONT):			
MONTSERRAT	0	1	1
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	18	258	155
NICARAGUA	1	5	3
PANAMA	536	5,933	3,560
PARAGUAY	0	524	315
PERU	1,267	55,313	33,188
ST. LUCIA*	4	3	2
ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES*	0	2	1
SURINAME	4	15	9
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	49	458	275
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS	0	1	**
URUGUAY	704	4,421	2,653
VENEZUELA	13,292	91,440	54,864
REGIONAL TOTAL	224,043	1,007,920	604,752
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC:			
AUSTRALIA	286,855	888,131	532,879
BRUNEI	3,353	2,888	1,733
BURMA	702	121	73
CHINA	16,415	43,873	26,324
FIJI	188	92	55
FRENCH POLYNESIA	0	21	13
FRENCH SOUTHERN & ANTARCTIC LANDS	0	8	5
HONG KONG	7,617	76,491	30,596
INDONESIA	7,709	48,126	28,876
JAPAN	696,812	1,744,941	1,046,965
KAMPUCHEA	0	**	**
KOREA	119,835	759,426	455,656
MACAU	7	23	14
MALAYSIA	15,407	87,997	52,798
NEW CALEDONIA	0	3	2
NEW ZEALAND	8,105	95,647	57,388
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	**	11	7
PHILIPPINES	12,110	47,678	28,607
SINGAPORE	127,179	230,809	138,485
SOLOMON ISLANDS	0	7	4
TAIWAN	84,753	150,000	140,000
THAILAND	31,825	168,460	101,076
TOKELAU	0	5	3
TONGA	0	4	2
TRUST TERRITORY PACIFIC ISLANDS	13	1	**
WESTERN SAMOA	0	1	**
REGIONAL TOTAL	1,418,885	4,344,764	2,641,561
EUROPE & CANADA:			
ANDORRA	4	7	4
AUSTRIA	5,102	10,436	6,262
BELGIUM	26,326	330,737	198,442
BULGARIA	18	0	0
CANADA	11,916	202,287	121,372
CYPRUS	165	414	249
DENMARK	19,300	100,953	60,572
FINLAND	6,311	23,473	14,084
FRANCE	170,098	324,697	194,818
GERMANY	258,243	1,710,348	1,026,209
GIBRALTAR	0	24	15
GREECE	44,407	755,750	453,450
ICELAND	15	3,652	2,191
IRELAND	521	7,412	4,447
ITALY	171,471	574,004	344,402
LIECHTENSTEIN	2	563	338

COMMERCIAL EXPORTS LICENSED OR APPROVED UNDER THE AECA (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL DELIVERIES	ESTIMATED DELIVERIES	
	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991
EUROPE & CANADA (CONT):			
LUXEMBOURG	662	40,197	24,118
MALTA	0	1	1
MONACO	13	37	22
NETHERLANDS	93,815	277,832	166,699
NORWAY	39,835	194,300	116,580
POLAND	0	319	191
PORTUGAL	18,456	73,938	44,363
ROMANIA	0	170	102
SPAIN	44,377	144,389	86,634
SVALBARD & JAN MAYEN	42	39	23
SWEDEN	33,929	203,445	122,067
SWITZERLAND	17,509	248,730	149,238
TURKEY	151,258	274,123	164,474
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	0	167	100
UNITED KINGDOM	569,588	1,867,053	1,120,232
YUGOSLAVIA	29,759	37,372	22,423
REGIONAL TOTAL	1,713,142	7,406,869	4,444,122
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA:			
ALGERIA	1,509	15,582	9,349
BAHRAIN	762	4,136	2,482
BANGLADESH	1,624	11,379	6,827
BHUTAN	0	**	**
BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERR.	150	0	0
EGYPT	75,176	717,531	430,518
INDIA	23,580	124,345	74,607
IRAQ	894	689	413
ISRAEL	603,901	1,868,776	1,121,265
JORDAN	11,308	55,591	33,355
KUWAIT	615	54,762	32,857
LEBANON	247	151	90
MALDIVES	0	8	5
MOROCCO	18,097	13,925	8,355
NEPAL	11	5	3
OMAN	644	3,263	1,958
PAKISTAN	34,970	138,139	82,883
QATAR	116	4,311	2,587
SAUDI ARABIA	161,857	398,379	239,027
SRI LANKA	374	1,022	613
SYRIA	0	**	**
TUNISIA	625	966	580
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	8,434	199,794	119,877
YEMEN (ADEN)	0	3	2
YEMEN (SANAA)	25	492	295
REGIONAL TOTAL	944,919	3,613,249	2,167,948
NON-REGIONAL:			
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	50,863	300,065	180,039
NON-REGIONAL TOTAL	50,863	300,065	180,039
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	4,369,057	16,732,949	10,074,471

*These countries comprise the Eastern Caribbean. See Eastern Carribbean narrative in Section III for a discussion of specific country programs.
**Less than $500.

Overseas Military Program Management

U.S. military personnel are assigned to Security Assistance Organizations (SAOs) overseas to ensure effective planning and management of country security assistance programs. These individuals serve under the direction and supervision of the Chief of the United States Diplomatic Mission. The SAO provides liaison among the Mission, the Department of Defense, and the host country defense establishment in relation to security assistance matters.

SAO personnel work closely with members of the host country defense establishment to develop and execute training programs and to accomplish realistic and effective procurement actions. These efforts are key to developing a defense infrastructure capable of integrating weapons and support systems into the existing force structure. Professional exchanges and cooperative planning ensure effective and efficient security assistance programs.

The Department of Defense reviews manning authorizations in coordination with the Department of State, the Chiefs of U.S. Diplomatic Missions and the regional area military commanders on a continuing basis to ensure that SAOs are properly staffed to conduct their mission efficiently. This review has resulted in a reduction of U.S. military personnel from the 531 justified in last year's Congressional presentation materials to a current authorization of 519 for FY 1990. A further reduction to 514 U.S. military personnel is expected for FY 1991.

The following table shows authorized staffing levels at the conclusion of FY 1989, the estimated levels for FY 1990, and our best estimate of the required levels for FY 1991. Actual assigned strengths for FY 1989 and FY 1990 may be less than shown because of budgetary constraints. Manning requirements for FY 1991 may change as actual programs develop.

In FY 1991, fifty-six countries will have separate SAOs. In seventeen additional countries, security assistance programs will be administered by the Defense Attache with augmentation personnel assigned to carry out security assistance functions. In other countries with which the U.S. maintains a security assistance relationship, Defense Attaches and other mission personnel manage the program.

The following is a glossary of Security Assistance Organizations overseas that manage military programs.

DAO - Defense Attache Office
JUSMAG - Joint US Military Assistance Group
JUSMMAT - Joint US Military Mission for Aid to Turkey
KUSLO - Kenya-US Liaison Office
LIBMISH - US Military Mission, Liberia
MAAG - Military Assistance Advisory Group
MAP - Military Assistance Program
MADP - Military Attache for Defense Programs
MDAO - Mutual Defense Assistance Office, Japan
MILGP - Military Group
MLO - Military Liaison Office
MUSLO - Morocco-US Liaison Office
ODC - Office of Defense Cooperation
ODRP - Office of the Defense Representative, Pakistan
OMC - Office of Military Cooperation
SAO - Security Assistance Office/Organization
USLO - US Liaison Office
USLODJ - US Liaison Office, Djibouti
USLOK - US Liaison Office, Kuwait
USLOT - US Liaison Office, Tunisia
USMTM - US Military Training Mission, Saudi Arabia
ZAMISH - US Military Mission, Zaire

OVERSEAS MILITARY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ORGANI-ZATION	ACTUAL FY 1989			ESTIMATED FY 1990			PROPOSED FY 1991		
		MAP COSTS	FMS COSTS	TOTAL	FMF COSTS	FMS COSTS	TOTAL	FMF COSTS	FMS COSTS	TOTAL
AFRICA:										
BENIN	EMBASSY	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	4
BOTSWANA	OMC	108	71	179	102	43	145	94	22	116
BURUNDI	EMB/ZAMISH	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	4
CAMEROON	DAO a/	85	125	210	75	92	167	68	90	158
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	EMBASSY	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	4
CHAD	OMC	35	299	334	24	220	244	20	208	228
DJIBOUTI	USLODJ	254	127	381	219	132	351	230	115	345
GABON	EMB/ZAMISH	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	4
GHANA	DAO a/	14	0	14	14	0	14	15	0	15
GUINEA	DAO a/	2	0	2	3	0	3	4	0	4
IVORY COAST	DAO a/	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	4
KENYA	KUSLO	262	494	756	279	266	545	222	245	467
LIBERIA	LIBMISH	653	278	931	438	192	630	430	185	615
MADAGASCAR	DAO a/	99	67	166	52	36	88	47	32	79
MALAWI	DAO a/	10	0	10	14	0	14	11	0	11
MALI	EMBASSY	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	4
MAURITANIA	EMBASSY	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	4
MOZAMBIQUE	DAO a/	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	4
NIGER	OMC	355	16	371	278	17	295	270	12	282
NIGERIA	DAO a/	76	218	294	38	116	154	33	95	128
SENEGAL	DAO a/	242	0	242	211	0	211	211	0	211
SOMALIA	OMC	579	722	1,301	569	528	1,097	529	415	944
SUDAN	OMC	535	812	1,347	522	593	1,115	480	480	960
ZAIRE	ZAMISH	737	131	868	549	102	651	509	86	595
ZIMBABWE	DAO a/	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	4
REGIONAL TOTAL		4,073	3,360	7,433	3,414	2,337	5,751	3,209	1,985	5,194
AMERICAN REPUBLICS:										
ARGENTINA	USMILGP	376	205	581	225	155	380	208	133	341
BARBADOS	USMLO b/	329	162	491	197	98	295	132	60	192
BELIZE	USMLO	163	71	234	102	43	145	98	40	138
BOLIVIA	USMILGP	418	104	522	404	103	507	384	100	484
BRAZIL	USMLO	382	350	732	241	219	460	200	173	373
COLOMBIA	USMILGP	602	409	1,011	346	352	698	241	452	693
COSTA RICA	ODC	354	241	595	269	149	418	212	110	322
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	MAAG	234	248	482	103	107	210	65	65	130
ECUADOR	USMILGP	440	194	634	238	107	345	150	61	211
EL SALVADOR	USMILGP	656	2,007	2,663	549	1,573	2,122	517	1,530	2,047
GUATEMALA	USMILGP	304	163	467	192	107	299	189	98	287
HAITI	MLO	109	11	120	102	11	113	97	11	108
HONDURAS	USMILGP	760	1,168	1,928	621	852	1,473	559	828	1,387
JAMAICA	USMLO	277	95	372	186	73	259	152	65	217
MEXICO	DAO a/	78	226	304	50	145	195	30	86	116
PANAMA	USMILGP	467	157	624	277	95	372	257	81	338
PARAGUAY	ODC	326	46	372	240	37	277	193	27	220
PERU	MAAG	611	264	875	394	172	566	378	157	535
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	EMBASSY	9	0	9	11	0	11	10	0	10
URUGUAY	ODC	273	117	390	215	94	309	176	72	248
VENEZUELA	USMILGP	123	715	838	100	424	524	105	333	438
REGIONAL TOTAL		7,291	6,953	14,244	5,062	4,916	9,978	4,353	4,482	8,835
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC:										
AUSTRALIA	DAO a/	91	177	268	30	64	94	19	29	48
BURMA	DAO a/	24	3	27	24	3	27	24	3	27
CHINA	DAO a/	3	54	57	2	45	47	2	45	47
FIJI	CINCPAC	5	0	5	6	0	6	7	0	7
INDONESIA	MADP	440	1,058	1,498	276	663	939	253	569	822
JAPAN	USMDAO	292	1,184	1,476	215	848	1,063	206	793	999
KOREA	JUSMAG	2,224	2,905	5,129	1,502	2,045	3,547	1,493	1,999	3,492
MALAYSIA	DAO a/	243	165	408	159	112	271	148	90	238
NEW ZEALAND	DAO a/	0	1	1	0	7	7	0	8	8
PHILIPPINES	JUSMAG	2,218	3,547	5,765	778	1,711	2,489	685	1,328	2,013

OVERSEAS MILITARY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ORGANIZATION	ACTUAL FY 1989 MAP COSTS	 FMS COSTS	 TOTAL	ESTIMATED FY 1990 FMF COSTS	 FMS COSTS	 TOTAL	PROPOSED FY 1991 FMF COSTS	 FMS COSTS	 TOTAL
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC (CONT):										
SINGAPORE	DAO a/	19	209	228	10	107	117	9	94	103
THAILAND	JUSMAG	1,518	1,803	3,321	946	905	1,851	749	625	1,374
REGIONAL TOTAL		7,077	11,106	18,183	3,948	6,510	10,458	3,595	5,583	9,178
EUROPE & CANADA:										
AUSTRIA	DAO a/	69	105	174	40	61	101	32	45	77
BELGIUM	ODC	568	240	808	420	185	605	400	166	566
CANADA	DAO a/	2	89	91	4	68	72	2	41	43
DENMARK	ODC	250	60	310	230	55	285	220	51	271
FINLAND	DAO a/	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5
FRANCE	ODC	390	127	517	390	127	517	346	94	440
GERMANY	ODC	258	820	1,078	228	739	967	228	708	936
GREECE	ODC	615	1,434	2,049	517	1,192	1,709	424	1,132	1,556
IRELAND	DAO a/	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
ITALY	ODC	287	349	636	248	311	559	243	300	543
NETHERLANDS	ODC	345	148	493	222	100	322	208	85	293
NORWAY	ODC	147	150	297	98	101	199	92	95	187
PORTUGAL	MAAG	262	1,061	1,323	151	633	784	132	523	655
SPAIN	JUSMAAG	1,167	985	2,152	462	391	853	395	317	712
SWEDEN	DAO a/	5	0	5	4	0	4	5	0	5
SWITZERLAND	DAO a/	5	0	5	4	0	4	5	0	5
TURKEY	JUSMMAT	3,724	739	4,463	2,405	507	2,912	2,373	472	2,845
UNITED KINGDOM	DAO a/	86	44	130	80	43	123	62	37	99
YUGOSLAVIA	DAO a/	79	19	98	30	8	38	26	5	31
REGIONAL TOTAL		8,265	6,370	14,635	5,539	4,521	10,060	5,199	4,071	9,270
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA:										
ALGERIA	DAO a/	120	97	217	100	90	190	92	70	162
BAHRAIN	OMC	112	444	556	88	245	333	53	202	255
BANGLADESH	DAO a/	14	2	16	14	3	17	16	3	19
EGYPT	OMC	1,494	2,760	4,254	1,354	1,759	3,113	1,264	1,465	2,729
INDIA	ODC	340	58	398	165	114	279	171	106	277
ISRAEL	DAO a/	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5
JORDAN	MAP	1,006	757	1,763	798	308	1,106	720	218	938
KUWAIT	USLOK	104	100	204	95	84	179	86	63	149
LEBANON	OMC	366	90	456	333	86	419	288	68	356
MOROCCO	MUSLO	740	749	1,489	357	811	1,168	336	772	1,108
NEPAL	DAO a/	11	1	12	12	1	13	11	1	12
OMAN	OMC	252	314	566	192	176	368	186	157	343
PAKISTAN	ODRP	433	1,297	1,730	352	786	1,138	329	692	1,021
SAUDI ARABIA	USMTM	870	0	870	123	1,104	1,227	182	1,635	1,817
SRI LANKA	DAO a/	26	1	27	21	1	22	21	1	22
TUNISIA	USLOT	374	707	1,081	268	468	736	254	418	672
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	USLO	301	560	861	327	412	739	249	317	566
YEMEN (SANAA)	OMC	481	470	951	433	268	701	381	191	572
REGIONAL TOTAL		7,049	8,407	15,456	5,037	6,716	11,753	4,644	6,379	11,023
WORLDWIDE TOTAL		33,755	36,196	69,951	23,000	25,000	48,000	21,000	22,500	43,500

a/ Personnel authorized to assist the DAO with security assistance management functions.
b/ Manages programs for Eastern Caribbean countries.

OVERSEAS MILITARY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT - PERSONNEL STRENGTHS

	ORGANI-ZATION	ACTUAL FY 1989				ESTIMATED FY 1990				PROPOSED FY 1991			
		MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL
AFRICA:													
BOTSWANA	OMC	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2
CAMEROON	DAO a/	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
CHAD	OMC	3	0	1	4	3	0	1	4	3	0	1	4
DJIBOUTI	USLODJ	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
KENYA	KUSLO	5	3	2	10	6	2	2	10	6	2	2	10
LIBERIA	LIBMISH	6	2	2	10	6	2	2	10	6	2	2	10
MADAGASCAR	DAO a/	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
NIGER	OMC	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
NIGERIA	DAO a/	2	2	1	5	2	2	1	5	2	2	1	5
SENEGAL	DAO a/	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
SOMALIA	OMC	6	2	4	12	6	2	4	12	6	2	4	12
SUDAN	OMC	5	1	1	7	5	1	1	7	5	1	1	7
ZAIRE	ZAMISH	6	1	3	10	6	1	3	10	6	1	3	10
REGIONAL TOTAL		40	12	17	69	42	11	17	70	42	11	17	70
AMERICAN REPUBLICS:													
ARGENTINA	USMILGP	3	2	4	9	3	2	4	9	3	2	4	9
BARBADOS	USMLO b/	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5
BELIZE	USMLO	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
BOLIVIA	USMILGP	3	1	2	6	3	1	2	6	3	1	2	6
BRAZIL	USMLO	4	3	3	10	4	3	3	10	4	3	3	10
COLOMBIA	USMILGP	5	2	8	15	6	3	10	19	6	3	10	19
COSTA RICA	ODC	5	1	3	9	5	1	3	9	5	1	3	9
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	MAAG	5	0	3	8	5	0	3	8	5	0	3	8
ECUADOR	USMILGP	5	1	5	11	5	1	5	11	5	1	5	11
EL SALVADOR	USMILGP	13	2	13	28	13	2	13	28	13	2	13	28
GUATEMALA	USMILGP	3	0	3	6	3	0	3	6	3	1	3	7
HAITI	MLO	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	4
HONDURAS	USMILGP	10	3	10	23	10	3	10	23	10	3	10	23
JAMAICA	USMLO	3	1	0	4	3	1	0	4	3	1	0	4
MEXICO	DAO a/	3	0	1	4	3	0	1	4	3	0	1	4
PANAMA	USMILGP	6	1	3	10	5	1	3	9	5	1	3	9
PARAGUAY	ODC	2	0	3	5	2	0	3	5	2	0	3	5
PERU	MAAG	4	1	5	10	4	1	5	10	4	1	5	10
URUGUAY	ODC	2	1	7	10	2	1	7	10	2	1	7	10
VENEZUELA	USMILGP	7	2	6	15	7	2	6	15	7	2	6	15
REGIONAL TOTAL		92	22	81	195	92	23	83	198	92	24	83	199
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC:													
AUSTRALIA	DAO a/	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3
BURMA	DAO a/	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
INDONESIA	MADP	11	1	18	30	11	1	18	30	11	1	18	30
JAPAN	USMDAO	5	3	5	13	5	3	5	13	5	3	5	13
KOREA	JUSMAG	51	14	32	97	50	14	30	94	46	14	30	90
MALAYSIA	DAO a/	3	1	2	6	3	1	2	6	3	1	2	6
PHILIPPINES	JUSMAG	28	5	13	46	28	5	13	46	28	3	13	44
SINGAPORE	DAO a/	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3
THAILAND	JUSMAG	30	4	16	50	28	3	16	47	27	3	16	46
REGIONAL TOTAL		133	29	87	249	130	28	85	243	125	26	85	236
EUROPE & CANADA:													
AUSTRIA	DAO a/	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
BELGIUM	ODC	4	1	4	9	4	1	4	9	4	1	4	9
CANADA	DAO a/	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
DENMARK	ODC	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
FRANCE	ODC	1	1	5	7	1	1	5	7	1	1	5	7
GERMANY	ODC	5	2	6	13	5	2	6	13	5	2	6	13
GREECE	ODC	11	4	9	24	11	4	10	25	11	4	10	25
ITALY	ODC	2	0	4	6	3	1	3	7	3	1	3	7
NETHERLANDS	ODC	3	1	2	6	3	1	2	6	3	1	2	6
NORWAY	ODC	2	0	2	4	2	0	2	4	2	0	2	4

OVERSEAS MILITARY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT - PERSONNEL STRENGTHS
(CONTINUED)

	ORGANI-ZATION	ACTUAL FY 1989				ESTIMATED FY 1990				PROPOSED FY 1991			
		MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL
EUROPE & CANADA (CONT):													
PORTUGAL	MAAG	11	4	7	22	11	4	7	22	11	4	7	22
SPAIN	JUSMAAG	15	4	5	24	8	2	2	12	8	2	2	12
TURKEY	JUSMMAT	35	6	22	63	33	6	16	55	33	6	16	55
UNITED KINGDOM	DAO a/	2	0	1	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3
YUGOSLAVIA	DAO a/	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
REGIONAL TOTAL		97	24	70	191	89	24	60	173	89	24	60	173
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA:													
ALGERIA	DAO a/	2	0	2	4	2	0	2	4	2	0	2	4
BAHRAIN	OMC	5	1	0	6	5	1	0	6	5	1	0	6
BANGLADESH	DAO a/	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
EGYPT	OMC	28	9	18	55	28	9	18	55	28	8	18	54
INDIA	ODC	2	1	3	6	2	1	3	6	2	1	3	6
JORDAN	MAP	11	2	5	18	11	2	5	18	11	2	5	18
KUWAIT	USLOK	4	1	1	6	4	1	1	6	4	1	1	6
LEBANON	OMC	3	0	6	9	1	0	5	6	1	0	5	6
MOROCCO	MUSLO	10	3	4	17	10	3	4	17	10	3	4	17
OMAN	OMC	4	0	1	5	4	0	1	5	4	0	1	5
PAKISTAN	ODRP	11	2	12	25	11	2	12	25	11	2	12	25
SAUDI ARABIA	USMTM	70	3	9	82	69	4	9	82	69	4	9	82
SRI LANKA	DAO a/	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
TUNISIA	USLOT	7	2	3	12	7	3	2	12	7	3	2	12
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	USLO	5	1	2	8	5	1	2	8	5	1	2	8
YEMEN (SANAA)	OMC	7	0	3	10	7	0	4	11	7	0	4	11
REGIONAL TOTAL		169	25	71	265	166	27	70	263	166	26	70	262
WORLDWIDE TOTAL		531	112	326	969	519	113	315	947	514	111	315	940

a/ Personnel authorized to assist the DAO with security assistance management functions.
b/ Manages programs for Eastern Caribbean countries.

Excess Defense Articles

Defense articles no longer needed by the U.S. armed forces are referred to collectively as Excess Defense Articles (EDA), and are either sold under the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program or transferred under the provisions of section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA) as amended (also referred to as the Southern Region Amendment, SRA), or transferred under section 517 of that Act. EDA does not apply to articles provided previously under MAP grants or those articles acquired by foreign governments through FMS.

In determining which defense articles are excess, the following definition, from section 644(g) of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, as amended, is applied:

> "Excess defense articles means the quantity of defense articles owned by the United States Government, and not procured in anticipation of military assistance or sales requirements, or pursuant to a military assistance or sales order, which is in excess (if the Approved Force Acquisition Objective and Approved Force Retention Stock of all Department of Defense Components at the time such articles are dropped from inventory by the supplying agency for delivery to countries or international organizations...."

As items actually become excess, they are screened for transfer to eligible countries (Egypt, Greece, Israel, Portugal, Turkey) under the SRA or are made available for purchase by eligible countries under FMS procedures. In FY 1990 the list of eligible countries was amended to also include major illicit drug-producing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean under section 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

SRA items are not priced per se. Charges are levied for related services such as packing, crating and transportation or refurbishment only. However, prices are provided to Congress as part of the SRA Congressional notification procedure. Other EDA articles which are sold through FMS, are priced on the basis of condition as described in DoD 7290.3M, and range from a high of 50 percent of original acquisition value for new equipment to a low of 5 percent for equipment in need of repairs. Because the U.S. Government does not intend to replace these articles, they are exempt from Section 21(a)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), which requires that the purchaser pay the replacement cost of defense articles purchased.

Section 31(d) of the AECA limits the annual acquisition value of EDA that may be provided to foreign governments by sales and under section 517 of the FAA. The current limit, applicable to FY 1990 is $250 million. The ceiling is exclusive of ships and their on-board stores and supplies transferred in accordance with law.

EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES SOLD UNDER FOREIGN MILITARY SALES

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACQUISITION VALUE	FY 1989 SALES VALUE
AMERICAN REPUBLICS:		
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA*	54	3
BOLIVIA	11	4
COLOMBIA	57	20
DOMINICA*	62	3
EL SALVADOR	143	50
GRENADA*	71	4
MEXICO	1,100	385
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS*	65	4
ST. LUCIA*	30	2
ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES*	62	3
VENEZUELA	143	50
REGIONAL TOTAL	1,798	528
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC:		
PHILIPPINES	62	13
REGIONAL TOTAL	62	13
EUROPE & CANADA:		
AUSTRIA	18	**
GREECE	189	6
NORWAY	736	37
REGIONAL TOTAL	943	43
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	2,803	584

Note: Does not include articles transferred under the SRA. Congress receives notification of items transferred in a classified report under the provisions of section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

*These countries comprise the Eastern Caribbean.

**Less than $500.

Stockpiling of Defense Articles for Foreign Countries

Section 514(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA), as amended, sets an annual ceiling on the value of additions of defense articles located abroad that may be set aside, reserved, or otherwise earmarked from U.S. military stocks for use as war reserve stocks for allies (WRSA) or for other countries (other than for NATO). For FY 1991, the Administration proposes a ceiling of $98 million. Most defense articles added to stockpiles under this ceiling will come from existing stocks.

As the term "war reserves" implies, these stocks are intended for use only in emergencies. For FY 1991, $68 million of the proposed ceiling on the value of additions to worldwide stockpiles would be set aside for the Republic of Korea, $10 million would be set aside for Thailand, and $20 million would be set aside for Israel. (During FY 1990, the ceiling for that fiscal year was increased by $100 million to permit a stockpile for Israel.) In all cases, title to and control of the additions remains with the U.S. government. Pursuant to section 514(a) of the FAA, any transfer to an allied or friendly country must be in accordance with the provisions of the security assistance legislation prevailing at the time of the proposed transfer.

Some additions in FY 1991 may consist of overseas U.S. defense stocks currently identified as war reserves for U.S. armed forces. These reserves would be identified in FY 1991 as war reserves to be held for emergency use under the terms of section 514 of the FAA. While some of these additions may not be wholly relocated within the territory of the intended recipient in FY 1991, their value will not be counted a second time, when eventually relocated, against a limitation in section 514(b) of the FAA.

VALUE OF ANNUAL CEILINGS FOR STOCKPILING
($ in millions)

FISCAL YEAR	AMOUNT
1976 and 1977T	96,750
1977	125,000
1978	270,000
1979	90,000
1980	95,000
1981	85,000
1982	130,000
1983	125,000
1984	125,000
1985	248,000
1986	360,000
1987	125,000
1988	116,000
1989	77,000
1990	165,000
1991 (proposed)	98,000

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF AUTHORIZATIONS & APPROPRIATIONS
(Dollars in Thousands)

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

Fiscal Year	Executive Branch Request		Authorized		Appropriated	
	Budget Authority	Program	Budget Authority	Program	Budget Authority	Program
1970	275,000	350,000	250,000	340,000	70,000	-
1971	772,500	885,000	750,000 a/	840,000 a/	700,000 a/	-
1972	510,000	582,000	400,000	550,000	400,000	-
1973	527,000	629,000	400,000 b/	550,000	400,000 b/	-
1974	2,725,000	2,960,000	2,525,000 c/	2,930,000 c/	2,525,000 c/	-
1975	555,000	872,000	405,000	872,500	300,000	-
1976 d/	2,430,200	2,430,200	1,298,750	2,968,375	1,205,000	-
1977	2,179,600	2,179,600	740,000	2,022,100	740,000	-
1978	707,750	2,217,500	682,000	2,152,350	675,850	-
1979 e/	1,042,500	5,767,500	1,044,300	6,155,500	1,024,500	-
1980	658,880 f/	2,188,000 f/	673,500	2,235,000	645,000 b/	-
1981	734,000	2,840,000 g/	500,000	3,116,000	500,000 b/	3,046,187 b/
1982	1,481,800	4,054,400	800,000	4,069,525	800,000	3,883,500
1983	950,000 h/	5,273,300 h/	800,000	4,169,525	1,175,000 b/	5,106,500 b/
1984	1,000,000	5,656,000	1,315,000	5,761,500	1,315,000 b/	5,716,250 b/
1985	5,100,000	5,100,000	i/	i/	4,939,500 b/	4,939,500 b/
1986	5,655,000	5,655,000	5,371,000	5,371,000	5,190,000	5,190,000 j/
1987	5,861,000 k/	5,661,000	i/	i/	4,040,441 b/	4,040,441 b/
1988	4,421,150	4,421,150	l/	l/	4,017,000 m/	4,049,000
1989	4,460,000	4,460,000	n/	n/	4,272,750	4,272,750
1990	5,027,000	5,027,000	o/	o/	4,827,642	4,827,642 p/
1991	5,016,900	5,016,900				

NOTE: Military Assistance Program included Foreign Military Sales Financing program prior to FY 1969.

a/ Includes $500,000 thousand for Israel authorized by P.L. 91-441 and appropriated by P.L. 91-665.

b/ CRA limitation.

c/ Includes $2,200,000 thousand for Emergency Security Assistance requested, authorized and appropriated for Israel.

d/ Includes transitional quarter (FY 197T).

e/ Includes $2,200,000 thousand supplemental program for Israel and a $1,500,000 supplemental program for Egypt.

f/ Includes a $10,000 thousand amendment for Sudan and $15,000 thousand for Oman.

g/ Includes $200,000 thousand proposed budget amendment for Egypt.

h/ Reflects the amended budget request but not the supplemental budget request for program increase of $525,000 thousand for guarantee loans.

i/ Authorization waived in Continuing Resolution Authority (P.L. 98-473 for FY 1985, and P.L. 99-500 for FY 1987).

j/ Reflects amounts appropriated under P.L. 99-190 (final CRA). Pursuant to P.L. 99-177 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings), $223,170 thousand not available for obligation.

k/ Includes a supplemental request of $200,000 thousand.

l/ Authorization waived in Continuing Resolution (P.L. 100-202).

m/ P.L. 100-202 appropriated $4,049,000 thousand for FY 1988. Also included in the law was a $32,000 thousand rescission applicable to the FY 1985 and FY 1986 appropriation resulting in an adjusted appropriation of $4,017,000 thousand, as shown in the FY 1989 President's Budget.

n/ Authorization waived in P.L. 100-461.

o/ Authorization waived in P.L. 101-167.

p/ Congress appropriated $4,828,403 thousand which was reduced by .43% for use in the control of illicit drugs. In addition, $20,000 thousand is to be transferred into the FMF account from the DOD budget (P.L. 101-165) resulting in $4,827,641 thousand available to the FMF program.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF AUTHORIZATIONS & APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)
(Dollars in Thousands)

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

Fiscal Year	Executive Branch Request	Authorized	Appropriated
1964	435,000	380,000	330,000
1965	405,000	405,000	401,000
1966	764,000	684,000	684,000
1967	750,000	715,000	690,000
1968	720,000	660,000	600,000
1969	595,000	410,000	365,000
1970	515,000	414,600	395,000
1971	600,000	414,600	414,600
1972	800,000	618,000	550,000
1973	848,800	a/	600,000 a/
1974	732,000	629,000	611,500
1975	1,425,300	1,377,000	1,200,000
1976	1,923,300	1,856,200	1,739,900
197T	50,200	464,100 b/	279,700 b/
1977	1,893,500	1,895,000	1,757,700
1978	2,232,200	2,235,000 c/	2,219,300 c/
1979 d/	2,204,400 e/	2,202,000	2,282,000
1980	2,115,100 e/f/	1,935,000	1,946,000 g/
1981	2,030,500	2,065,300	2,104,500 g/
1982	2,931,500	2,973,500	2,926,000
1983	2,886,000 h/	2,873,500	2,962,250 g/
1984	2,949,000 i/	3,074,000	3,254,250 g/j/
1985	3,438,100	k/	6,084,000 l/
1986	4,024,000	3,800,000	3,800,000 m/n/
1987	4,390,800 o/	p/	3,600,000 q/
1988	3,600,000 r/	3,200,820 r/	3,200,820 r/
1989	3,281,000 r/	3,258,500	3,258,500
1990	3,849,100 s/	3,178,988 t/	3,178,988 t/
1991	3,358,000 u/		

a/ CRA level - $618,000 thousand. There was no authorization level in FY 1973.

b/ Section 506 of the International Security Assistance and Arms Control Act of 1976, P.L. 94-329, quarter not to exceed one-fourth of the total amount authorized in that Act for FY 1976.

c/ Includes $300,000 thousand for Portugal; also $20,000 thousand for Lebanon, authorized as Disaster Assistance, but appropriated in the Security Support Assistance (SSA) account.

d/ Includes a $300,000 thousand supplemental for Egypt and $100,000 thousand for Turkey.

e/ Executive Branch request included ESF and PKO in one account--Security Supporting Assistance (SSA).

f/ Includes an $80,000 thousand supplemental for Central America.

g/ CRA limitation.

h/ Reflects initial budget request. Does not include the $294,500 thousand supplemental budget request.

i/ Reflects initial budget request. Does not include the $340,500 thousand supplemental appropriation for Central America or the $10,000 thousand for Poland.

j/ Includes supplemental appropriation (P.L. 98-332).

k/ Authorization waived in Continuing Resolution Authority (P.L. 98-473 for FY 1985, and P.L. 99-500 for FY 1987).

l/ Includes FY 1985 Supplemental of $2,258,000 thousand.

m/ Reflects amounts appropriated under P.L. 99-190 (final CRA). Pursuant to P.L. 99-177 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings), $159,358 thousand not available for obligation.

n/ Includes $100,000 thousand supplemental for the Republic of the Philippines.

o/ Includes a supplemental request of $297,000 thousand.

p/ The International Development and Security Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-83) authorized $3,800,000 thousand for both FY 1986 and FY 1987.

q/ Includes $50,000 thousand deobligation/reobligation reappropriation.

r/ Includes $12,500 thousand deobligation/reobligation reappropriation estimate.

s/ Includes $18,000 thousand deobligation/reobligation reappropriation estimate and a $500,000 thousand supplemental for Panama.

t/ Includes $20,000 thousand for Ireland (less $145 thousand sequestration pursuant to P.L. 99-177), minus $50,000 thousand pursuant to P.L. 101-167 and $18,000 thousand deobligation/reobligation estimate.

u/ Includes $14,000 thousand deobligation/reobligation reappropriation estimate.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF AUTHORIZATIONS & APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)
(Dollars in Thousands)

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Fiscal Year	Executive Branch Request	Authorized	Appropriated
1950	1,400,000	1,314,000	1,314,000
1951	5,222,500	5,222,500	5,222,500
1952	6,303,000	5,997,600	5,744,000
1953	5,425,000	4,598,400	4,219,800
1954	4,274,500	3,681,500	3,230,000
1955	1,778,300	1,591,000	1,192,700
1956	1,959,200	1,450,200	1,022,200
1957	2,925,000	2,225,000	2,017,500
1958	1,900,000	1,600,000	1,340,000
1959	1,800,000	1,605,000	1,515,000
1960	1,600,000	1,400,000	1,300,000
1961	2,000,000	a/	1,800,000
1962	1,885,000	1,700,000	1,600,000
1963	b/	1,700,000	1,325,000
1964	1,405,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1965 c/	1,055,000	1,055,000	1,055,000
1966 c/	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000
1967	917,000	875,000	792,000
1968	620,100	510,000	500,000
1969	420,000	375,000	375,000
1970	425,000	350,000	350,000
1971	690,000	690,000	690,000
1972	705,000	500,000	500,000
1973	780,000	553,100 d/	553,100 d/
1974 e/	685,000	512,500	450,000 f/
1975 g/	985,000	600,000	475,000
1976 h/i/	790,000	245,875	252,200
1977	279,000	235,800	264,550
1978	230,000	228,900	220,000 j/
1979	133,500	133,500	83,375
1980 c/	160,200 k/	111,900 l/	110,000 d/
1981 c/	104,400	106,100	110,200 d/
1982 c/m/	131,400	231,400	171,412
1983 c/	557,000 n/	238,500 o/	383,325 d/
1984	747,000 p/	639,700	711,750 d/q/
1985	924,500	r/	805,100 d/
1986 c/	949,350	805,100	798,374 s/t/
1987 c/	1,257,450 u/	805,100	950,000
1988	1,329,800	v/	700,750
1989	467,000	w/	467,000 x/
1990	40,432	y/	z/
1991	0		

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF AUTHORIZATIONS & APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)
(Dollars in Thousands)

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM

Fiscal Year	Executive Branch Request	Authorized	Appropriated
1976 a/	37,000	33,750	28,750
1977	32,200	30,200	25,000
1978	35,000	31,000	30,000
1979	32,100	31,800	27,900
1980	32,900	31,800	25,000 d/
1981	32,500	34,000	28,400 d/
1982	42,000	42,000	42,000
1983	53,700 o/	43,000	46,000
1984	56,532	56,452	51,532 d/
1985	60,910	r/	56,221 d/
1986	65,650	56,221	54,490 s/
1987	68,830	56,000	56,000
1988	56,000	v/	47,400
1989	52,500	w/	47,400
1990	54,500	y/	47,196 A/
1991	50,500		

NOTE: Military Assistance Program included International Military Education and Training Program prior to FY 1976.

a/ The Mutual Security Act of 1959, P.L. 86-108, approved July 24, 1959, states "There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President for the fiscal year 1961 and 1962 such sums as may be necessary from time to time to carry out the purpose of this chapter, which sums shall remain available until expended."

b/ Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 authorized $1,700,000 thousand; no executive branch request for authorization was required.

c/ Does not include MAP drawdowns of $75,000 thousand in FY 1965 and $300,000 thousand in FY 1966, or Section 506(a) drawdowns of $1,000 thousand in FY 1980; $26,000 thousand in FY 1981; $55,000 thousand in FY 1982; $25,000 thousand in FY 1983; $40,000 thousand in FY 1986; and $25,000 thousand in FY 1987.

d/ CRA limitation.

e/ Includes funds requested separately for proposed International Military Education and Training Program finally authorized and appropriated as part of the Military Assistance Program. Does not include $2,500,000 thousand for Section 506 drawdown authority.

f/ Includes $5,000 thousand transferred to AID.

g/ Does not include $75,000 thousand for Section 506 drawdown authority.

h/ Includes transitional quarter (FY 197T).

i/ Does not include $275,000 thousand for Section 506 drawdown authority.

j/ Includes $40,200 thousand subsequently rescinded.

k/ Includes a $50,000 thousand supplemental for Turkey.

l/ Includes a $1,700 thousand Senate supplemental for Sudan.

m/ Does not include $7,100 thousand reimbursement for Section 506 drawdown authority.

n/ Reflects the amended budget request but not the $187,000 thousand supplemental budget request.

o/ Reflects initial budget request; excludes $1,000 thousand supplemental request.

p/ Reflects initial budget request; excludes $259,050 thousand supplemental request for Central America.

q/ Includes supplemental appropriation of $201,750 thousand for Central America.

r/ Authorization waived in Continuing Resolution (P.L. 98-473).

s/ Reflects amounts appropriated under P.L. 99-190 (final CRA). Pursuant to P.L. 99-177 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings) $33,626 thousand of MAP and $2,343 thousand of IMET are not available for obligation.

t/ Includes supplemental appropriation of $50,000 thousand for the Republic of the Philippines.

u/ Includes a supplemental request of $261,000 thousand.

v/ Authorization waived in Continuing Resolution (P.L. 100-202).

w/ Authorization waived in P.L. 100-461.

x/ P.L. 101-45 transferred $2,000 thousand to contributions for international peacekeeping activities (Budget Account 19-9-1124).

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF AUTHORIZATIONS & APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)
(Dollars in Thousands)

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AND INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM (Continued)

y/ Authorization waived in P.L. 101-167.

z/ Administrative costs formerly designated as MAP General Costs (1080 account) are included in the Foreign Military Financing Appropriation (1082 account) effective 1 October 1989.

A/ Congress appropriated $47,400 thousand which was reduced by .43% for use in the control of illicit drugs, resulting in $47,196 thousand available to the IMET program.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF AUTHORIZATIONS & APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)
(Dollars in Thousands)

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Fiscal Year	Executive Branch Request	Authorized	Appropriated
1979	a/	30,900	27,400
1980	a/	21,100	22,000 b/
1981	25,000	25,000	25,000 c/
1982	19,000	19,000	14,000 d/
1983	43,474	19,000	31,100 c/
1984	46,200	46,200	46,200 c/
1985	46,000	e/	44,000 c/
1986	37,000	37,000	34,000 f/
1987	39,000	37,000	31,689
1988	46,311	31,689	31,689
1989	41,689 g/	41,689	41,689
1990	33,377	32,773	32,773
1991	32,800		

GUARANTY RESERVE FUND

Fiscal Year	Executive Branch Request	Appropriated	Borrowing Authority	
			Actual	Estimated
1985	274,000	109,000	-	-
1986	-	532,000	-	-
1989	-	-	452,065	- h/
1990	-	-	-	499,056 h/
1991			-	587,061 h/

AIR BASE CONSTRUCTION IN ISRAEL

Fiscal Year	Executive Branch Request	Authorized	Appropriated
1979	800,000	800,000	800,000

a/ Executive Branch request included ESF and PKO in one account--Security Supporting Assistance (SSA).

b/ CRA limitation (P.L. 96-123).

c/ CRA limitation.

d/ In addition, $125,000 thousand appropriated under CRA (P.L. 97-51) and authorized by P.L. 97-132 for the Multinational Force and Observers.

e/ Authorization waived in Continuing Resolution (P.L. 98-473).

f/ Reflects amount appropriated under P.L. 99-190 (final CRA). Pursuant to P.L. 99-177 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings), $1.462 million of this amount is not available for obligation.

g/ Includes $10 million transfer from DOD allocated to Department of State pursuant to P.L. 101-45 used for UN mineclearing operations in Afghanistan.

h/ Use of borrowing from U.S. Treasury under authority of P.L. 100-202 in FY 1989 and P.L. 101-167 in FY 1990 and the permanent borrowing authority proposed in the FY 1991 budget legislation.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

	Actual FY 1989	Estimated FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991
Foreign Military Financing Program:			
Repayment Forgiven/Grant for Egypt	1,300,000	1,294,410	1,300,000
Repayment Forgiven/Grant for Israel	1,800,000	1,792,260	1,800,000
Grant - All Others	762,750	1,306,848	1,888,900
Concessional Rate Loans	410,000	404,254	-
Administrative Costs	-	29,870	28,000
Budget Authority (Appropriation)	4,272,750	4,827,642	5,016,900
Outlays	(2,240,689)	1,928,164	4,831,878

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

	Actual FY 1989	Estimated FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991
Country and Regional Programs	3,391,679	3,954,018	3,344,000
Reobligation of Country Programs	20,000	33,000	14,000
Total Program (Obligations)	3,411,679	3,987,018	3,358,000
Recovery of Prior Year Obligations	(8,650)	(15,125)	-
Unobligated Balance Available, Start of Year	(379,462)	(277,905)	-
Unobligated Balance Available, End of Year	277,905	-	-
Unobligated Balance Lapsing	28	-	-
Budget Authority	3,301,500	3,693,988	3,358,000
Appropriation:			
Rescission	3,258,500	3,725,000	3,344,000
Reduction, P.L. 101-167	-	(50,000)	-
Reduction, P.L. 99-177	-	(13,867)	-
Transfers	23,000	(145)	-
Appropriation (Adjusted)	3,281,500	3,660,988	3,344,000
Reappropriation	20,000	33,000	14,000
Outlays	3,448,096	3,713,781	3,489,207

SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (Continued)
(Dollars in Thousands)

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

	Actual FY 1989	Estimated FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991
Country Programs	426,550	-	-
General Costs	39,970	281	-
Total Obligations	466,520	281	-
Other Reimbursements	(1,745)	-	-
Unobligated Balance, Start of Year	610	(281)	-
Unobligated Balance, End of Year	281	-	-
Budget Authority (Appropriation)	465,000	-	-
Outlays a/	579,679	430,104	180,955

a/ Outlays in FY 1990 and FY 1991 represent spend-out of FY 1989 and prior years funding. Administrative costs funding is included in the Foreign Military Financing account beginning in FY 1990.

STATUS OF SECTION 506(a) DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY

	Used a/		Reimbursed	
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Fiscal Year	Amount
Thailand	1980	1,100	1982	1,100
Liberia	1981	1,000	1982	1,000
El Salvador	1981	25,000	1982	5,000
El Salvador	1982	55,000	1988	b/
Chad	1983	25,000		
Chad	1986	10,000		
Honduras	1986	20,000		
Philippines	1986	10,000		
Chad	1987	21,000		
Jamaica	1989	10,000		
Colombia	1989	65,000		

a/ Equals drawdowns authorized based on Presidential Determinations, except for Chad (1987) where $25,000 thousand was authorized.

b/ The FY 1988 final continuing resolution (P.L. 100-202) appropriated $10.0 million to be used either for reimbursement for defense articles, services and training provided to the Philippines pursuant to the President's Section 506(a) Determination of September 16 1986, or for MAP general costs. On February 29, 1988, the Secretary of Defense directed that the appropriation be used for MAP general costs.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM

	Actual FY 1989	Estimated FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991
International Military Education and Training Program	47,400	47,196	50,500
Unobligated Programs	(161)	-	-
Total Obligations	47,239	47,196	50,500
Unobligated Balance Lapsing	161	-	-
Budget Authority (Appropriation)	47,400	47,196	50,500
Outlays	44,145	49,648	50,771

SECURITY ASSISTANCE FUNDING (Continued)
(Dollars in Thousands)

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

	Actual FY 1989	Estimated FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991
Peacekeeping Operations Program (Obligations)	41,689	32,773	32,800
Unobligated Balance	-	-	-
Budget Authority (Appropriation)	41,689 a/	32,773	32,800
Outlays	41,651	27,990	32,792

a/ Includes $10 million transferred from DOD accounts for a voluntary contribution for UN mine clearing operations in Afghanistan.

GUARANTY RESERVE FUND

	Actual FY 1989	Estimated FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991
Reimbursements for Guaranteed Claims (Obligations)	1,109,222	769,788	778,384
Financing:			
Collections from FMS Borrowers	657,157	270,733	191,323
Change in Fund Balance:			
Fund Balance - Start of Year	5,047	77	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	77	-	-
Budget Authority:			
Appropriation	-	-	-
Authority to Borrow	452,065	499,055	587,061
Outlays	457,035	499,132	587,061

SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND

	Actual FY 1989	Estimated FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991
Purchases of Equipment (Obligations)	141,410	300,891	346,012
Financing:			
Receipts from FMS Trust Fund	(100,335)	(303,910)	(277,260)
Recovery of Prior Year Obligations	(28,366)	(15,654)	(18,268)
Change in Unobligated Balances	(12,709)	18,673	(50,484)
Budget Authority	-	-	-
Outlays	114,640	(137,603)	(53,866)

SECURITY ASSISTANCE FUNDING (Continued)
(Dollars in Thousands)

AIR BASE CONSTRUCTION IN ISRAEL

	Actual FY 1989	Estimated FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991
Beginning Balance:			
Appropriation	458	449	-
Contract Authority	5,419	5,419	-
Ending Balance:			
Appropriation	449	-	-
Contract Authority	5,419	-	-
Withdrawal of Contract Authority	-	(5,419)	-
Outlays	9	449	-

Countries/Areas and International Organizations Eligible to Purchase Defense Articles and Services

Pursuant to section 25(a)(8) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), the following is a listing of the countries/areas and international organizations that have been determined by the President under section 3(a)(1) of the AECA to be eligible for the purchase of defense articles and services. The number in parentheses following each listing corresponds to the date of the President's findings in the following list. Findings which have not been published in a previous edition of this document follow the listings. That a determination of record under section 3(a)(1) exists does not signify in itself that sales will in fact be made.

EAST ASIA/PACIFIC

Australia (1)
Brunei (1)
Burma (1)
Cambodia (1)
China (25)
Fiji (5)
Indonesia (1)
Japan (1)
Rep. of Korea (1)
Laos (1)
Malaysia (1)
New Zealand (1)
Papua New Guinea (14)
Philippines (1)
Rep. of Vietnam (1)
Singapore (1)
Taiwan (1)
Thailand (1)
Tonga (32)

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan (1)
Algeria (21) (29)
Bahrain (5)
Bangladesh (15)
Egypt (6)
India (1)
Iran (1)
Israel (1)
Jordan (1)
Kuwait (1)
Lebanon (1)
Morocco (1)
Nepal(1)
Oman (1)
Pakistan (1)
Qatar (1)
Saudi Arabia (1)
Sri Lanka (1)
Tunisia (1)
United Arab Emirates (1)
Yemen Arab Republic (1)

EUROPE/CANADA

Austria (1)
Belgium (1)
Canada (1)
Denmark (1)
Finland (1)
France (1)
Germany (1)
Greece (1)
Iceland (1)
Ireland (1)
Italy (1)
Luxembourg (1)
Malta (1)
Netherlands (1)
Norway (1)
Portugal (1)
Spain (1)
Sweden (1)
Switzerland (1)
Turkey (1)
United Kingdom (1)
Yugoslavia (1)

AFRICA

Benin (1)
Botswana (10)
Burkina Faso (1)
Cameroon (1)
Cape Verde (30)
Central Africa Republic (31)
Chad (9)
Djibouti (19)
Equatorial Guinea (22)
Ethiopia (1)
Gabon (1)
The Gambia (31)
Ghana (1)
Guinea (1)
Guinea-Bissau (30)
Ivory Coast (1)
Kenya (1)
Liberia (1)
Libya (1)
Madagascar (3)
Malawi (1)
Mali (1)
Mauritania (30)
Mauritius (3)
Mozambique (29)
Niger (1)
Nigeria (1)
Rwanda (16)
Sao Tome & Principe (33)
Senegal (1)
Seychelles (34)
Sierra Leone (27)
Somalia (8)
Tanzania (34)
Togo (28)
Uganda (34)
Zaire (1)
Zimbabwe (20)

AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Antigua & Barbuda (18)
Argentina (1)
Bahamas (2)
Barbados (11)
Belize (17)
Bolivia (1)
Brazil (1)
Chile (1)
Colombia (1)
Costa Rica (1)
Dominica (13)
Dominican Rep. (1)

AMERICAN REPUBLICS (Continued)

Ecuador (1)
El Salvador (1)
Grenada (23)
Guatemala (1)
Haiti (1)
Honduras (1)
Jamaica (1)
Mexico (1)
Nicaragua (1)
Panama (1)
Paraguay (1)
Peru (1)
St. Christopher-Nevis (13)
St. Lucia (13)
St. Vincent
  and the Grenadines (13)
Suriname (7)
Trinidad and Tobago (1)
Uruguay (7)
Venezuela (1)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

NATO and its Agencies (1)
United Nations and its Agencies (1)
Organizations of American States (1)
International Commission of Control
  and Supervision in Vietnam (4)
International Commission of Control
  and Supervision in Laos (4)

DATES OF FINDINGS

1. January 2, 1973
2. December 13, 1973
3. October 29, 1974
4. April 26, 1973
5. August 5, 1975
6. March 25, 1976
7. April 14, 1976
8. November 5, 1976
9. September 1, 1977
10. February 6, 1979
11. June 21, 1979
12. March 3, 1980
13. March 13, 1980
14. December 16, 1980
15. January 15, 1981
16. February 27, 1981

17. November 23, 1981
18. April 8, 1982
19. May 17, 1982
20. October 26, 1982
21. April 8, 1983
22. November 28, 1983
23. April 3, 1984
24. April 9, 1984
25. June 12, 1984
26. February 4, 1985
27. February 5, 1985
28. February 11, 1985
29. April 10, 1985
30. June 10, 1985
31. February 2, 1987
32. November 5, 1987
33. May 27, 1988
34. July 20, 1989

Introduction

This section of the FY 1991 Congressional Presentation Document contains detailed information on individual country and regional security assistance programs. Programs include Foreign Military Financing (FMF), International Military Education and Training (IMET) and the Economic Support Fund (ESF).

In addition to narrative descriptions, tables with relevant economic and military assistance data are provided. Various sources have been used for these data, which represent composite estimates: U.S. Government agencies, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund. Because per capita income figures reflect conversions and official exchange rates from national currencies, they many not reflect true values.

FY 1991 SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
BUDGET AUTHORITY
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ECONOMIC SUPPORT	FMF (GRANT)	IMET (GRANT)	PKO	TOTAL
AFGHAN HUMANITARIAN	35,000	0	0	0	35,000
AFRICA CIVIC ACTION	0	4,000	0	0	4,000
ALGERIA	0	0	150	0	150
ANDEAN NARCOTICS INITIATIVE	175,000	0	0	0	175,000
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA*	0	0	100	0	100
ARGENTINA	0	1,000	150	0	1,150
AUSTRIA	0	0	15	0	15
BAHAMAS	0	0	125	0	125
BANGLADESH	0	0	300	0	300
BARBADOS*	0	0	100	0	100
BELIZE	0	500	115	0	615
BENIN	0	0	100	0	100
BOLIVIA	30,800	40,000	900	0	71,700
BOTSWANA	0	1,000	375	0	1,375
BRAZIL	0	0	125	0	125
BURKINA FASO	0	0	100	0	100
BURUNDI	0	0	175	0	175
CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE	7,000	0	0	0	7,000
CAMEROON	0	0	275	0	275
CAPE VERDE	0	0	75	0	75
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0	250	200	0	450
CHAD	6,000	2,000	300	0	8,300
CHILE	0	500	100	0	600
COLOMBIA	0	58,000	2,500	0	60,500
COMOROS	0	0	75	0	75
CONGO	0	0	50	0	50
COSTA RICA	40,000	0	230	0	40,230
CYPRUS	3,000	0	0	0	3,000
DJIBOUTI	4,000	2,000	175	0	6,175
DOMINICA*	0	0	100	0	100
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	12,000	1,000	900	0	13,900
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	10,000	4,500	0	0	14,500
ECUADOR	9,000	2,000	800	0	11,800
EGYPT	815,000	1,300,000	1,500	0	2,116,500
EL SALVADOR	180,000	90,000	1,400	0	271,400
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0	0	100	0	100
FIJI	300	300	50	0	650
FINLAND	0	0	15	0	15
GABON	0	0	100	0	100
GAMBIA	0	0	100	0	100
GHANA	0	0	175	0	175
GREECE	0	345,000	550	0	345,550
GRENADA*	0	0	100	0	100
GUATEMALA	60,000	5,000	400	0	65,400
GUINEA	0	0	150	0	150
GUINEA-BISSAU	0	0	100	0	100
GUYANA	2,000	0	50	0	2,050
HAITI	10,000	600	200	0	10,800
HONDURAS	80,000	40,000	1,100	0	121,100
INDIA	0	0	300	0	300
INDONESIA	5,000	1,000	1,900	0	7,900
IRELAND	0	0	30	0	30
ISRAEL	1,200,000	1,800,000	0	0	3,000,000
IVORY COAST (COTE D'IVOIRE)	0	0	150	0	150
JAMAICA	17,000	1,000	400	0	18,400
JORDAN	35,000	50,000	2,180	0	87,180
KENYA	7,000	8,000	1,175	0	16,175
KOREA	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL	23,000	0	0	0	23,000
LEBANON	1,000	0	400	0	1,400
LESOTHO	0	0	75	0	75
LIBERIA	6,000	1,000	500	0	7,500
MADAGASCAR	0	500	75	0	575
MALAWI	0	2,000	250	0	2,250
MALAYSIA	0	0	1,000	0	1,000

FY 1991 SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)
BUDGET AUTHORITY
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ECONOMIC SUPPORT	FMF (GRANT)	IMET (GRANT)	PKO	TOTAL
MALDIVES	0	0	50	0	50
MALI	0	0	175	0	175
MALTA	0	0	60	0	60
MAURITANIA	0	0	125	0	125
MAURITIUS	0	0	25	0	25
MEXICO	0	0	400	0	400
MIDDLE EAST REGIONAL	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
MOROCCO	12,000	40,000	1,050	0	53,050
NAMIBIA	5,800	0	100	0	5,900
NEPAL	0	0	100	0	100
NIGER	0	1,250	275	0	1,525
NIGERIA	6,000	0	100	0	6,100
OMAN	15,000	0	100	0	15,100
PACAMS	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
PAKISTAN	210,000	228,000	915	0	438,915
PANAMA	0	0	75	0	75
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	0	0	75	0	75
PARAGUAY	0	0	175	0	175
PERU	3,100	39,000	900	0	43,000
PHILIPPINES	160,000	200,000	2,600	0	362,600
PORTUGAL	45,000	125,000	2,650	0	172,650
RWANDA	0	0	100	0	100
S. PACIFIC TUNA TREATY	10,000	0	0	0	10,000
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	0	0	125	0	125
SENEGAL	5,000	1,000	525	0	6,525
SEYCHELLES	3,300	0	100	0	3,400
SIERRA LEONE	0	0	100	0	100
SINGAPORE	0	0	20	0	20
SOLOMON ISLANDS	0	0	50	0	50
SOMALIA	0	0	900	0	900
SOUTH AFRICA REPUBLIC	13,000	0	0	0	13,000
SPAIN	0	0	1,500	0	1,500
SRI LANKA	0	0	160	0	160
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS*	0	0	100	0	100
ST. LUCIA*	0	0	100	0	100
ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES*	0	0	100	0	100
SUDAN	0	0	800	0	800
SURINAME	0	0	25	0	25
SWAZILAND	0	0	75	0	75
TANZANIA	0	0	100	0	100
THAILAND	5,000	15,000	2,400	0	22,400
TOGO	0	0	100	0	100
TONGA	0	0	50	0	50
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0	0	95	0	95
TUNISIA	10,900	30,000	1,450	0	42,350
TURKEY	50,000	545,000	3,400	0	598,400
UGANDA	0	0	175	0	175
URUGUAY	0	0	200	0	200
VANUATU	0	0	30	0	30
VENEZUELA	0	0	125	0	125
WEST BANK/GAZA	11,800	0	0	0	11,800
YEMEN (SANAA)	0	500	1,000	0	1,500
YUGOSLAVIA	0	0	100	0	100
ZAIRE	0	3,000	1,000	0	4,000
ZIMBABWE	0	0	250	0	250
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	28,000	0	0	28,000
DEOB/REOB AUTHORITY	14,000	0	0	0	14,000
GENERAL COSTS	0	0	160	0	160
MULTINATL FORCE & OBSERV (MFO)	0	0	0	23,000	23,000
UN FORCE IN CYPRUS	0	0	0	9,000	9,000
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	3,358,000	5,016,900	60,500	32,000	8,458,200

*These countries comprise the Eastern Caribbean. See Eastern Caribbean narrative in Section III for a discussion of specific country programs.

AFGHAN HUMANITARIAN

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

As required by the Geneva Accords of April, 1988, the Soviet Union completed withdrawal of its forces from Afghanistan on February 15, 1989. The Soviets, however, have continued to provide the Kabul regime with a massive supply of weapons. Continuing hostilities have prevented significant repatriation or resettlement of the millions of Afghan refugees or those displaced inside Afghanistan by the conflict.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Meet humanitarian needs in Afghanistan in the wake of the destruction caused by the Soviet occupation and the continuing fighting between the Kabul regime and the mujahedin
- Help the population of liberated areas to remain with their homes and fields and not become new refugees
- Assist in preparations for the broad multilateral effort to resettle refugees

Status

The U.S. Cross Border Humanitarian Assistance program (CBHA) was created to help Afghans sustain themselves inside Afghanistan. Working through the Afghan Resistance Alliance, and the successor Afghan Interim Government, the CBHA has helped establish technical organizations responsible for delivering goods and services inside Afghanistan which sustain health, education, agricultural and commodity support projects.

FY 1991 Request

Once the security situation improves, more Afghans will be returning to their homes from Pakistan, Iran and other areas of Afghanistan. The huge number of Afghan refugees who are expected to return to their homes once the fighting stops will find the basic infrastructure severely damaged, farmlands abandoned, and serious food shortages. CBHA projects will help to moderate the impact of these disruptions. FY 91 funds will be used for continuing mine awareness education, projects aimed at the elimination of poppy cultivation and opium trafficking, and for solving the logistical problems of delivering aid over the badly damaged road network. A plan for assistance in mine removal is already underway.

AFRICA CIVIC ACTION

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The Africa Civic Action program is made up of three separate components: Military Civic Action (MCA), African Coastal Security (ACS) and Military Health Affairs (MHA). The MCA program provides funding to support host nation military establishments in infrastructure development projects which benefit the civilian sector. MCA contributes to the civilian economy while providing valuable training in infrastructure development to host nation militaries. The ACS component is directed at improving the ability of African littoral states to more effectively patrol their exclusive economic zones (EEZ), and to enforce fishing agreements and regulations. In FY 85-89, ACS focused on augmenting existing African naval capabilities by repairing patrol craft, and providing, repairing and upgrading communications equipment. ACS has significantly enhanced the ability of several African nations to counter illegal fishing. The MHA program began in FY 88 to provide selected African militaries with minimum medical capabilities at low cost. The program provides medical equipment, supplies and in-country training.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

o Improve the capability of African armed forces to plan and implement projects that benefit the civilian population

o Assist African nations to protect their natural resources

o Encourage the military to play a greater role in the health care of its own troops and of the population at large

Status

In FY 85-89, the program funded approximately 38 projects in 23 sub-Saharan African countries. Projects funded included the construction or repair of clinics, schools, roads, bridges, one airfield, and also provided improvements in fisheries protection and control.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will provide funding for the purchase of building materials and some engineering equipment;the upgrade of small patrol boats, repair of light aircraft and communications equipment and the acquisition of medical equipment/supplies and training.

ALGERIA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Algeria plays an important role in Arab and Third World circles. It has the world's sixth largest gas reserves and represents a potentially important market for U.S. products and services. U.S.-Algerian relations have improved steadily since the accession of President Bendjedid in 1979. Along with measured improvement in economic relations (agricultural purchases, commercial exchanges, technical assistance), Algeria has indicated interest in diversifying its sources of military supply and training.

Algeria is a major exporter of gas products, and to a lesser extent, oil, which as in the past enabled it to fund virtually all of its military programs. The drop in oil prices since 1985 has caused balance of payments and budgetary difficulties. Future FMS sales to Algeria would benefit U.S.companies and open the door for broader commercial cooperation.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Enhance regional security by assisting Algeria to modernize its armed forces and diversify its sources of equipment
- Expose the Algerian military to the latest Western military thinking and foster English language capability

Status

Algeria has been eligible to purchase defense articles and services through our FMS program since April 1985. Requests for purchases are reviewed on a case-by-case basis. A small IMET program has increased U.S. interchanges with the Algerian military.

FY 1991 Request

The IMET program will include professional military education and technical training.

ARGENTINA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Argentine democracy has made major advances since its restoration in 1983, highlighted by the May 1989 election of a second successive civilian president, Carlos Menem. Menem has implemented ambitious free market economic reforms, pursued a more western-oriented foreign policy, including closer relations with the U.S., normalized ties with the U.K., and seeks reconciliation between the military and the civilian government. U.S. military assistance would further strengthen democratic government by helping to depoliticize and professionalize the armed forces. The restoration of IMET and initiation of FMS support following the return to democracy have made it possible to improve significantly our relations with the Argentine military. Increasing U.S. support would reinforce Menem's drive for better relations with the U.S.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Further strengthen civilian control over the armed forces and improve civil-military relations
- Expand military managerial and technical training
- Support modernization and refurbishment of previously-supplied U.S. equipment
- Help rebuild the military's transportation capability via equipment refurbishment and training

Status

Starting in 1983, Argentina adopted increasingly severe austerity measures which adversely affected military budgets. Low morale and increasing restlessness in the armed forces were factors in three major military uprisings between April 1987 and December 1988. Menem's economic reform program is threatened by pressure from the armed forces for increased funding, which is precluded by budget constraints.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program would provide professional military education, management and technical training. FMS would allow further progress in restoring logistic capabilities, particularly the army's badly deteriorated personnel carriers and helicopters. It would also help modernize and refurbish equipment for all three services.

ARGENTINA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	1,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	150
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	1,150
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	29

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	18,147
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	18,147
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	13,470
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	10,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	10,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	65,565
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	13,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	13,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	39,339

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	0	1,000
TOTAL	0	0	1,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0	0	0
IMET	125	139	150
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	60,485	74,383	74,490	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	2,120	2,360	2,370	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	15,588	15,083	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	49,324	49,715	56,813	n/a
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	41%	52%	45%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	NO FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING		0
FY 1995	0	0	0
FY 1996	0	0	0
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

AUSTRALIA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Australia is a key ally under the 1951 ANZUS Treaty. U.S.-Australian defense cooperation -- a vital part of Western collective security -- includes joint military exercises, personnel exchanges, and training and interoperability of equipment and weapons systems. Australia also hosts joint defense facilities which perform important intelligence, arms control verification, and early warning functions. Australian defense policy emphasizes self-reliance and force modernization within the framework of our alliance. With a strong economic base, Australia's projected defense expenditures are realistic.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Support the ANZUS alliance
- Help Australia strengthen its self-defense capabilities and further South Pacific regional stability
- Support acquisition of technically advanced U.S. conventional arms to ensure U.S.-Australian interoperability
- Assist in the acquisition of weapons systems for frigates to be jointly produced by and for Australia and New Zealand
- Provide spare parts and other logistics support for existing military equipment

Status

The U.S.-Australian alliance remains vigorous. Australia welcomes U.S. ship visits, allows defense overflights, and hosts important joint defense facilities. In return, Australia relies on the U.S. for intelligence support, training, and sophisticated military equipment such as the F/A-18 fighter aircraft, systems for submarines, Blackhawk helicopters, tanker aircraft and air defense missiles.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program with Australia, which is considered to have equal status with NATO countries for defense procurement, furthers the primary goal of supporting a technologically advanced ally in the southern hemisphere. As part of an ongoing modernization effort, Australia is continuing a variety of security assistance programs including coproduction of F/A-18 fighter aircraft.

AUSTRIA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Austria is a militarily neutral, pro-Western democracy. Continuation of the U.S. security assistance program will help support Austria by raising the credibility of its independent conventional deterrent. Such support will also enhance the significant role played by the Austrian military in the United Nations' peacekeeping forces.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Upgrade armor, anti-air, and anti-tank capabilities
- Provide expertise for effective defense management

Status

The traditional IMET relationship enables a number of Austrian officers to study at U.S. service schools each year. IMET is designed to assist Austria in developing the expertise to manage effectively its defense and to enhance relations between the U.S. and Austrian armed forces. Austria is an FMS cash and commercial sales customer.

In the past few years, U.S. security assistance helped reinforce Austria's policy of neutrality. U.S. programs helped Austria modernize its defense capabilities and increase force sustainability. The effort has focused on anti-armor improvements, tank modernization, howitzer upgrading, and the purchase of spare parts and maintenance equipment.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will strengthen a democratic, neutral nation strategically located between NATO's Central and Southern regions. FMS cash and commercial sales will further tank modernization, provide spares for sustainment and improve command, control and communications capabilities. They may include ammunition, miscellaneous support equipment and spare parts for previously purchased U.S. equipment. IMET will include professional military education and technical training.

BAHAMAS

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The Bahamas is a close friend and neighbor of the U.S., strategically located adjacent to the Florida straits. The primary U.S. concern in the region is the interdiction of illegal drugs. The IMET program prepares Bahamian officers for increased support of cooperative drug interdiction operations and builds understanding between Bahamian and U.S.personnel.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program will allow the Royal Bahamas Defense Force (RBDF) to support narcotics interdiction by training maintenance personnel for the six Coast Guard cutters provided by the U.S. It also provides training for the ground combat unit which provides security aboard U.S. law enforcement vessels pursuing drug traffickers in the Bahamas. The professional military education, management and instructor courses will enhance RBDF leadership and self-sufficiency in technical training.

BAHRAIN

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Moderate and pro-Western, Bahrain is a long-time friend of the U.S. and shares U.S. goals for regional peace and stability. For over 40 years it has leased port facilities to the U.S. Navy, which have been critical in supporting our operations in the Persian Gulf. The Iran-Iraq war and regional threats to stability caused Bahrain and its neighbors in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to enhance their defense posture. Our security assistance program is important recognition of Bahrain's agreement to provide support to U.S.naval forces operating in the Gulf.

Unlike some other Arab Gulf states, Bahrain's oil exports are relatively small and its financial constraints are great. U.S. military sales help Bahrain develop a modest but effective defense force to deter potential external threats.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- o Maintain U.S. naval presence and support facilities in the Gulf
- o Support military modernization to defend against external threats and to participate in regional defense
- o Strengthen general military capabilities, particularly air defense

Status

The small Bahrain Defense Force, which has made notable strides, participates in GCC exercises and plays a role in strengthening regional security. Bahrain has acquired a small number of F-5 fighter aircraft, M-60A3 tanks, and anti-tank weapons. Bahrain will also acquire the Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS), a long-range radar system, and armored personnel carriers.

FY 1991 Request

In FY 91 and beyond, Bahrain will continue to seek ways to further its defense capabilities. Bahrain will particularly stress its air and ground capabilities, as it begins to take delivery of previously-purchased F-16 aircraft in 1991.

BANGLADESH

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The IMET program, the only form of security assistance provided to Bangladesh, enhances the professionalism of the Bangladeshi military and exposes Bangladeshi officers to such American values as democracy, civilian control of the military, and respect for human rights. The program serves U.S. interests by fostering military to military relationships and helping to maintain Bangladesh's moderate foreign policy and internal stability.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Bangladesh values U.S. training so much that, despite its poverty, it pays the transportation costs of its students. Emphasis on command, staff and technical training will continue.

BELGIUM

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Belgium, a densely populated, highly industrialized democracy in the middle of one of Europe's foremost industrial regions, strongly supports NATO. It cooperates closely with the United States in NATO's collective security efforts. Its armed forces are included in NATO's integrated military structure. Belgium is host to NATO Headquarters in Brussels and to the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) in Mons. Belgium's contribution to NATO includes defense of its strategically located territory, and maintenance of two divisions permanently stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany. In March 1985, Belgium reaffirmed its total commitment to Alliance defense efforts by beginning deployment of cruise missiles on its own soil. These missiles have been withdrawn under the INF treaty.

The Belgian defense budget will be reduced from BF 104 billion in 1989 to BF 102 billion in 1990. The decline in the defense budget will force a revision of Belgium's 1989-1992 equipment procurement plan.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Contribute to interoperability and NATO standardization through Belgian participation in programs for air defense
- Assist the Belgian armed forces to modernize their equipment by purchases of U.S. military items
- Provide training for personnel and maintenance of U.S.origin equipment

Status

Belgium shares with the United States a common interest in the standardization and interoperability of weapons systems with a strong emphasis on enhancing intra-European cooperation. Security assistance programs have consisted of FMS cash and direct commercial purchases in support of Belgian defense efforts. These efforts include helicopters and nuclear/biological/chemical warfare equipment. Belgium participates in the F-16 coproduction program.

As a result of Belgium's need for continuing austerity budgets, it is difficult to forecast specific programs. However, Belgium will continue to modernize its defense services to help meet NATO force goals and increase standardization and interoperability of weapons. These efforts include procurement of new combat helicopters, modernization of the electronics of

Belgium's F-16s, modernization of Leopard tanks and Mirage aircraft, plus continuing purchases of mines, munitions and vehicles, and upgrading of its national military communication system.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will assist Belgium in strengthening its defense capabilities by cash purchases, in support of Belgium's internal defense and NATO commitments. Likely purchases from the U.S. include air-to-air missiles, anti-tank weapons, and continuing support for U.S.-origin weapons systems.

BELIZE

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The U.S. seeks to promote a democratic Belize with sufficient economic and military strength to maintain internal stability. Belize is a peaceful democratic ally in an otherwise politically turbulent region. However, illegal immigration from neighboring Spanish-speaking countries threatens stability and severely strains meager government resources. The presence of narcotraffickers is potentially destabilizing due to the cooperation of traffickers and guerrillas in neighboring Guatemala and to its corrupting influence over elected officials and members of the police.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Reinforce Belize's democratic institutions and promote regional stability
- Strengthen the Belizean economy, to further political stability and promote U.S. commercial interests
- Assist Belize to suppress narcotics trafficking and sustain its successful marijuana eradication program
- Promote cooperative military to military relations and development of a professional, apolitical military capable of performing defense and counter-narcotics functions

Status

Belize does not have a tax base sufficient to meet its defense and narcotics suppression requirements. The first native Belizean Commandant of the Belize Defense Force (BDF) will assume his duties in June 1990, beginning a process of replacing all British loan officers with Belizeans. Without adequate U.S. assistance, Belize's ability to support our anti-narcotics programs will be severely undercut. Previous U.S. assistance cutbacks seriously damaged BDF morale, effectiveness and viability.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will support Belize's basic equipment purchases through FMS financing. ESF supports sectoral and policy improvements needed for economic growth.

BELIZE

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	500
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	115
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	7,320
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	2,367
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	10,302
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	25

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	167
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	167
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	1
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	500
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	500
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	14
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	500
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	500
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	8

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	0	500
TOTAL	0	0	500
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	500	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0	0	0
IMET	100	100	115
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	181	189	219	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	1,190	1,200	1,250	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	57	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	118	121	138	n/a
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	12%	10%	7%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	NO FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING		0
FY 1995	0	0	0
FY 1996	0	0	0
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

BENIN

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

During the past year, the Government of Benin has continued to distance itself from Libya, and has demonstrated a growing interest in better relations with the United states. Benin has also been moving toward a more market-oriented domestic economic policy. It has also shown it is serious about undertaking economic reform, and signed agreements in 1989 with the IBRD and IMF. The IMET program for Benin is intended to encourage these positive trends, and to provide the Beninese military with an alternative to dependence on the Soviet bloc and Libya for instruction. This program provides valuable exposure to U.S. values and serve as our primary link to the military in Benin.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program will provide training in basic and advanced infantry, airborne and parachute training, airborne safety and armor techniques, as well as military management. It will also provide support materials for the existing English language laboratory.

BOLIVIA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The first priority of U.S. international counter-narcotics strategy is to enhance greatly bilateral counter-narcotics programs in the Andean region. To ensure that efforts in Colombia are not thwarted by the shifting of trafficking organizations to Bolivia and Peru, the strategy calls for simultaneous efforts in all three countries.

In 1988, a new anti-narcotics law, passed in the face of strong opposition, committed the Government of Bolivia to eliminating illicit coca cultivation. The 1988 coca eradication campaign surpassed its goal for hectares of coca eradicated, but in 1989 coca eradication was disappointing. The outgoing administration did not move forcefully during the election campaign, and the incoming government has been slow to get started. Successful eradication and interdiction will depend very heavily on U.S. equipment, training and resources.

Since 1983 Bolivia has steadily strengthened its democratic institutions. The 1989 Presidential election was hotly contested and the transition to the new administration was carried out in accordance with the constitution. The three major parties have agreed on a market-oriented economic reform program. Positive economic growth was achieved in 1988 for the first time in seven years.

The military budget was cut sharply under the economic reform program. U.S. security assistance is needed to prepare the military to sustain a range of anti-narcotics capabilities and to enhance its traditional nation-building and internal defense roles. IMET training exposes Bolivians to U.S. military traditions of respect for civilian government and human rights. The training is essential for reinforcing both the military's role in a civilian government, and military cooperation with the narcotics police. ESF is required for balance of payments support, and administration of justice and other narcotics-related programs. Local currencies will be used to finance anti-narcotics programs.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Help democratic institutions to confront narcotics trafficking, a fragile economy and potential insurgencies
- Providing assistance required to develop and sustain narcotics eradication and interdiction efforts

- Upgrade deteriorating basic equipment, and improve armed forces technical and managerial skills
- Foster economic recovery and private sector growth by providing balance of payments support

Status

The Bolivian armed forces face serious shortages of equipment and supplies. The military is ill-equipped and ill-prepared to confront either infiltration by terrorist groups from Peru or armed narcotics traffickers. Professional training is needed to help transform the military into a modern force appropriate to the country's situation.

ESF is vital to Bolivia's economic recovery, and to assure continued participation in the anti-narcotics effort. U.S. strategy calls for expanded economic assistance to Bolivia conditioned on counternarcotics performance and continued sound economic policy reforms. Government follow-through on its commitment to stop illegal coca cultivation and narcotics trafficking will cause serious loss of income. The coca/cocaine trade is estimated to account for about 11 percent of Bolivia's GDP. Bolivia will need continued strong support from the U.S. and other international donors to carryout crop substitution and economic development programs. Despite the remarkable achievement of the economic program, Bolivia's balance of payments remains unfavorable.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will provide FMS funding for communications equipment and other materiel for counter-narcotics operations. IMET training will complement the equipment acquisitions and help professionalize the officer corps. ESF will finance essential raw material and intermediate goods imports for the private sector. Local currency generated by ESF dollars will be used for U.S. and multilateral development bank projects. Counterpart funds will also support anti-narcotics programs and alternative development projects in areas such as health and
agriculture.

BOLIVIA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	40,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	900
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	30,800
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	23,541
P.L. 480	32,061
PEACE CORPS	1,238
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	15,700
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	144,240
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	151

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	96
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	96
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	530
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	35,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	35,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	1,399
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	28,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	28,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	839

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	39,728	40,000
TOTAL	0	39,728	40,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	5,000	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	25,000	20,163	30,800
IMET	400	498	900
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	4,372	3,888	4,150	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	490	540	570	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	4,740	5,528	5,548	n/a
FMS DEBT	6	6	6	6
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	34%	24%	22%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	17,717	5,153	22,870
FY 1990	800	917	1,717
FY 1991	800	807	1,607
FY 1992	800	679	1,479
FY 1993	800	554	1,354
FY 1994	800	461	1,261
FY 1995	800	373	1,173
FY 1996	1,117	269	1,386
FY 1997	716	181	897
FY 1998	716	115	831
FY 1999	716	50	766
TOTAL	25,782	9,559	35,341

BOTSWANA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Botswana is a multiracial, multiparty democracy which plays a key role as a force for moderation and as a model of economic and political stability in southern Africa. The anti-apartheid struggle in the Republic of South Africa is a continuing source of tension between Botswana and South Africa. Previous South African incursions have caused the Botswana Defense Force (BDF) to plan for potential conflict.

U.S. security assistance is designed to strengthen Botswana's ability to withstand the concurrent pressures being placed on it by the political and military might of South Africa and by attempts of the African National Congress (ANC) to use Botswana as a gateway to South Africa.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

o Continue helping the BDF acquire military equipment and strengthen its managerial and technical capabilities

o Provide equipment and training to enhance the BDF's ability to control infiltration and cross-border intrusions

o Provide training and follow-up support to ensure that U.S.-supplied equipment is used effectively

Status

The Botswana Defense Force consists of the army and an air wing. There is also a paramilitary national police force unit. The BDF is organized in small, rapid response mobile units whose major mission is to protect the borders from hostile intrusion.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will provide FMS funding to expand the fleet of armored personnel carriers to increase BDF mobility. It would also fund the purchase of new radio equipment to improve BDF communication capability. IMET will provide officer professional development, and management training in critical specialties (such as computers and communications), and technical training for the VULCAN and TOW systems scheduled for delivery.

BOTSWANA
DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	1,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	375
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	7,000
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	4,046
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	12,421
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	42

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	351
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	351
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	12,011
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	1,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	11,363
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	1,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	6,818

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	996	1,000
TOTAL	0	996	1,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	500	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0	0	0
IMET	350	358	375
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA
DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	689	981	1,175	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	810	840	1,030	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	340	487	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	343	390	518	n/a
FMS DEBT	16	14	12	11
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	5%	4%	2%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	5%	4%	4%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	9,082	3,411	12,493
FY 1990	1,982	562	2,544
FY 1991	1,960	382	2,342
FY 1992	1,601	252	1,853
FY 1993	667	164	831
FY 1994	667	130	797
FY 1995	667	95	762
FY 1996	667	61	728
FY 1997	667	26	693
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	17,960	5,083	23,043

BRAZIL

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Brazil returned to civilian rule in 1985, after 21 years of military government. The United States wants to continue encouraging consolidation of democracy by offering military training through IMET-funded programs to the Brazilian armed forces. The exposure to U.S. military doctrine and training will aid the professionalization of the Brazilian military, including respect for democratic constitutional government. Courses in such fields as aircraft maintenance, and officer or non-commissioned officer training programs enhance the use of U.S. doctrine and U.S.-origin equipment. U.S. assistance is designed to further strengthen bilateral ties to Latin America's largest country, in which the military still plays and will continue to play a major role. The Brazilian military views the support of democracy as one of its prime responsibilities; U.S. training helps maintain that concept.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Encourage military support for civilian government
- Assist Brazil in modernizing its armed forces through systems upgrades and acquisition of new equipment
- Expand U.S. and Brazilian military-to-military relations

Status

Since the 1977 disruption of bilateral military programs, training and other exchanges have gradually expanded, but remain limited. The IMET program will include professional military education, management and technical training. FMS cash and commercial sales of defense equipment, training, and support services will continue.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 IMET program continues support for the modernization of the Brazilian armed forces, through a modest, highly focused professional, technical and management training effort. Cash sales would include equipment, training and support services, particularly for aircraft and ships previously obtained from the United States.

BURKINA FASO

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The small military-to-military program in Burkina Faso is a cost-effective way to maintain a dialogue with the country's leadership, and to persuade moderate and pragmatic elements in the government of the importance of a healthy working relationship with the United States and its allies. Severe cuts in our bilateral development assistance program have rendered the IMET program particularly important as a tool for access and influence, as well as exposure to U.S. values.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program will provide professional military education including basic military courses for infantry, transportation, communications and maintenance.

BURUNDI

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Burundi is governed by a military regime, and the IMET program is key to building U.S. influence and access. The Buyoya regime has adopted a policy of national reconciliation, and recently broke diplomatic relations with Libya. We wish to encourage further movement toward closer ties to the West. The IMET program also is designed to reduce Burundi's dependence on Soviet military training, while exposing the trainees to U.S. democratic and human rights values.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program will provide professional military education for officers, and allow a small number of officers to attend courses in financial management, engineering, infantry and personnel administration.

CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

This small assistance program for the Cambodian Non-Communist Resistance is a key element in our support for ASEAN's effort to persuade Vietnam to accept a comprehensive negotiated settlement that will include the right of genuine self-determination for the Cambodian people. ASEAN's united approach in dealing with Vietnam's aggression during the past ten years has been a major factor in preserving the security of Thailand and the political and economic stability of Southeast Asia. This program, supplemented by financial support from other countries, contributes to the ability of the Cambodian Non-Communists to intensify their struggle against the Vietnamese-imposed Phnom Penh regime and to stand up to the still powerful Khmer Rouge, and to take initial steps toward developing themselves as credible political organizations with an eye toward effective political competition in a future coalition. Continued U.S. support is essential as the various parties involved in the conflict maneuver in anticipation of a return to negotiations.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

o Provide non-lethal training and equipment to the two Non-Communist Resistance groups opposed to the Vietnamese-installed regime in Cambodia; no assistance is provided to the Khmer Rouge

o Demonstrate tangible U.S. support for ASEAN's strategy of applying political and military pressure on Vietnam to negotiate a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem

o Increase the Non-Communist Resistance's ability to compete with both Phnom Penh and the communist Khmer Rouge whose return to political power we unalterably oppose

Status

U.S. provision of ESF to the Non-Communist Resistance has been hailed by ASEAN and others as a positive measure of U.S. support for efforts to reach a comprehensive settlement to the Cambodian conflict. ESF funds are used to provide non-lethal training and equipment to Non-Communist Resistance forces.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program's objectives will depend on progress toward a Cambodian settlement. While Congressional authorization does not proscribe specific types of assistance from being provided to the Non-Communist Resistance, the Administration is not now considering lethal support.

CAMEROON

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Cameroon is a politically stable, relatively prosperous country which has followed a moderate, pro-Western foreign policy. Our bilateral relations are excellent. Cameroon has supported U.S. positions in international fora and actively encourages U.S. investment. The government views Libyan expansionism as a threat to regional stability, and has allowed the free passage of materiel to Chad. Also, Cameroon continues to permit the transshipment of American emergency food and other supplies to other parts of Africa.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

o Improve tactical mobility to counter potential threats along borders

o Strengthen military infrastructure by helping it develop logistical and support expertise for modernization

o Increase Cameroon's ability to patrol its exclusive economic zone

Status

While the Cameroonian armed forces have historically been equipped and trained to meet internal threats, the Cameroonians are increasingly aware of potential external threats, and the armed forces are changing to a more conventional force with a clear defense orientation. Cameroon has programmed a major force modernization over the next five to seven years with an increase in the number of personnel and broad qualitative improvements in systems and equipment. Although this modernization is mostly on hold because of the current economic crisis, the program is expected to resume as soon as funds become available. IMET trains officers who are likely to occupy positions of influence, and fosters development of indigenous training capability

FY 1991 Request

IMET will provide professional military training, and skills needed for operation and maintenance of U.S.-origin equipment.

CANADA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Canada is a neighbor and ally of the United States. U.S.-Canadian cooperative security arrangements serve United States interests by directly contributing to the defense of North America. Canada also helps in the maintenance of a viable North American defense industrial base which would be available in an emergency, and contributes to U.N. peacekeeping operations. U.S. policy seeks to buttress North American aerospace and maritime defense, encourage Canada to strengthen its defense capabilities, promote enhanced Canadian participation in NATO and support increased Canadian participation in peacekeeping.

Because of a burgeoning budget deficit, the government suspended a fifteen year augmented defense procurement program announced in the 1987 Defense White Paper. As a result, although supplemental spending may boost actual outlays somewhat, the budget calls for defense to undergo a sharp 3.3 percent real drop in spending during FY 1989-90.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Strengthen North American continental defense through support for modernization of Canadian air defense systems, fighter aircraft, frigates and destroyers
- Promote interoperability and standardization of Canadian and U.S. forces
- Continue joint defense-industrial cooperation

Status

All Canadian defense-related purchases from the United States are either FMS cash or commercial transactions. While the procurement program under the 1987 Defense White Paper has been suspended, some programs already initiated will be continued, requiring the purchase of U.S. defense articles.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program of FMS cash and commercial sales is needed to ensure the maintenance and readiness of Canada's forces large inventory of U.S.-origin defense equipment and, as the budget permits, to purchase new equipment.

CAPE VERDE

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The Government of Cape Verde, which is highly dependent on foreign assistance, pursues a foreign policy of nonalignment. The IMET program for Cape Verde is designed to reinforce this non-alignment, and to enhance our dialogue on bilateral and regional issues. It also encourages the government to continue to deny military access to Cape Verdean territory to U.S. adversaries.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program will provide professional military and technical training. Emphasis will be placed on managerial/administrative skills, and Coast Guard technical instruction to enhance patrolling and protection of territorial waters and fishing grounds.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The Central African Republic (CAR) has supported U.S., French and Chadian efforts to check Libyan expansion. The government has pursued foreign policy goals compatible with U.S. and Western objectives, and has undertaken economic reforms to promote growth. U.S. assistance is designed to enhance CAR capacity to resist the use of its soil as a base for subversion against Chad, Zaire or Sudan. U.S. assistance is focused on improving the transportation capability and professional development of CAR forces.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Assist CAR's capability to patrol and protect its borders
- Enhance the CAR military's capability to supply and transport personnel
- Improve CAR officer corps professionalism

Status

Grant military assistance was provided to the CAR in FY 87 for the purchase of trucks to improve armed forces mobility. The CAR has requested additional trucks. The impact on the CAR's defense budget will be significant because no CAR funds are available for truck purchases. No other types of equipment have been delivered or are contemplated. The IMET program provides training in professional development as well as in technical areas required to manage the armed forces. This training is not offered by the French and is not available through CAR schools.

FY 1991 Request

IMET will provide professional military, management and technical training. Emphasis will be placed on Army Command and Staff and advanced officer courses.

CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

U.S. interests are served by strengthening democracy and the administration of justice, and supporting existing regional economic institutions that increase cooperation among the five Central American democracies. U.S. assistance helps improve the economic and social well-being of their peoples. The Central America regional program complements and supplements similar U.S. bilateral assistance programs, especially where regional projects are more cost-effective.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Implement the recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America and the Full Funding Report
- Help improve judicial and legal systems, legislative processes, electoral systems, support for the free press,and increased citizen participation in government
- Provide training in the U.S. for potential private and public sector leaders, and strengthen labor programs through training and technical assistance

Status

Budgetary constraints have reduced the regional program relative to the bilateral programs, limiting the number of projects that can be funded. Highest priority is given to the Strengthening Democracy and Administration of Justice programs.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 assistance will support Administration of Justice program funding for the U.N. Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD), the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), and a variety of support services for justice projects. The program will also support the Strengthening of Democracy program to train disadvantaged groups, apprentice journalists at Florida International University, a regional legislative management training project, and Central American and U.S. groups promoting democracy and human rights in the region.

CHAD

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Despite the apparent diplomatic rapprochement between Libya and Chad, Libyan troops still occupy Chad's Aozou Strip and Libya is supporting Chadian rebels operating from the western Sudan. Chad's continued resistance to Libyan aggression helps to contain Libya's expansionist ambitions, curb its aggression and terrorism, and reduce Libyan prestige and influence in sub-Saharan Africa. U.S. credibility and long-term interests are well served by supporting Chad and its neighboring states in their efforts to develop regional defense, cooperation and stability.

Chad's economic prospects are grim because of the depressed world price of cotton (Chad's principal export), a society shattered by nearly eight years of constant war, drought and locust plagues.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Support Chad's C-130 transport aircraft
- Maintain Chadian ground transport capabilities
- Provide support to development budget

Status

U.S. military assistance has focused on an all-season transport capability by providing military transport aircraft, vehicles and associated maintenance capability, emphasizing maintenance appropriate to the hostile operating environment. Economic assistance has focused on rebuilding infrastructure, primarily through road maintenance and on-budget support to government agencies with development roles.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will provide FMS financing to support previously provided systems and to provide ammunition and individual equipment. ESF will continue budget support for development-related government activities, and promote nation-building and economic structural change by improved road maintenance. IMET will provide professional military education and technical training.

CHAD

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	2,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	300
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	6,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	6,000
P.L. 480	2,315
PEACE CORPS	1,619
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	18,234
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	20

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	215
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	215
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	1,697
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	6,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	6,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	10,349
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	3,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	3,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	6,209

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	2,987	2,000
TOTAL	0	2,987	2,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	2,000	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	10,000	0	6,000
IMET	250	249	300
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	661	704	805	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	132	140	150	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	n/a	73	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	183	235	318	n/a
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	9%	3%	4%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	NO FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING		0
FY 1995	0	0	0
FY 1996	0	0	0
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

CHILE

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Chile is scheduled to return to a democratically-elected, civilian government on March 11, 1990, after 16 years of military rule. Chile held an orderly, peaceful Presidential plebiscite on October 5, 1988, and an open Presidential election on December 14, 1989. Because of the constraints imposed by the Kennedy-Humphrey amendment, a whole generation of Chilean military officers has no exposure to U.S. military training and doctrine, nor to the U.S. Armed Forces' respect for democracy and civilian government. Re-establishing cooperative military-to-military programs under the new civilian government would help build Chilean Armed Forces support for democracy and demonstrate our commitment to work with freely-elected governments. Such programs would increase the likelihood that the Chilean military would support our objectives in Latin America, including narcotics interdiction.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Demonstrate U.S. support for the new civilian government
- Strengthen the development of the Chilean military as a professional, apolitical institution, subordinate to and supportive of democratically-elected, civilian government
- Increase the attractiveness of U.S military equipment to the Chilean armed forces

Status

U.S. security assistance to Chile was terminated in 1974. Further restrictions, placed on sales of military equipment and services to Chile in 1976, were modified in 1981. Chilean government cooperation to resolve the Letelier case is necessary to lift these restrictions.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program would provide FMS funding after the transfer of power to a democratically-elected, civilian government. The funds would be used for the maintenance of existing, aging U.S.-origin military equipment. IMET would provide professional military education, management and technical training. Emphasis would be on command and staff courses. Mobile training teams would be programmed for in-country naval mine warfare training.

CHINA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Development of a stable and enduring relationship with the People's Republic of China has long been a U.S. foreign policy objective. Pursuit of this objective through the past five Administrations has been based on our conviction that a secure China can be a force for stability in Asia.

U.S.-China relations have entered a period of strain and uncertainty as a result of internal developments in China. In mid-1989, Chinese leaders ordered a crackdown on mass demonstrators, which led to the killing of hundreds of unarmed people in Beijing, followed by political repression of dissidents. Following the crackdown, the Administration adopted measures to express our condemnation of the violence and human rights abuses in China, including a suspension of all government-to-government and commercial exports of weapons.

From 1979 to 1989, China made dramatic progress on programs to modernize its agricultural, industrial and military capabilities. These programs resulted in impressive economic growth through 1987, but in 1988 overheating of the Chinese economy resulted in a multi-year economic retrenchment effort. In 1988, China's foreign trade exceeded $100 billion for the first time, dramatically illustrating the process that has led to China's growing interdependence with the international economic community, which in turn has given China a large stake in Western markets and sources of supply. In bilateral US-China relations, broad, mutually beneficial economic ties have developed, with bilateral trade exceeding $14 billion in 1988 and U.S. investment in China totaling over $3 billion in 1988.

Although China may not vigorously pursue economic and political reform over the short-term, U.S. policy looks forward to the reemergence in time of moderate policies from Beijing, permitting a return of cooperative ties after major constructive changes occur in China. The unstable political situation in China today influences the pursuit of our objectives in China.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

o Enhance U.S. security by developing an enduring military relationship with China across a broad range of areas

o Encourage a Chinese foreign policy which does not threaten U.S. friends and allies in the region o Strengthen China's self-defense capabilities by assisting in modernizing its obsolescent forces through systems upgrade and new systems procurement, as well as production or co-production programs, but in ways which avoid adverse arms control implications for the U.S.

Status

The first FMS arrangement with China was approved by Congress and the Committee on Coordinating Multilateral Trade (COCOM) in October 1985 to modernize China's large-caliber artillery ammunition production facilities. The FMS program for the modernization of Chinese F-8 air defense interceptors' avionics was approved by Congress and COCOM in 1986. The sale of Mark 46 MOD 2 torpedoes to the Chinese Navy was approved by COCOM in February 1986. Congress and COCOM completed review of the sale of four AN/TPQ-37 artillery-locating radars in February 1987.

Deliveries of avionics kits in the F-8 program would not occur until 1992 at the earliest. Two of the four AN/TPQ-37 radars were delivered to China in mid-1988, and the remaining two were originally scheduled for delivery in 1990. The last shipment in connection with the large-caliber artillery ammunition production program was made in mid-1989. Torpedoes scheduled for delivery in June of 1989 were not delivered and are being held in the U.S. in accordance with the suspension announced June 5.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program must be held in abeyance in light of our suspension of government-to-government weapons exports to China. If the suspension were to be lifted, the program would include FMS cash and commercial sales of equipment and services, and/or co-production projects. It would continue: modernization of the avionics in China's F-8II defensive interceptor aircraft; modernization of production facilities for large-caliber artillery ammunition components; and support for Chinese acquisition of AN/TPQ-37 artillery locating radars. The decision to lift the suspension would be predicated on developments in China. If circumstances were to permit such a move on our part, these programs would serve to continue U.S. support for China's military modernization program by enhancing selected Chinese defensive capabilities.

COLOMBIA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Colombia's tradition of democracy is presently endangered by the drug traffickers declared "war" against the government. This "war" is the drug traffickers' response to President Barco's unprecedented anti-narcotics crackdown following a string of narco-related assassinations in July and August 1989. Both the Barco government and Colombian society recognize the traffickers threat to democratic institutions. Barco's determination shows no sign of diminishing.

The threat to democracy in Colombia also comes from heavily-armed guerrilla groups, many of which participate in the narcotics industry. Their well-documented involvement in narcotics trafficking has added enormously to the guerrillas' wealth and military potential, and to the narcotics traffickers' firepower capabilities. In 1989, the Colombian military took a more aggressive stance against both the guerrillas and the narcotics traffickers. The military also conducted its anti-guerrilla and anti-narcotics operations in a more professional and effective manner. The Colombian government focused more sharply on internal defense issues and also signed a bilateral agreement with the U.S. on the Caribbean Basin Radar Network.

Colombia is now in the process of purchasing a military equipment package using U.S. EXIM Bank guarantees under the provisions of the Drug Abuse Act of 1988. The EXIM equipment package responds to Colombian military needs as identified in the 1988 joint U.S.-GOC study. It is a further example of Colombian determination to continue to cooperate in the war on drugs. Nevertheless, the unprecedented military and police operations which began in August 1989 have put an enormous strain on the resources and capabilities of the Colombian armed forces. U.S. assistance is necessary to enable Colombia to maintain this important anti-narcotics campaign. The U.S. Andean Strategy will help Colombia by focusing our anti-drug efforts there, building on President Barco's efforts, while providing coordinated assistance to Peru and Bolivia to contain and reduce Andean cocaine production.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Support Colombian efforts to maintain the current anti-narcotics crackdown
- Support Colombian counter-insurgency and counter-terrorism efforts

- Improve maintenance and support capabilities
- Encourage joint military-police operations, intelligence cooperation and sharing of airlift

Status

The continued crackdown against traffickers in Colombia demonstrates that the Colombian government and armed forces have the will and ability to respond aggressively to the challenge of the narcotics criminal. The armed forces have shown they can use U.S. assistance efficiently. Much of the $65 million emergency assistance provided by the U.S. in late 1989 to support the Colombian crackdown is already being put to good use in the field. However, the military continues to face grave manpower, logistics, medical and mobility deficiencies. U.S. assistance, as envisaged in the President's Andean Drug Strategy, is intended to help Colombia meet the challenges to democracy, and maintain the war against drug trafficking in Colombia and the Andes.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will provide much-needed helicopters, spare parts, vehicles, weapons and ammunition, individual troop equipment, medical evacuation capability and medical training. It will improve air mobility, air support and riverine anti-narcotics capabilities, and provide adequate field equipment to combat soldiers. It will also increase the quality and availability of medical treatment and evacuation capabilities for security forces, and increase helicopter operational readiness. IMET will provide professional military education, management and technical training. ESF will be used to support economic policy adjustments and to provide funds to help offset the costs of the anti-narcostics war.

COLOMBIA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	58,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	2,500
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	20,000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	80,500
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	1,500

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	90,781
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	90,781
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	1,283
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	65,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	65,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	11,184
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	90,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	90,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	6,710

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	48,789	58,000
TOTAL	0	48,789	58,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	7,100	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	5,000	0	0
IMET	1,000	1,494	2,500
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	32,913	31,252	36,027	39,090
PER CAPITA GDP**	1,320	1,230	1,220	1,292
TOTAL BUDGET	5,203	4,662	4,985	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	14,237	15,367	17,006	n/a
FMS DEBT	34	23	18	12
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	30%	26%	31%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	131,998	34,167	166,165
FY 1990	4,006	487	4,493
FY 1991	3,767	208	3,975
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
FY 1996	0	0	0
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	139,771	34,862	174,633

COMOROS

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Comoros is strategically located at the northern entrance to the Mozambique Channel. The Government of the Comoros remains pro-U.S. and pro-Western. United States interests in stability and economic development parallel those of the French in Comoros. The IMET program is intended to assist the Comoros in broadening the technical and management skills of its military, and also demonstrates U.S. interest in Comoros.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program will provide professional military education and technical training. Most students will also receive English language training.

CONGO

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The Congo has continued a pragmatic economic course, adopting many market-oriented economic measures. In 1988, the President certified that the Congo was not a Marxist-Leninist state as defined by the EXIM Bank Act, lifting a political barrier on financing trade with the Congo. We wish to encourage the Congo to adopt a truly nonaligned posture in the political-military sphere, a goal we believe we can help achieve through establishing a relationship with Congo's influential military. After an IMET agreement is signed, the principal focus of the program will be to introduce Congolese officers to U.S. professional military education, which is apolitical, and U.S. democratic values.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program would provide professional military and technical training. Emphasis will be placed on mid-level infantry officer training and medical training.

COSTA RICA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Costa Rica and the U.S. share a strong desire to promote continued democratic political and economic development in Central America. The U.S. Bipartisan Agreement on Central America of March 1989 removed much of the tension between the Congress and the President, and resolved related differences between Costa Rica and the U.S. Despite past differences, Costa Rica and the U.S. maintain close and cooperative relations over a wide range of political, national security and commercial matters.

U.S. objectives in Costa Rica have been significantly reinforced by security assistance. U.S. assistance has helped the country to remain a model of democracy in a politically unstable region. The vast bulk of our assistance is economic, and was instrumental in helping Costa Rica recover from a severe economic crisis in 1981-82. ESF has supported policy reforms that enabled the country to resume economic growth.

Costa Rica's constitution prohibits the establishment of a professional army, and charges the Civil Guard of the Ministry of Public Security as the principal national defense force. Costa Rica is vulnerable to possible hostile border penetrations, and guerrilla operations from Nicaragua and Panama. Internal threats to security do not seem likely because of the absence of serious socio-economic disequilibrium. Given Costa Rica's long-standing democratic and non-military traditions, security assistance is concentrated on supporting efforts to enhance the efficiency of its security forces rather than on force modernization.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Strengthen U.S. ties and cooperation with Costa Rica
- Help preserve and strengthen Costa Rica's democratic institutions
- Promote sustained economic growth
- Assist the continued professionalization and equipping of Costa Rican security forces

Status

In the past four years, improved exchange rate management, liberalized credit allocation and public sector deficit reduction have provided the basis for stable economic growth in Costa Rica. U.S. economic assistance has supported these policy reform efforts significantly. As economic performance continues to improve, and as Costa Rica deals with its debt problem and its structural adjustment takes effect, it is expected that assistance levels will decline.

The primary mission of Costa Rica's security forces is law enforcement. The Civil Guard of the Ministry of Public Security consists of ground forces, Drug Control Unit, Crime Prevention Unit, Metropolitan Police, Presidential Guard, Air Section and Coast Guard. The Rural Guard of the Ministry of Government are dispersed in some 1,500 rural locations in groups of two to twenty people, generally located where the Civil Guard is not. Total manpower of both security forces is approximately 8,000.

Conflicts in neighboring countries have compelled the Costa Ricans to be increasingly concerned with security requirements along their borders, and with internal security. U.S. security assistance supports Costa Rica's efforts to improve the efficiency of its security forces through training, effective maintenance of equipment, and the development of sound administrative and management practices.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will provide ESF to support export sector reforms including reorganizing the nation's foreign trade. ESF also will support democracy objectives under the Caribbean/Latin American Scholarship Program II.

FMS funding will be used to revitalize and maintain previously purchased equipment, and support local training programs. IMET will provide professional military education, management and technical training with emphasis on logistics training, and coast guard seamanship and maintenance skills.

COSTA RICA
DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	0
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	230
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	40,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	9,705
P.L. 480	15,000
PEACE CORPS	3,020
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	67,955
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	47

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	343
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	343
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	91
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	1,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	2,484
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	1,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	1,490

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	90,000	63,544	40,000
IMET	230	229	230
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA
DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	3,487	4,260	4,299	4,700
PER CAPITA GDP**	1,300	1,480	1,590	1,649
TOTAL BUDGET	855	1,163	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	4,374	4,529	4,727	n/a
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	35%	26%	12%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	NO FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING		0
FY 1995	0	0	0
FY 1996	0	0	0
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

CYPRUS

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The United States firmly supports the efforts of the U.N. Secretary General's good offices mission to facilitate a settlement of the Cyprus dispute, and advocates that others cooperate fully with these efforts. U.S. assistance demonstrates our concern for the people of Cyprus, and symbolizes active U.S. promotion of a durable settlement.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Promote cooperation between the two Cypriot communities
- Encourage and support bicommunal confidence building
- Assist in promoting a settlement

Status

ESF assistance for Cyprus funds activities which promote bicommunal cooperation. Efforts continue to identify bicommunal projects that contribute effectively to reconciliation between the two Cypriot communities.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program consists entirely of ESF to fund bicommunal projects and a scholarship program. These objectives are consistent with Section 620C of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and do not raise any arms control concerns.

CYPRUS

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	0
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	0
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	3,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	3,000
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	165
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	414
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	249

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	15,000	14,936	3,000
IMET	0	0	0
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	2,303	2,910	3,532	4,238
PER CAPITA GDP**	3,940	4,210	5,210	6,142
TOTAL BUDGET	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	1,346	1,614	2,016	n/a
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	12%	12%	13%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	NO FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING		0
FY 1995	0	0	0
FY 1996	0	0	0
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

DENMARK

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Denmark, positioned along the Baltic approaches, is an important NATO member and signatory of the Mutual Defense Agreement of 1950. Our bilateral defense relationship supports joint efforts to strengthen NATO's defense of Northern Europe. Acquisition of defense hardware through FMS and commercial cash sales contributes to stability in the region by enhancing Denmark's ability to defend the Baltic approaches. U.S. bases in Greenland, a part of the Kingdom of Denmark, are crucial to Western defenses. The Danish military contributes to the defense of Greenland and of the North American continental approaches in accordance with the 1951 Agreement for the Defense of Greenland.

In recent years, the Danish Government kept a tight cap on public spending, with little or no growth in defense spending. In March 1989, the government agreed to hold defense expenditures to an inflation-indexed zero growth for at least three years. A new Defense Commission is preparing recommendations for the post-1991 period.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Prepare sites and facilities to assist Denmark in meeting its host nation support obligations for NATO reinforcement
- Continue logistical and technical support and pilot training for the Danish Air Force
- Improve wartime sustainability through increased ammunition stockpiles
- Upgrade and expand air defense capabilities
- Support naval modernization

Status

In previous years, Denmark has purchased on a cash basis surface-to-surface missiles, electronic equipment, spare parts, ammunition and training. Denmark participates in the F-16 coproduction program.

FY 1991 Request

Denmark is expected to continue a program to upgrade its armor, anti-armor forces and air defense systems, to include ammunition, training, spare parts, communications equipment,and possible follow-on purchases of F-16 aircraft. A major issue will be the replacement of two squadrons of F-35 Draken fighter aircraft in the early 1990s.

DJIBOUTI

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Djibouti is strategically important to the U.S. because it provides bunkering and fuel storage for U.S. ships as well as access for U.S. aircraft in the Horn of Africa and northwest Indian Ocean region. U.S. security assistance focuses on light aviation, engineer support, transport vehicles and individual clothing and equipment.

Economic assistance is directed toward policy reform and modest growth. Djibouti is a resource-poor country. With about $480 per capita GNP, Djibouti relies on external budgetary support. The port is the main economic activity and is directly affected by regional conflicts.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Maintain U.S. access to Djiboutian airfield and naval facilities
- Reinforce security by supporting U.S.-supplied aircraft
- Enhance engineering construction capability
- Support Djibouti's military forces with individual equipment items such as uniforms and boots

Status

U.S. military assistance has consisted of FMS financing and IMET; these two programs work in concert to provide equipment, follow-on support and training. ESF provides non-project assistance in support of the country's balance of payments. The local currency resources which are thereby freed up from the country's revenues can be used to maintain activities, such as fisheries and alternative energy, that received direct U.S. financing in the past.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program would provide FMS financing for maintenance and training support for equipment previously provided, and some support for Djiboutian military facilities. IMET will provide technical and management training.

DJIBOUTI

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	2,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	175
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	4,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	6,175
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	9

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	428
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	428
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	2,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	2,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	2
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	1,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	1

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	1,991	2,000
TOTAL	0	1,991	2,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	500	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	3,200	1,742	4,000
IMET	135	149	175
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	144	125	181	n/a
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	0%	0%	0%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	NO FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING		0
FY 1995	0	0	0
FY 1996	0	0	0
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The Dominican Republic has the second largest economy and land mass in the Caribbean. It is a reliable friend, cooperating closely with the U.S. on important issues in international fora and on narcotics matters. It is in the U.S. interest that democracy be maintained and a stable political and economic environment be preserved in the Dominican Republic. Ensuring the maintenance of non-political, professional armed forces is important to furthering this goal.

Although the Dominican Government has implemented economic reform measures, including a reduction in subsidies and other fiscal improvements, the economy remains weak; though macro-economic reform should renew growth.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Strengthen democratic processes and institutions
- Promote professionalism and respect for civilian control within the Armed Forces
- Expand cooperation in drug interdiction
- Encourage sound economic policy for development, alleviate poverty and encourage social stability

Status

The Dominican Republic's defense forces are hampered by lack of training and resources. The decline in military assistance funding threatens to undermine or eliminate the Dominican Armed Forces' ability to cooperate effectively with the United States in drug interdiction.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program represents the minimum required to support U.S. objectives. This assistance level would permit selected maintenance of equipment used to support the armed forces in anti-drug trafficking actions. ESF funds will continue to support economic stabilization, and promote medium to long-term structural reforms, market-oriented pricing and private sector expansion. IMET will support professional military education, technical and management training.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	1,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	900
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	12,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	11,335
P.L. 480	23,827
PEACE CORPS	3,315
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	52,377
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	124

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	1,257
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1,257
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	90
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	1,500
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1,500
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	3,040
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	1,500
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1,500
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	1,824

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	0	1,000
TOTAL	0	0	1,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	12,150	0	12,000
IMET	700	777	900
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA
DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	4,145	4,671	4,930	5,115
PER CAPITA GDP**	760	710	730	744
TOTAL BUDGET	445	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	3,441	3,519	3,695	n/a
FMS DEBT	19	19	19	17
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	1%	1%	1%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	13%	16%	0%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	9,380	9,528	18,908
FY 1990	3,775	2,743	6,518
FY 1991	2,459	1,090	3,549
FY 1992	2,441	833	3,274
FY 1993	1,825	594	2,419
FY 1994	1,825	405	2,230
FY 1995	1,825	214	2,039
FY 1996	733	59	792
FY 1997	400	15	415
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	24,663	15,481	40,144

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The independent nations of the Eastern Caribbean (Antigua & Barbuda, St. Kitts/Nevis, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Grenada) are important to the U.S. for their strategic location, generally pro-Western outlook, commitment to democracy, cooperation in drug interdiction, and participation in the Regional Security System (RSS). Relations with the U.S. are good, but strained by a perceived decline of our interest in the region. Increased anti-drug efforts in the central Caribbean caused smugglers to seek new transit routes and facilities; trafficking in the Eastern Caribbean significantly increased. U.S. security assistance supports drug interdiction efforts by the small regional maritime and ground security forces. ESF provides critical support for infrastructure projects and economic reform, furthering investment and political stability.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Defend democracy and promote democratic development
- Encourage private sector-led economic development
- Enhance anti-narcotics efforts, coast guard maritime patrol, disaster response and counterinsurgency capability

Status

Before FY 88, military assistance allowed steady equipment support and replacement. Subsequent budget cuts hindered regional drug interdiction efforts by reducing patrol boat operations and maintenance, and preventing replacement of vehicles and communication equipment, thus endangering our significant investment in the RSS. U.K. cooperation with us in providing RSS training and facilities may be jeopardized by concerns about the reliability of future U.S. involvement.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will sustain previously provided equipment and facilities, and enhance readiness in countering internal and external security threats. IMET will provide professional military and technical training to improve the skills and knowledge of defense forces, special service units and coast guard units. ESF will support structural adjustment and sector programs.

ECUADOR

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Ecuador is a free-market democracy, friendly to the U.S., in which civil and political rights are generally respected. The social system is strained by declining per capita income. The government has persuaded terrorist groups to begin legitimate political activity and no terrorist incidents have occurred for some time. The government's economic policies are moving Ecuador back to a growth path in spite of low oil prices. Partial payments of foreign private debt resumed in 1989, Ecuador is current on official debt.

Ecuador is beset by drug traffic spilling over from neighboring Peru and Colombia. A shift by Colombian drug activity into Ecuador is likely as enforcement efforts in Colombia become effective. The extreme poverty of most of Ecuador make the high profit drug business a seductive alternative. Social stability depends on economic success and progress against narcotrafficking.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Improve equipment and support ongoing force requirements
- Help finance selected essential imports
- Increase anti-narcotics capabilities

Status

U.S. military assistance supports the Ecuadoran military's development plan. Recent military assistance has been confined to medical and personal equipment, communications gear and support for existing hardware which enhances domestic anti-drug and counter-insurgency capability.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will provide FMS funding of equipment needed to extend government control along the northern border and in the eastern jungle now freely transited by narcotraffickers. IMET will provide professional military education, management and technical training. ESF will fund economic policy reform, essential imports and technical training, and support the legitimate agricultural sector.

ECUADOR
DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	2,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	800
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	9,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	14,752
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	3,738
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	1,500
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	31,790
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	249

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	9,162
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	9,162
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	959
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	9,500
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	9,500
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	5,989
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	10,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	10,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	3,593

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	0	2,000
TOTAL	0	0	2,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	4,000	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	9,000	0	9,000
IMET	650	722	800
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA
DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	11,686	10,719	10,333	10,321
PER CAPITA GDP**	1,160	1,130	1,040	1,012
TOTAL BUDGET	2,408	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	8,597	9,228	10,437	n/a
FMS DEBT	30	33	33	33
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	27%	33%	21%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	34,400	21,514	55,914
FY 1990	5,054	4,325	9,379
FY 1991	4,734	2,523	7,257
FY 1992	4,368	2,046	6,414
FY 1993	3,746	1,669	5,415
FY 1994	5,192	1,279	6,471
FY 1995	4,835	827	5,662
FY 1996	4,015	430	4,445
FY 1997	1,487	155	1,642
FY 1998	954	54	1,008
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	68,785	34,822	103,607

EGYPT

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

U.S. security assistance to Egypt supports a key regional ally with a firm commitment to advance the cause of peace in the region. U.S. assistance helps Egypt modernize and enhance its defense forces, promotes economic development and reform, and encourages bilateral commercial links. A moderate, stable Egypt, with firm political and economic links to the West, is critical to the advancement of U.S. regional objectives. U.S. and Egyptian perspectives on a variety of regional and global issues continue to be very close.

Egypt plays an important, constructive role in the Middle East peace process. For example, it has exercised a moderating influence on the PLO in connection with the current Israeli elections initiative. Reinstatement of formal Egyptian membership in the Arab League and the selection of President Mubarak as Chairman of the Organization for African Unity should enable Egypt to exercise a welcome position of leadership in both bodies, supporting moderate approaches to the resolution of regional conflicts. Egypt has also joined with the U.S. in resisting Libyan adventurism, and worked to combat terrorism and religious extremism in the region.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Support modernization of the Egyptian armed forces along a Western orientation
- Improve training and maintenance operations
- Integrate newly-acquired modern aircraft and armor units into force structure
- Encourage U.S./Egyptian commercial links through the financing of U.S. goods
- Promote economic development and policy reform through projects, commodity import programs, and balance of payments support

Status

U.S. security assistance has focused on support for Egyptian efforts to replace aging Soviet equipment with the latest U.S. weapons systems. This reorientation from an offensive-minded and Soviet-equipped military into a leaner, but more efficient deterrent force, has been possible only with a large, dependable infusion of U.S. security assistance. This emphasis fits closely with our own interests in the region.

Coproduction of the M1A1 tank is a central element in support of the Egyptian self-sufficiency and improved defensive capabilities. A U.S.-signed amendment to the M1A1 Memorandum of Understanding also will allow Egypt to coproduce the 120mm gun for the tank. Egypt also will be able to obtain surplus M60 tanks from the U.S. In other major programs, delivery of F-16 aircraft under Peace Vector III will be completed by late 1992. Discussions on the next phase of the F-16 program, Peace Vector IV, are currently underway. The U.S. has also approved the release of funds for the Egyptian Navy to upgrade four Chinese-manufactured Romeo submarines.

U.S. economic assistance has focused on revitalizing Egypt's private sector and introducing sectoral policy reforms to promote economic growth and continued political stability. Project assistance has financed major improvements in the power generation and industrial sectors. The commodity import program (CIP) has provided U.S. inputs for both the public and private sectors. Egypt's economy remains in difficult shape, but government officials are beginning to recognize the need to undertake fundamental reforms to restore growth.

FY 1991 Request

FMS funds will be dedicated primarily to funding prior year commitments and follow-on support requirements, the largest of which are the Peace Vector III F-16 program and the M1A1 coproduction venture. Other major programs from preceding years include the E-2C aircraft, air defense radar/missiles, and an armor maintenance and rebuild facility. The IMET program will focus on professional military education, technical and management training.

U.S. economic assistance will focus on supporting Egyptian development and economic growth. Assistance resources will be oriented to the extent possible towards enhancing the role of the Egyptian private sector, encouraging deregulation and promoting economic reforms. A combination of projects, sectoral programs, commodity programs and balance of payments cash transfers will support these objectives.

EGYPT

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	1,300,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	1,500
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	815,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	150,000
PEACE CORPS	0
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	2,266,500
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	158

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	3,086,549
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	3,042,238
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	44,311
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	75,176
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	850,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	850,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	717,531
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	500,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	500,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	430,518

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	1,300,000	1,294,410	1,300,000
TOTAL	1,300,000	1,294,410	1,300,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	815,000	811,495	815,000
IMET	1,500	1,493	1,500
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			392,721

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	34,737	34,014	36,028	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	670	680	710	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	21,350	25,074	25,842	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	34,798	37,861	40,264	n/a
FMS DEBT	4,550	4,550	4,550	5,088
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	13%	12%	11%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	18%	16%	13%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	0	2,444,308	2,444,308
FY 1990	109,755	1,151,378	1,261,133
FY 1991	86,570	669,572	756,142
FY 1992	245,625	621,327	866,952
FY 1993	442,273	595,080	1,037,353
FY 1994	486,152	550,893	1,037,045
FY 1995	429,321	486,594	915,915
FY 1996	586,952	471,625	1,058,577
FY 1997	379,584	406,809	786,393
FY 1998	221,953	370,636	592,589
FY 1999	221,953	345,201	567,154
TOTAL	3,210,138	8,113,423	11,323,561

EL SALVADOR

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

El Salvador, a long-standing ally in Central America, is fighting a Marxist-led insurgency (FMLN), that is supported by Nicaragua and Cuba and is bent on using violence to achieve power. U.S. policy is to help the Salvadorans build a durable democracy and defeat the insurgency. The close ties of the FMLN leadership to the USSR and to communist parties would effect an expansion of Marxist influence if the insurgents came to power. U.S. policy seeks to prevent that eventuality.

In order to protect democratic development and security, U.S. policy also seeks to foster broad-based economic growth and strengthen hemispheric cooperation. Our policy addresses the socio-economic roots of the insurgency by supporting democratic development, judicial reform, respect for human rights, and stabilization and revitalization of the economy.

U.S. military assistance contributes to regional stability by providing training and equipment to assist the Salvadoran Armed Force (ESAF) to combat the insurgents. Training promotes professionalism, respect for human rights and civilian control of the military. U.S. economic assistance helps meet humanitarian and basic needs, stimulate private investment, rebuild sabotaged infrastructure and finance essential imports.

The Government of El Salvador is critically dependent on U.S. support to achieve these goals. The ESAF could not maintain its current level of effectiveness or sustain current manpower levels without our support. U.S. economic aid is essential for the Salvadoran government to undertake a comprehensive economic program to reform interest rates, narrow fiscal deficits, and provide incentives for increased investment in the export sector. These funds are essential to improving the economic and social well-being of the poorer elements of the populations, and to finance new and ongoing projects in the private sector.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Assist government efforts to maintain military readiness and end insurgent activity in the countryside
- Provide training and equipment to help combat urban terrorism and control urban violence by front groups
- Promote military professionalism, respect for democratic government and support for human rights

- Enhance command, control and communications, and improve combat readiness, logistics, and intelligence
- Replace or overhaul aging military aircraft and other capital equipment needing refurbishment or replacement
- Assist government efforts to stimulate economic growth
- Help replace insurgent sabotaged infrastructure
- Support efforts to extend government benefits to previously contested zones by the "Municipalities in Action" program
- Promote economic development, including expansion of private sector investment and export diversification
- Maintain social services to relieve economic dislocations

Status

In 1989, El Salvador held free elections and subsequently completed its first peaceful, democratic transfer of power from one party to another in 50 years. The ESAF was fully committed to these elections; the ESAF's performance showed the progress made in democratizing and professionalizing the ESAF. On November 11, the FMLN began a major, nationwide offensive, fighting in heavily populated communities in major cities, and causing significant civilian casualties. The ESAF successfully counterattacked, making efforts to protect civilians, and to minimize civilian casualties.

In 1989, the ESAF continued to increase its professionalism and effectiveness. It targeted FMLN rearguard areas with helicopter and night and small-unit operations. Expanded civic action and civil defense programs were successful. The ESAF demonstrated increasing commitment to human rights, including the unprecedented arrest of ESAF officers for human rights violations. Significant ESAF weaknesses are the inefficiency of personnel, logistic, and maintenance systems, and lack of helicopter spare parts. Almost all assistance is used to sustain combat operations, including most of the annual consumption of ammunition, fuel, parts, rations and medicines. Current military aid is inadequate to meet logistics requirements and replace aging equipment.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will support ESAF logistics requirements, replace significant combat losses, and construct and improve military facilities. ESF will fund essential imports and balance of payments support. The IMET program provides professional military education for officers.

EL SALVADOR

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	90,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	1,400
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	180,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	64,118
P.L. 480	39,886
PEACE CORPS	0
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	375,404
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	195

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	85,517
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	81,580
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	3,937
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	112
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	80,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	80,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	1,915
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	80,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	80,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	1,149

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	84,635	90,000
TOTAL	0	84,635	90,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	80,000	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	185,000	130,615	180,000
IMET	1,400	1,394	1,400
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	3,684	3,980	4,220	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	820	820	850	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	1,069	494	572	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	1,753	1,713	1,762	n/a
FMS DEBT	105	104	102	98
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	6%	6%	6%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	18%	18%	19%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	21,402	66,813	88,215
FY 1990	25,017	17,174	42,191
FY 1991	13,203	6,686	19,889
FY 1992	12,865	5,194	18,059
FY 1993	12,870	3,726	16,596
FY 1994	11,099	2,260	13,359
FY 1995	8,899	1,119	10,018
FY 1996	3,804	337	4,141
FY 1997	1,333	52	1,385
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	110,492	103,361	213,853

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Equatorial Guinea is striving for economic and social recovery from the devastating policies of a previous regime. The first stages of recovery were marked by a change from military to civilian rule, the election of a national assembly, the promise of presidential elections, and improvements in the human rights situation. U.S. assistance encourages this trend. Our military assistance program is designed to help Equatorial Guinea to patrol its economic zone. Equatorial Guinea is among Africa's poorest nations. Modernization of the armed forces, particularly the navy, requires outside assistance. U.S. assistance will help the economy by preventing continued overfishing in Equatorial Guinean waters and by enabling Equatorial Guinea to enforce fishing agreements.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program will provide professional military education and technical training. Emphasis will be placed on developing a cadre of naval officers to support U.S.-provided patrol boats.

FIJI

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Since gaining independence in 1970, Fiji has been a steadfast friend of the U.S. in the South Pacific. Aid to Fiji was suspended following a military coup in May 1987. In December 1987, an interim civilian government was installed and is working toward the adoption of a new constitution that hopefully will take into account the needs of each of Fiji's ethnic communities. In December 1988, Congress allowed the resumption of balanced humanitarian aid to encourage progress toward national elections. U.S. military assistance remains suspended. Fiji has traditionally exercised a leadership role in the region. Its leaders have spoken out on behalf of a U.S. presence in the region and have expressed concern about Soviet and Libyan efforts to expand their influence. Fiji's return to democracy is expected to enhance stability throughout the South Pacific.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Support Fiji's economic development and demonstrate U.S. support for democratic and constitutional government
- Improve the training of the Fiji Military Force (FMF) and sustain its ability to contribute to U.N. Middle East peacekeeping operations

Status

Fiji has been working to strengthen and expand its economy by freeing up the private sector. All FY 89 economic assistance was directed to the health sector. When a decision is made to resume military assistance, it would enhance the FMF ability to carry out its peacekeeping responsibilities with the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon and the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers.

FY 1991 Request

Anticipating that Fiji will solve its political crisis,the proposed IMET program would expose Fijian officers to U.S. practices of military restraint and civilian control. It would provide professional military and technical training. FMS funding would support Fiji's peacekeeping role. ESF would help heal economic dislocations caused by the prolonged period of political uncertainty. It would be provided to benefit all ethnic communities and be geared to humanitarian concerns.

FIJI

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	300
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	50
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	300
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	1,792
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	2,442
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	7

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	188
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	92
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	500
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	500
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	55

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	0	300
TOTAL	0	0	300
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0	0	300
IMET	50	25	50
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	1,131	1,239	1,091	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	1,710	1,730	1,510	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	307	329	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	444	441	466	n/a
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	11%	10%	12%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	NO FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING		0
FY 1995	0	0	0
FY 1996	0	0	0
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

FINLAND

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Finland's geography dictates that it remain on good terms with both the East and the West. The country follows a policy of armed neutrality. Finland's position as an active neutral contributes to stability in the Nordic region. Thus, the United States supports Finland's neutrality, independence, and western cultural orientation. In turn, it seeks Finland's understanding of and support for U.S. foreign policy.

Planned Finnish defense expenditures are well within the reach of the country's strong economy.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Enhance Finnish neutrality, independence and ability to resist external pressure
- Help Finland maintain a credible defense capability
- Continue Finland's western democratic orientation

Status

Past security assistance programs for Finland have consisted of small IMET training programs and limited FMS cash and commercial purchases. Although limited, they have been extremely valuable in fostering U.S.-Finnish defense relations and a growing pattern of cooperation between the two countries. This has led, in recent years, to Finland acquiring general purpose infantry equipment, anti-tank systems such as the TOW-2, and advanced electronic equipment from the U.S., and to improved defense technology activity arrangements. The IMET program is producing an expanding group of key officers and commanders with a first-hand understanding of U.S. military and foreign policy goals.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program consists of FMS cash and commercial sales and a small IMET program. Future purchases will include IMET training, and may also extend to procurement of various anti-tank weapons, air-to-air missiles, fighter aircraft, and communications electronics.

FRANCE

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

France is a member of the North Atlantic Alliance, but not the NATO integrated military command. France engages in planning for the possible use of its forces in conjunction with NATO and takes part in joint and/or combined exercises with other NATO members. It also cooperates with the United States and other European nations in operations that protect its vital interests and, in so doing, helps preserve the security of the Alliance as a whole. The United States and France sell defense equipment and weapons systems to one another on the basis of relative efficiency of production, thus enhancing the conventional capabilities of both countries' armed forces. Anticipated FMS cash and commercial sales of defense articles will enhance European stability.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Support modernization and interoperability of French armed forces through acquisition of NATO standard equipment, including items for naval aviation and air defense
- Promote defense cooperation and mutual support in regional operations
- Encourage improvements in inter-service and intra-alliance command and control

Status

Bilateral military programs have focused on cooperative programs of mutual benefit. In recent years, France has purchased Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS) aircraft, C-130H transport aircraft, a training facility to improve electronic warfare readiness, and technical services and publications that support weapons interoperability and command, control and communications.

FY 1991 Request

Under the proposed FY 91 program France will purchase spare parts, training and services. Other potential purchases include naval equipment for the French frigate program and missile fire control system upgrades. As a member of the Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) NATO cooperative project, France may procure equipment to support this and other codevelopment projects.

The purchase of U.S.-designed aircraft carrier catapult and retrieval systems will permit the launch of U.S. as well as French aircraft. Continued support for electronic warfare training will serve mutual defense objectives in Europe. France's acquisition of a NATO standard Airborne Early Warning (AEW) system will provide further depth to NATO defenses and strengthen interoperability.

France is still considering a follow-on purchase of Standard missiles for its Navy and items for the modernization of its aircraft tanker fleet.

GABON

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Gabon is a politically stable, economically sound oil producing nation which has followed a moderate, pro-Western foreign policy. Our bilateral relations are excellent. President Bongo of Gabon has played a crucial role in national reconciliation in Chad, contributed significantly to the exposure of Libyan aggression in northern Chad and has supported our policies in southern Africa. He has more recently played an active role in assisting negotiations on a settlement of the Angolan civil war. Gabon actively seeks increased U.S. investment, presently at $600 million.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program will provide professional military education, management and technical training. Emphasis will be placed on Army professional training and Navy seamanship and technical training.

THE GAMBIA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The Gambia has been supportive of U.S. positions in international fora. The country has a pluralistic democratic government and a commendable human rights record. Under President Jawara's leadership, The Gambia has implemented a model economic reform program, which is fully supported by the U.S. and other Western/international donors. The objectives of the IMET program are to increase military effectiveness and professionalism by training Gambian officers in basic skills, primarily infantry, to diversify Gambia military perspectives and to support a pro-Western military orientation.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program will provide professional military education for mid-level and junior officers. Emphasis will be placed on infantry, seamanship and engineering skills.

GERMANY

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), with standing armed forces of nearly a half million, has a central role in the defense of the NATO alliance. The United States seeks to enhance NATO defenses, provide for the continued security of U.S. forward-deployed forces, and maintain and enhance the military strength and effectiveness of FRG forces. Continued U.S. cash sales to the FRG will contribute to this policy and, therefore, to the stability of Europe. The FRG is therefore well able to finance military purchases from the United States.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Promote NATO weapons standardization and equipment interoperability
- Implement agreement to enhance air defenses in Central Europe
- Continue support for U.S.-origin weapons systems
- Promote bilateral US/FRG cooperative armaments development programs
- Enhance surveillance and early warning systems
- Enhance radar and communications networks
- Support missile purchases to strengthen area defense and anti-armor capabilities
- Encourage continued strong FRG support for Southern Region allies and NATO infrastructure programs

Status

The U.S. and the FRG have a strong and cooperative security relationship of many years' standing based on their common membership in NATO, the significant forces both countries maintain on FRG soil and Germany's key position on the central front. Germany either produces or purchases from other NATO allies the majority of its new weapons systems requirements. Germany supports Turkey, Greece and Portugal with military equipment transfers. Germany is participating in coproduction of a number of advanced systems including the Stinger and MLRS.

FY 1991 Request

In FY 91 commercial and FMS purchases will include materiel and training to support weapons systems of U.S. origin. Additional purchase items are likely to include HARM missiles and equipment, services for the Patriot and Hawk missile systems, aircraft radar, air-to-air missiles, and anti-tank missiles.

GHANA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

U.S.-Ghanaian relations continue to improve. The Government of Ghana continues to adhere to an economic recovery program which emphasizes structural and financial reforms and the promotion of a market-oriented economy. The IMET program is intended to strengthen the already pro-Western orientation of the Ghanaian military establishment, and thereby reduce the possibility of our adversaries using Ghana as a base from which to project their influence in West Africa.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program will provide professional military education, management and technical training. Emphasis will be placed on basic and advanced officer courses, defense management, maintenance and medical training.

GREECE

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Greece is a member of NATO, with significant responsibilities for the defense of the Alliance's southern flank. It borders three Balkan states and sits astride the strategic passage from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. U.S. security assistance serves the U.S. policy goal of achieving a more effective partnership with Greece, both bilaterally and multilaterally within the Western Alliance. It does this by helping Greece fulfill its Alliance responsibilities and by encouraging Greece to participate more fully in NATO.

The program is designed to permit significant upgrading of Greek military capabilities to meet NATO responsibilities at a time of continued economic stagnation. Inflation and the public sector deficit remain high despite an economic stabilization program begun in 1985. Even so, Greece makes an important contribution to alliance defense and has one of the highest per capita defense budgets in NATO. By increasing NATO capabilities, this program will enhance stability in Europe. Security assistance also encourages Greek support for the Cyprus peace process.

The agreement covering the presence of U.S. bases in Greece terminated effective December 20, 1988 with a departure deadline of November 20, 1990. The United States and Greece began negotiations on a new agreement in November 1987. The negotiations recessed in May 1989, and remain in that status following inconclusive elections in June and November. Once a new Greek government does emerge, we will seek to conclude a new agreement -- or failing this, some other mutually satisfactory arrangement -- prior to the November 1990 withdrawal deadline.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Support operations and maintenance of F-16 fighter aircraft
- Modernize armor forces with M-48 series tank upgrades
- Modernize anti-tank capabilities
- Upgrade air defense missile capabilities
- Modernize submarine fleet
- Improve overall combat capabilities and sustainability of various other systems
- Encourage development of professional and technical skills through a robust training and education program

Status

U.S. security assistance provides equipment, support and training to Greek army, navy and air force units, including those committed to NATO. Major programs underway include purchases of F-16 aircraft, weapons systems for four frigates, Stinger missiles, M-48A5 tanks, M109A2 howitzers, and a large variety of smaller acquisition and support (repair parts, ammunition) programs for Greece's armed forces.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will meet all of the Greek military's priority FMS requirements for that fiscal year. The program's first priority is to continue the F-16 program. Additional purchases of guided missile systems and various munitions are also under consideration. In addition, Greece has indicated interest in aircraft, naval vessels and armored vehicles -- to be provided as a grant under the Southern Region Amendment or as FMS under favorable terms -- to serve as replacements or to enhance capabilities. Over the next 36 months, Greece expects it will use most, if not all, of its very considerable FMS credits not yet committed.

IMET is key to maintaining military-to-military contacts at the operational level serving the interests of NATO and the U.S. The proposed IMET program includes professional military education, management, pilot and technical training.

GREECE

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	345,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	550
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	345,550
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	180

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	158,578
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	158,578
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	44,407
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	200,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	200,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	755,750
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	200,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	200,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	453,450

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	320,000	318,624	0
GRANT	0	29,871	345,000
TOTAL	320,000	348,495	345,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	30,000	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0	0	0
IMET	700	597	550
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			92,259

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	35,559	36,690	43,557	52,438
PER CAPITA GDP**	3,610	3,680	4,350	5,244
TOTAL BUDGET	16,880	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	18,639	21,047	23,120	n/a
FMS DEBT	1,981	2,339	2,630	2,902
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	11%	11%	11%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	22%	25%	30%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	942,885	784,327	1,727,212
FY 1990	30,354	217,066	247,420
FY 1991	63,889	225,082	288,971
FY 1992	121,035	225,118	346,153
FY 1993	178,427	218,905	397,332
FY 1994	239,651	206,924	446,575
FY 1995	279,083	191,408	470,491
FY 1996	287,022	174,509	461,531
FY 1997	289,059	155,899	444,958
FY 1998	254,659	138,399	393,058
FY 1999	208,378	123,007	331,385
TOTAL	2,894,442	2,660,644	5,555,086

GUATEMALA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

U.S policy in Guatemala supports the preservation of an elected civilian government, and seeks to strengthen democratic institutions and processes in the face of serious threats from an entrenched insurgency and an anti-democratic right wing, both of which aim to overthrow the present government. The 30 year old guerrilla insurgency continues to promote urban violence and labor strife, while inflicting casualties on the army and civil defense forces. Rightist extremists continue to seek the demise of the civilian government, attempting coups on May 11, 1988 and May 9, 1989. Though not successful, the attempts reflect continued shallow acceptance of the new political system by military elements and ultra-conservative civilian interests.

U.S. assistance helps to replace worn out trucks and other vehicles, provide helicopters, spare parts and communications equipment, and train the military so it can continue its counterinsurgency campaign. Our aim is to replace critical military equipment, mostly outdated and non-functioning due to the lack of spare parts and the suspension of security assistance for nine years. U.S. assistance frees up scarce local resources to improve infrastructure, and meets the humanitarian needs of the victims of the rural conflict.

Under the present government, real economic growth has picked up and inflation dropped significantly. However, income distribution continues to be very skewed. We seek to support the government's program to promote growth in all economic sectors and spread the benefits to the rural poor by encouraging a more effective public sector and increased private and public sector investment.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Improve air/ground mobility, communications, logistics and medical equipment
- Provide engineering equipment for infrastructure development in remote rural areas
- Provide balance of payments support and support for programs which foster rural productivity, non-traditional exports and improved health and education services
- Support the elected civilian government's efforts to professionalize the security forces

Status

Due to the suspension of security assistance from FY 77 through FY 85, the armed forces have a desperate need for repair parts to keep older equipment working. Although the economy is stronger, Guatemala does not have the resources to replace and acquire badly needed equipment. Of 27 helicopters, 70 to 80 percent cannot operate for lack of spare parts and engines. A large percent of army vehicles need to be replaced and the army has to hire civilian flat-bed trucks to move troops. Guatemala's 52 fixed wing aircraft have an operational ready rate of only 50-60 percent, as the aircraft are old and lack spare parts.

Despite 400 PRC077 radios provided in 1988, the army has insufficient communications gear to support troops in the field. The army plays a vital part in the national infrastructure development plan. It operates in areas where private companies will not go, but its newest engineering equipment is 14 years old and rapidly deteriorating. The army has only a rudimentary maintenance and logistics structure.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will provided FMS financing for spare parts, services, tools and replacement equipment needed to improve operational readiness. The funds will be used to: upgrade the helicopter fleet to provide medical and resupply support and services to ground units operating in remote areas; improve the operational condition of transport aircraft by providing spare parts, tools and shop equipment; increase troop ground mobility through the procurement of vehicles and spare parts; improve the communications capability of the armed forces; upgrade logistics capabilities for rudimentary maintenance to support the army; and acquire engineering equipment for infrastructure development in remote areas. IMET will provide professional military education and officer skills courses for all three services. The program will include officer and enlisted technical courses to reestablish the logistics and maintenance capabilities lost during the suspension of the IMET program in 1978-1985. ESF will support policy and institutional changes to increase economic growth. Foreign exchange will be used to buy needed inputs, mainly for the private sector, which the country cannot afford. ESF-generated local currency will be used to improve education, health, roads and expand social services in the rural areas.

GUATEMALA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	5,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	400
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	60,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	34,295
P.L. 480	25,542
PEACE CORPS	4,257
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	129,494
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	110

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	14,930
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	12,218
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	2,712
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	1,541
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	3,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	3,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	8,806
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	3,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	3,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	5,284

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	2,887	5,000
TOTAL	0	2,887	5,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	9,000	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	80,000	56,483	60,000
IMET	400	398	400
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	6,373	7,023	6,839	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	1,020	1,050	940	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	2,584	2,758	2,825	n/a
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	21%	24%	25%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	NO FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING		0
FY 1995	0	0	0
FY 1996	0	0	0
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

GUINEA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Under President Conte, Guinea continues to place greater reliance on the West, particularly the U.S. and France. Guinean cooperation with the U.S. is on the upswing in both the economic and military spheres. This gradual change of political alignment offers an opportunity to enhance our own influence, promote U.S. national interests, and encourage the Government of Guinea to follow through on public promises and democratic political reforms. U.S. security assistance focuses on helping the Guineans improve coastal security so they can protect their exclusive economic zone (EEZ), and on promoting a Western orientation in the Guinean military.

The IMET program has allowed for an increasing frequency of contacts with Soviet-trained Guinean military officers, and promoted a better understanding of U.S. society and institutions. This contact has encouraged a noticeable improvement in Guinean perceptions of the United States.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program will provide professional military education and technical training, with an emphasis on basic seamanship.

GUINEA-BISSAU

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The Government of Guinea-Bissau continues to demonstrate a strong desire to move toward genuine nonalignment and broaden its relations with the United States and other Western countries. Guinea-Bissau is also moving toward a market-oriented economy. The Government of Guinea-Bissau is placing new emphasis on the role of the private sector and foreign private investment. The IMET program is intended to strengthen these positive trends, and to encourage the Government to continue denying the use of its territory for military purposes to U.S. adversaries.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program will provide professional military education. Emphasis will be placed on command and staff courses.

GUYANA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Since mid-1985 the Government of Guyana has demonstrated a desire to move toward genuine nonalignment and friendly relations with the United States and other Western countries. Direct U.S. assistance to Guyana has been suspended since September 1982, when Guyana's outstanding debt/loan payment arrears triggered implementation of the Brooke-Alexander amendment and Section 620(Q) of the Foreign Assistance Act. However, the October 1989 bilateral rescheduling agreement with the U.S. will allow renewed U.S. security assistance.

Guyana implemented an IMF-monitored economic reform program beginning in April 1989. The program's severe adjustment measures have imposed heavy burdens on the population. The U.S. is a member of a "Support Group" of donor nations formed to assist Guyana in its economic recovery efforts. The U.S. has pledged its best effort to provide ESF in support of Guyana's reform program in FY 1990.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Encourage a Western foreign policy and trade orientation
- Strengthen democratic processes and institutions, and encourage respect for human rights
- Stimulate economic reform and a return to economic growth

Status

Until recently the U.S. had very little contact with the Guyana Defence Force (GDF), a professional, well-disciplined, but poorly-equipped force reduced by retrenchment to about 2,500 personnel. Countries such as the Soviet Union previously provided much of its equipment and training, but the GDF now seeks U.S. assistance. No bilateral assistance (other than PL-480 food aid) has been provided since 1982.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed IMET program would improve the professional military skills of the GDF, and reinforce respect for civilian rule and human rights. ESF would provide balance of payments and budget support for structural changes needed to address underlying economic problems, promote privatization and stimulate market forces in Guyana's state-dominated economy.

GUYANA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	0
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	50
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	2,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	7,000
PEACE CORPS	0
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	9,050
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	4

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	16
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	163
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	98

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0	996	2,000
IMET	50	50	50
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	379	372	310	360
PER CAPITA GDP**	500	470	380	363
TOTAL BUDGET	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	1,107	1,240	1,285	n/a
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	9%	0%	0%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	NO FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING		0
FY 1995	0	0	0
FY 1996	0	0	0
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

HAITI

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere; most of the population subsists on less than $100 per year. Since the fall of the Duvalier regime in February 1986, four governments have attempted to rule the country. The current government, headed by General Prosper Avril, came to power in a September 1988 coup d'etat which overthrew the abusive government of General Henri Namphy. Subsequently, the Avril Government has survived two coup attempts by those who are opposed to reforms. On September 24, 1989, the Avril Government announced a calendar for new elections in Haiti, including local elections in April 1990, followed by legislative elections in July and a presidential election in October/November 1990. The new president is scheduled to be inaugurated in February 1991.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Support democratic reforms and a transition to an elected civilian government
- Promote improved human rights conditions
- Strengthen cooperative efforts on anti-narcotics programs
- Encourage practical economic development efforts

Status

Prior to the attempted coup in April 1989, the Army was one of the few functioning institutions in Haiti. The coup set various elements of the army against one another and led to the disbanding of two of the three active battalions, leaving the army organizationally diminished. President Avril has conducted a housecleaning of corrupt and untrustworthy elements in the army. Avril and the General Staff are attempting to rebuild and reform the army, but they lack even minimally adequate resources to accomplish the task.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program would support President Avril's efforts to begin reform of the army into an institution supportive of elections and civilian government. ESF would provide budgetary support, and support the Provisional Electoral Council for the conduct of free and open elections.

HAITI

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	600
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	200
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	10,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	29,471
P.L. 480	24,710
PEACE CORPS	1,468
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	66,449
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	18

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	23
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	14

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	498	600
TOTAL	0	498	600
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0	0	10,000
IMET	100	100	200
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	1,920	2,150	2,221	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	310	330	380	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	704	698	804	n/a
FMS DEBT	1	1	1	1
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	5%	5%	5%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	1,636	759	2,395
FY 1990	132	79	211
FY 1991	80	41	121
FY 1992	80	32	112
FY 1993	80	22	102
FY 1994	80	12	92
FY 1995	40	4	44
FY 1996	0	0	0
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,128	949	3,077

HONDURAS

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

In Honduras, a key ally of the U.S. in Central America, the public and the Honduran Armed Forces (HAF) continue to demonstrate a firm commitment to democratic rule. U.S. funding of programs to strengthen Honduran democratic institutions has been important, and continued support for those institutions remains a primary objective of both nations. On November 26, 1989, Honduras held its third consecutive, democratic election for president. Honduras remains very active in the pursuit of a comprehensive diplomatic solution to Central American regional conflicts.

Honduras shares borders with two nations in which radical forces antagonistic to the U.S. (the Sandinista government in Nicaragua and the Marxist FMLN guerrilla front in El Salvador) seek to undermine regional stability and promote subversive activity. Honduras itself has experienced a rise in internal subversive activity, including several attacks against U.S. facilities and military personnel. Honduras continues to participate in joint military exercises which provide valuable training for U.S. and Honduran forces. The exercises also serve to deter Sandinista aggression against Honduras and to demonstrate U.S. backing of its democratic ally.

Despite small increases in real per capita income during the recent Azcona administration, Honduras remains poor and underdeveloped. It currently faces serious fiscal and administrative problems. U.S. economic assistance, combined with favorable treatment under the Caribbean Basin Initiative, will help Honduras develop self-sustaining growth and higher living standards. During 1989 Honduras took several important steps to combat narcotics activities, including passage of a new anti-narcotics law and joint operations with the U.S.Coast Guard.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Support structural reform for improved economic growth and stability, and encourage U.S. and foreign investment
- Help modernize and professionalize the HAF by encouraging balanced force development/integration, maintenance support and sustainment planning
- Continue joint military exercises to improve HAF capabilities and deter Sandinista aggression
- Work with the Honduran public and military to reinforce commitment to democracy and human rights

- o Increase cooperation with naval and judicial authorities to combat narcotics trafficking

Status

The 18,500-strong Honduran Armed Forces are comprised of the Navy, Air Force, and Army (at 15,000, the largest component). The 6000-man police force is also part of the HAF. Honduras' major threat comes from Sandinista Nicaragua with more than 75,000 men under arms plus reservists and militia. U.S. military assistance has focused on providing F-5 aircraft, pilot and maintenance training, and coastal patrol boats, as well as ongoing joint military exercises.

U.S. economic assistance encourages continued structural reform of the economy, including exchange-rate adjustment, privatization of state-owned enterprises, changes in tariffs, and increased revenues to reduce the central government deficit. Honduras also needs to address its rapidly growing external debt. ESF also supports Honduran macroeconomic policies to alleviate unemployment, increase real per capita income, address serious social discontent, and promote domestic and foreign private investment.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program of FMS financing is essential to modernize and professionalize the HAF, especially as the weakening Honduran economy reduces government revenues. The army still has significant shortages of equipment and logistical support. Maintenance programs are a top priority for all branches of the armed forces. The air force needs to acquire helicopters to improve mobility. IMET will provide professional military, management and technical training. ESF will provide balance of payments support to encourage economic growth and finance certain development projects. This will help create an improved climate for the government to undertake needed reforms and negotiate with other lenders, while minimizing chances of civic unrest. It will also provide technical and training assistance to strengthen democratic institutions.

HONDURAS

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	40,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	1,100
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	80,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	36,933
P.L. 480	15,601
PEACE CORPS	5,827
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	179,461
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	236

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	24,964
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	22,945
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	2,019
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL-EXP DELIVERIES	831
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	36,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	36,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	7,857
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	36,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	36,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	4,714

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	20,163	40,000
TOTAL	0	20,163	40,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	40,000	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	85,000	60,017	80,000
IMET	1,100	1,095	1,100
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	3,167	3,362	3,627	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	720	740	780	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	2,742	2,985	3,303	n/a
FMS DEBT	37	35	33	32
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	1%	1%	1%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	18%	18%	23%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	25,473	29,547	55,020
FY 1990	10,650	5,643	16,293
FY 1991	4,859	1,852	6,711
FY 1992	3,734	1,295	5,029
FY 1993	3,734	845	4,579
FY 1994	3,734	402	4,136
FY 1995	600	35	635
FY 1996	0	0	0
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	52,784	39,619	92,403

HUNGARY

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Dramatic political reforms in Hungary reflect a process of political and economic democratization with profound implications in the international political arena. President Bush proposed the establishment of a Hungarian-American Enterprise Fund in July 1989 to support the development of private enterprise in Hungary.

The economic liberalization of Hungary dates to 1968 when economic reforms were initiated to decentralize economic decision making by devolving production directives to individual enterprises. The government sought to control the economy through macro-economic regulations for credit, prices, wages and foreign trade. In 1972-1973, the reform program came under attack, and in 1974 direct controls over individual enterprises were reinstated. Since 1978, further economic reforms have been aimed at rationalizing Hungary's production and consumption patterns, coming closer to a market economy.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Promote private sector development
- Support introduction of new private capital resources
- Provide policy advice and technical assistance to support the transition to a market economy

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program is incorporated in the President's Special Assistance Initiative for Eastern Europe.

HUNGARY

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	0
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	0
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	2,117
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	2,117
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	0

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0	2,489	0
IMET	0	0	0
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	0	0	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	0	0	0	0
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	0%	0%	0%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	NO FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING		0
FY 1995	0	0	0
FY 1996	0	0	0
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

ICELAND

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Iceland occupies a strategic location in the North Atlantic. The present coalition government supports Iceland's membership in NATO and the retention of the U.S.-manned NATO base at Keflavik. Nevertheless, public support of the U.S.-Icelandic defense relationship cannot be taken for granted. Iceland has no armed forces of its own, but contributes to its own security and that of the Keflavik base in other ways, especially through its Coast Guard.

The proposed IMET program for Iceland will support Iceland's efforts to fulfill its mission as a member of NATO. The IMET program is designed to provide training in communications and helicopter operations under polar conditions, and air-ground rescue techniques for Icelandic Coast Guard personnel. The Icelandic Air-ground Rescue Service will receive instruction in airborne and jump-master programs. Personnel from the Directorate of Shipping will be trained in control procedures for naval shipping and ordnance destruction, as Iceland continues to acquire a limited mine countermeasures capability.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed FY 91 IMET program will continue to focus on management and technical training. Emphasis will be on air traffic control, airborne and parachute training, and scuba diver training. One student would enroll in a course on the study and mapping of bodies of water.

INDIA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

India is an emerging power which plays a key role in maintaining regional peace and stability and whose influence is felt far beyond the South Asian region. India, the world's largest democracy and a leader in the Non-Aligned Movement, has the fourth largest armed forces in the world and a growing military capability, especially through its expanding navy.

Since 1981, India and the U.S. have increased their high-level dialogue and engaged in a more active relationship, particularly in the fields of commerce and high technology transfer, including dual-use and military technology. U.S.sales result from India's desire to increase self-reliance in arms production and to diversify foreign procurement sources.

Despite its significant industrial base and agricultural improvements, India remains a very poor country, with a per capita income of less than $300. U.S. security assistance also helps us address some of the disagreements we have with India on issues such as missile proliferation, U.S. assistance to Pakistan, Indian trade barriers and India's relations with her South Asian neighbors. Our key objectives are to support regional stability and to increase Indo-U.S. cooperation.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Expand defense sales
- Expand emerging military-to-military relationships

Status

Indian defense purchases from U.S. suppliers have been on a direct commercial basis. Commercial sales and, to a lesser extent, FMS transfers, will continue to form an important part of our security assistance program. U.S. collaboration on India's Light Combat Aircraft will involve continuing bilateral consultations and a number of FMS purchases of selected items. India sends its top officers for IMET training. Four recent service chiefs were IMET course graduates.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed IMET program will offer managerial, technical and research training to help advance India's goal of developing an indigenous defense structure.

INDONESIA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Indonesia lies astride vital air and sea lines of communication between the Pacific and Indian Oceans and is a source of valuable raw materials. Indonesian political stability and economic growth owe much to the government's pragmatic policies. Indonesia has played a constructive role in international affairs as a generally moderate voice in the Non-Aligned Movement, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and OPEC, and has taken a leading role in efforts to resolve the Cambodia situation.

The Indonesian Government views security assistance programs as an important indicator of U.S. concern for the security and stability of Indonesia and Southeast Asia. In allocating limited resources, Indonesia has emphasized developmental expenditures over allocations for defense. This restricts its ability to meet legitimate defense modernization needs, which also enhance regional stability.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Contribute to armed forces modernization through logistics support, training, and completion of F-16 acquisition
- Provide support for U.S.-supplied military hardware

Status

Indonesia's defense forces are organized to provide for both territorial defense and nation-building. U.S. military assistance has been focused on maintenance for U.S.-origin aircraft and other equipment. The bulk of U.S. assistance will focus on the F-16 program and its successful completion.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will provide FMS financing to help Indonesia increase purchases of U.S. defense articles. Indonesia's first F-16 was delivered in late 1989. Indonesia is obligated to make $75 million in FY 91 payments for F-16s. IMET will provide professional military education and technical training to enhance managerial skills, technical capabilities and support of U.S.-origin equipment. ESF funds will be transferred to the U.S. EXIM Bank for mixed credit financing to support AT&T's bid on a telecommunications contract providing ground-floor entry into Indonesia's rapidly growing, billion dollars plus telecommunications market.

INDONESIA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	1,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	1,900
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	5,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	38,500
P.L. 480	10,754
PEACE CORPS	0
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	57,154
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	98

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	17,617
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	17,617
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	7,709
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	7,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	7,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	48,126
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	8,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	8,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	28,876

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	0	1,000
TOTAL	0	0	1,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	1,000	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0	1,991	5,000
IMET	1,800	1,791	1,900
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	81,541	75,230	76,766	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	530	490	450	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	18,703	16,838	15,824	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	35,999	43,039	52,581	n/a
FMS DEBT	191	177	144	119
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	1%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	20%	27%	28%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	255,865	128,929	384,794
FY 1990	19,668	6,970	26,638
FY 1991	20,277	5,098	25,375
FY 1992	16,214	3,332	19,546
FY 1993	11,490	2,110	13,600
FY 1994	7,419	1,433	8,852
FY 1995	5,752	1,012	6,764
FY 1996	5,752	723	6,475
FY 1997	5,752	426	6,178
FY 1998	3,085	169	3,254
FY 1999	533	47	580
TOTAL	351,807	150,249	502,056

IRELAND

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Ireland is a friendly, western, non-militarily aligned country. Its armed forces help suppress Provisional IRA terrorists and serve in U.N. peacekeeping forces in seven countries. Cutbacks in expenditures by the Irish government have had a negative impact on the Irish Army. Also, the failure of the U.S. and some other countries to fund fully U.N. peacekeeping operations has forced Ireland to assume part of the costs for keeping its troops in Lebanon and elsewhere.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Irish defense forces would use IMET funds to support courses in fundamental skills, including basic courses in staff procedures, entry-level arms training and budget management.

ISRAEL

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The United States commitment to Israel's security and well-being has been a cornerstone of our Middle East policy since the creation of the State of Israel in 1948. Our long-standing commitment is based on historic and cultural ties, as well as the U.S. interest in securing a just and comprehensive peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. In addition, we share with Israel strategic concerns related to the security of the eastern Mediterranean. The security and legitimacy of Israel must not be in doubt in order for the peace process to succeed.

The United States provides both economic and military assistance to Israel. Our military aid enables Israel to maintain the capability to defend itself against any likely combination of aggressors. U.S. economic assistance provides balance of payments support, and is helping Israel to achieve its goals of reduced inflation and renewed growth. Overall, our assistance helps assure Israel's existence as a free and democratic state that shares many of our own social and political traditions, and gives Israel the confidence to pursue negotiations with its Arab neighbors.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Assist Israel in maintaining its qualitative military edge through a balanced program of new procurement and upgrades and support for existing weapons systems
- Continue funding of cash flow and follow-on support requirements associated with the F-4 upgrade program and recent purchases of Apache helicopters, F-16s and F-15s
- Provide funding for Israel's naval modernization program
- Promote economic reform and stability through balance of payments support
- Encourage a comprehensive settlement of disputes in the region to promote stability and security

Status

Since the shift to an all-grant program in FY 1985, the FMF program has enabled Israel to meet the cash flow requirements associated with procurement of U.S.-origin systems such as Apache helicopters, F-16 and F-15 aircraft, and AN/TPQ-37 radar, as well as Israeli-origin systems such as the Merkava tank. Israel has placed major emphasis on modernizing systems already in its inventory, for example GAL class submarines and F-4 fighters. Israel has decided to proceed with a naval modernization program, including acquiring Saar V corvettes and DOLPHIN class submarines. Funding limitations have reduced purchase of critical support, spares and training for existing equipment. ESF has been used for balance of payments support and repayment of government debt.

FY 1991 Request

Our FY91 security assistance program will assist the Israelis in preserving their qualitative edge. This level of funding will allow Israel to continue major procurement programs and equipment upgrade programs that will: maintain Israel's air superiority, increase the mechanization and mobility of its infantry, improve the quality and capability of its naval forces, and enhance its intelligence gathering and early warning capabilities. ESF funds will continue support for Israel's economic reform and stability by paying debt owed to the U.S.

ISRAEL

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	1,800,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	0
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	1,200,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	3,000,000
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	371,258
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	371,258
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	603,901
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	475,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	475,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	1,868,776
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	200,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	200,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	1,121,265

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	1,800,000	1,792,260	1,800,000
TOTAL	1,800,000	1,792,260	1,800,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	1,200,000	1,194,840	1,200,000
IMET	0	0	0
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			1,307,892

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	23,310	26,792	29,803	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	6,220	6,220	6,810	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	16,808	17,940	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	24,097	25,042	26,332	n/a
FMS DEBT	9,429	9,339	9,214	9,096
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	39%	37%	35%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	19%	20%	18%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	5,377,416	8,003,203	13,380,619
FY 1990	254,095	755,577	1,009,672
FY 1991	343,763	751,807	1,095,570
FY 1992	386,553	724,854	1,111,407
FY 1993	416,659	690,760	1,107,419
FY 1994	470,303	657,931	1,128,234
FY 1995	477,130	618,827	1,095,957
FY 1996	451,333	579,957	1,031,290
FY 1997	425,515	543,461	968,976
FY 1998	425,516	502,736	928,252
FY 1999	425,516	465,168	890,684
TOTAL	9,453,799	14,294,281	23,748,080

ITALY

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Italy is a strong supporter of the NATO Alliance and occupies a pivotal location amidst the Mediterranean, Central Europe and the Middle East. U.S. interests are served by a close security relationship that centers on Italy's role in NATO. This close relationship helps to promote Italian cooperation with regard to contingencies beyond NATO's traditional region of concern.

Italy provides important military bases and facilities for use by U.S. forces. Planning is underway for construction of a NATO base for the F-16s of the 401st Tactical Fighter Wing near Crotone in southern Italy. Under FMS, Italy purchases defense equipment and services required to fulfill NATO commitments.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Promote NATO goals of standardization and interoperability of equipment by supporting continued modernization of Italian forces
- Enhance Italian interservice and NATO command and control
- Support attainment of NATO force goals
- Improve NATO's southern flank defenses
- Encourage Italian engagement in security issues and peacekeeping beyond NATO's traditional geographic area

Status

Italy has been very active in NATO defense cooperation efforts to increase standardization and interoperability, and reduce costs. It has signed the agreement to purchase Patriot systems as part of an air defense modernization program.

Italy is the lead nation in the Maverick Missile European Consortium, and a member of the AIM-9L Missile European Consortium. Italy also has signed statements of intent for, and fully cooperates in, several NATO R&D programs to improve conventional defense under the Nunn Amendment and other programs. Italian acceptance of and participation in these programs help sustain the momentum for armaments cooperation. Italy participates in the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Italy and the United States have enjoyed a strong military assistance program for many years. Recent sales have emphasized missiles/munitions, spare parts, and technical data required to maintain Italy's inventory of U.S.-made equipment. Italy has an ongoing program to coproduce systems for its land forces, including the M-113/M-113A1 armored personnel carrier, Hawk missile system and M-109G self-propelled howitzer.

FY 1991 Request

The FY 91 program consists of FMS cash and commercial sales. Italy plans substantial upgrades to the F-104G all-weather interceptor, as well as to area air defense munitions. Plans include production of Patriot surface-to-air missile components, AGM-65D Maverick air-to-ground missiles,and the Multiple Launch Rocket system (MLRS). Anticipated major purchases for FY 91 include: shipboard missile systems, multipurpose missile and radar systems, and spares and support items for U.S.-origin equipment.

IVORY COAST (COTE D'IVOIRE)

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The views of Cote d'Ivoire and the U.S. on international issues and regional problems largely coincide, especially on the need to thwart Libyan destabilization efforts and expansion in Africa. Cote D'Ivoire has also been extremely helpful in facilitating the peaceful resolution of conflict in southern Africa. The proposed IMET program will expand our mutual interests by providing the full range of American professional military training to officers at all levels of the Ivorian military. The training will significantly enhance leadership and management skills.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program would provide professional military education and technical training. Emphasis will be placed on basic and advanced courses for junior and mid-level officers.

JAMAICA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Jamaica is important to the U.S. because of its political and economic prominence in the Caribbean, strong anti-narcotics policies, location on vital sea and air lanes, and as a major source of bauxite. U.S. military assistance helps the Jamaica Defense Force (JDF) support anti-narcotics operations and maintain internal order, while promoting close relations with the U.S. military. ESF supports the Jamaican government's economic stabilization program with the IMF, to develop self-sustaining, broad-based economic growth.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- o Cooperate with the JDF to enhance anti-narcotics, coast guard and internal security capabilities.
- o Foster economic reform and support Jamaica's efforts to use the opportunities of the Caribbean Basin Initiative

Status

The JDF lacks funds to maintain its aging transportation assets. Without operational equipment, the JDF cannot fulfill its missions, including its vital anti-narcotics role. Technical assistance teams are essential for JDF logistical support. Effective ground mobility is vital to internal security. Armored cars and commercial utility cargo vehicles are necessary in emergencies and anti-narcotics operations. Upgrading of a permanent north shore Coast Guard base and purchase of a patrol boat are needed for law enforcement and search/rescue. Jamaica used previous ESF assistance very well. Despite the serious setback Hurricane Gilbert caused in September 1988 (which U.S. emergency aid helped to mitigate), Jamaica is trying to carry forward its economic reforms.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will support JDF transportation overhauls and preventive maintenance, and fund acquisition of specialized vehicles and coast guard equipment. IMET will provide professional military education, technical and management training. ESF helps Jamaica build on the excellent progress attained to date in stabilizing its economy and furthering broad-based economic growth objectives.

JAMAICA
DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	1,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	400
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	17,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	15,642
P.L. 480	33,600
PEACE CORPS	3,314
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	1,400
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	72,356
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	80

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	2,054
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	2,054
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	130
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	1,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	925
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	2,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	2,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	555

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	0	1,000
TOTAL	0	0	1,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	3,500	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	25,000	4,978	17,000
IMET	300	299	400
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA
DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	1,694	2,028	2,256	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	910	870	960	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	3,867	3,999	4,446	n/a
FMS DEBT	3	3	3	3
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	29%	30%	26%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	231	1,405	1,636
FY 1990	475	376	851
FY 1991	521	329	850
FY 1992	498	248	746
FY 1993	508	183	691
FY 1994	351	137	488
FY 1995	353	102	455
FY 1996	352	74	426
FY 1997	330	45	375
FY 1998	183	20	203
FY 1999	91	4	95
TOTAL	3,893	2,923	6,816

JAPAN

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The relationship between the United States and Japan is the cornerstone of U.S. policy in the Asia-Pacific region. The 1960 Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security underpins overall U.S.-Japan relations. In addition to close bilateral ties with the United States, Japan has assumed an increasingly important role in international affairs, a reflection of its economic strength, democratic institutions and close ties with the community of Western nations.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Increase Japanese support for U.S. forces in Japan
- Codevelop an improved F-16 as Japan's next generation fighter support aircraft (FSX)
- Improve sea lane defense through naval modernization
- Upgrade air defense capability
- Improve ground force mobility and firepower
- Improve sustainability, and command and control

Status

The 1954 Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement provides the basis for security assistance and the transfer of equipment and data between the United States and Japan. Japan receives no military financing, FMS credits or IMET, using cash for its defense purchases. It makes major FMS cash and commercial purchases of U.S. equipment, services and training which help strengthen Japan's capabilities to defend its territory, airspace and sea lines of communication out to 1,000 nautical miles. The program serves U.S. interests in maintaining regional stability and poses no threat to other nations.

FY 1991 Program

Consistent with Japan's 1986-90 Mid-Term Defense Plan, acquisitions focus on air defense, anti-submarine warfare, ground force firepower mobility and sustainability. The next Mid-Term Defense Plan will emphasize improvements in quality rather than quantity of forces. Japan will continue to acquire front-line systems such as P-3C ASW aircraft, F-15 fighter aircraft, missiles (AIM-9L, Patriot, Hawk, Harpoon), AH-1S and SH/UH-60J helicopters, and improvements to the BADGE communications system. In addition to existing licensing and coproduction programs, Japan will purchase AEGIS naval weapons systems and implement the program to codevelop with the U.S. the FSX fighter support aircraft.

JORDAN

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Jordan is situated on major air and land routes to the Persian Gulf oil-producing countries. Jordan also shares the longest border of any state with Israel; it continues to ensure tranquility along this border. The vigilance and preparedness of its armed forces help prevent terrorism in this volatile region. Jordan's founding role in the Arab Cooperation Council has accelerated Egypt's reintegration into the Arab fold and helped align Iraq with the Arab moderates. Jordan's recent parliamentary elections and subsequent political liberalization underscore democratic advances in this pro-western country.

Jordan plays a key role in the search for a negotiated resolution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. King Hussein and other Jordanian leaders have repeatedly stressed their firm commitment to direct peace negotiations. The King's 1988 disengagement from the West Bank forced the PLO to take constructive steps on its own, but Hussein also leaves open the option of confederation and continues some financial support for the West Bank.

Jordan is facing a serious economic crisis. Worker remittances and financial grants from its Gulf neighbors have declined by more than half in the last few years. Economic growth has slowed, unemployment is on the rise and the dinar fell 50% against the dollar in the past year. Foreign debt is $8 billion, and Jordan had to reschedule its 1989-1990 payments through the Paris Club to get breathing space for financial recovery. Hussein's government has undertaken an IMF economic reform program to curb domestic spending, sticking to its terms despite April 1989 riots over consumer price increases.

In the longer term, Jordan should emerge stronger for its restructured economic base and greater independence from external financial flows. The IMF-supported austerity measures are the right policies for economic health, but Jordan needs continued aid during this difficult transition. King Hussein's ongoing commitment to the peace process and parliamentary democracy needs our strong support in the coming year.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Sustain readiness levels of the Jordanian Armed Forces by maintaining U.S. military equipment, providing spare parts and services, and increasing reserve ammunition stocks
- Develop increased management expertise and up-to-date skills through professional U.S. military training
- Promote private sector development, self-sustained economic growth and balance-of-payments equilibrium
- Support programs in agriculture, health and human resource development along with technical assistance

Status

Jordan's armed forces consist of army, air force and coast guard units organized for defense and nation-building activities. Recent budget cuts have caused significant hardship for the armed forces, the bedrock of King Hussein's support. Some air force elements have been grounded for lack of support funds, and older U.S. aircraft are being sold off to pay for spare parts and operating expenses. We are being replaced by the Soviets, French, British and others in providing major weapons systems.

Only the Soviets, however, can meet all Jordan's needs on affordable terms. They seek to strengthen their role in the region by offering assistance Hussein cannot obtain elsewhere. Jordanians point out that if the U.S. met Jordan's defense needs, links with the Soviets would be minimal. Our ESF funds have been used to expand private sector development, providing increased employment for Jordan's rapidly growing labor force. ESF has also furnished balance-of-payments support during Jordan's economic difficulties.

FY 1991 Request

Our FY91 security assistance package provides the minimal funding needed to support U.S. interests in Jordan. The proposed program will meet minimal sustainment requirements of U.S. equipment in the Jordanian inventory, and begin to reestablish a U.S. presence by financing limited quantities of urgently needed military items. The IMET program will provide professional military education and technical training.

ESF will support Jordan's economy during a difficult period of austerity measures and long-term restructuring toward reduced dependence on external financial flows. ESF funds support export promotion, privatization efforts and the development of the Jordanian private sector, as well as ongoing programs in agriculture, health and human resource development.

JORDAN

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	50,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	2,180
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	35,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	87,180
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	330

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	11,835
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	11,835
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	11,308
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	45,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	45,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	55,591
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	20,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	20,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	33,355

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	10,000	67,794	50,000
TOTAL	10,000	67,794	50,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	15,000	34,850	35,000
IMET	1,750	1,991	2,180
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			2,880

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	3,796	4,110	4,370	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	1,550	1,530	1,540	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	1,796	1,973	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	3,749	4,293	4,564	n/a
FMS DEBT	457	475	435	382
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	12%	11%	10%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	11%	13%	16%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	686,448	327,594	1,014,042
FY 1990	39,660	48,145	87,805
FY 1991	52,391	37,971	90,362
FY 1992	52,764	30,768	83,532
FY 1993	42,511	26,555	69,066
FY 1994	36,145	23,350	59,495
FY 1995	30,145	17,645	47,790
FY 1996	44,025	20,622	64,647
FY 1997	37,171	15,111	52,282
FY 1998	25,661	12,605	38,266
FY 1999	12,964	10,989	23,953
TOTAL	1,059,885	571,355	1,631,240

KENYA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Kenya plays a critical role in U.S. security strategy in connection with southwest Asia and the Horn of Africa by permitting U.S. military access to its airfields and ports,and providing repair and resupply facilities for U.S. aircraft and ships. Kenya also provides the primary liberty port available to U.S. vessels on the African-Indian Ocean littoral. Kenya has also taken an active and positive role in facilitating resolution of several regional conflicts. Kenya's economic management continues to be among the better models in Africa, but it will need continued assistance during this medium-term transition.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Maintain U.S. access to Kenyan air and port facilities
- Promote democratic values in an open society
- Support F-5 air defense aircraft, H-500 helicopter and engineer programs
- Provide budgetary and balance of payments support
- Encourage private sector development

Status

Kenya's defense forces consist of an army, navy and air force organized for defense and nation-building. U.S.military assistance is designed to improve Kenyan air defense, border patrol and engineering capabilities. ESF has helped to expand private sector development, thus providing employment for Kenya's rapidly increasing labor force. ESF also has improved the government's ability to finance development projects.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will provide FMS financing to support U.S.-origin equipment. ESF will continue balance of payments and budget support to promote structural changes addressing economic problems. IMET will provide professional education and training with emphasis on command and staff, aviation safety, supply operations, logistics and maintenance.

KENYA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	8,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	1,175
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	7,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	26,000
P.L. 480	7,707
PEACE CORPS	3,176
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	53,058
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	106

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	16,331
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	16,331
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	65
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	5,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	5,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	880
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	5,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	5,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	528

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	9,956	8,000
TOTAL	0	9,956	8,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	15,000	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	10,000	0	7,000
IMET	1,030	1,006	1,175
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			1,500

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	5,632	6,790	7,500	8,603
PER CAPITA GDP**	290	320	340	360
TOTAL BUDGET	1,565	1,726	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	4,390	4,934	5,990	n/a
FMS DEBT	83	68	60	50
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	2%	1%	1%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	26%	23%	29%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	140,595	76,159	216,754
FY 1990	7,173	2,911	10,084
FY 1991	8,542	2,827	11,369
FY 1992	8,735	2,133	10,868
FY 1993	6,836	1,456	8,292
FY 1994	6,204	878	7,082
FY 1995	3,478	396	3,874
FY 1996	1,729	146	1,875
FY 1997	400	55	455
FY 1998	400	35	435
FY 1999	400	15	415
TOTAL	184,492	87,011	271,503

KOREA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The United States has a vital interest in maintaining peace and stability on the Korean peninsula. Toward this end, the United States works closely with the Republic of Korea to strengthen its indigenous defense capabilities. U.S.-Korean defense cooperation provides the deterrence necessary for continued Korean political and economic progress, while also contributing to peace and stability throughout Northeast Asia.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Assist Korea in acquiring modern conventional arms to maintain its security
- Support Korean acquisition of advanced fighter aircraft appropriate for Korean self-defense
- Support the continued acquisition of other advanced land, air and sea systems for Korean defense

Status

The United States and Korea enjoy a close and mutually beneficial security relationship. U.S. forces in Korea help provide deterrence against a well-armed and unpredictable North. Korea obtains much of the supplies and equipment for its continuing defense modernization under an FMS cash sales program. Interoperability and other related goals are pursued under an IMET program. In 1986, FMS credits for Korea were ended as a result of Korea's economic progress.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program supports modernization of Korea's defense capabilities. Korea decided in December 1989 on the F/A-18 for its advanced fighter aircraft program. Negotiations with the major American companies involved are underway. Korea will also continue to obtain munitions, supplies and technological upgrades to its systems for air, land and sea defense. IMET promotes interoperability and better understanding within the Korean military of U.S. military doctrine and traditions, including the role of the military in a democratic system. IMET focuses on professional military education, management and technical training.

KUWAIT

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Kuwait's strategic location, prominent role in the world's petroleum market, and substantial financial assets give it an international importance far exceeding its size. Kuwait is concerned about threats arising from territorial disputes and revolutionary movements. In 1987, following repeated Iranian attacks on Kuwaiti territory and economic targets, the U.S. agreed to reflag 11 Kuwaiti ships as U.S. vessels and extend U.S. naval protection to them. Five remain under the U.S. flag. The Iran-Iraq war pointed up Kuwait's urgent need to upgrade its defenses. In 1988, Kuwait signed an agreement to purchase 40 F-18 aircraft. U.S. security assistance will enhance Kuwait's ability to defend itself and to participate in regional defense arrangements with other Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states.

Kuwait is one of the wealthiest nations in the world, with substantial oil reserves and an extensive network of overseas investments, particularly in the U.S. Kuwait is an important U.S. trading partner and continues extensive economic assistance programs to developing countries. These assistance programs often complement and supplement our own, reflecting shared international political goals.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Support military modernization, particularly land defense, to defend against regional threats
- Continue upgrading of general military capabilities for effective participation in regional self-defense efforts

Status

Kuwait's defense forces are equipped largely from European and U.S. sources. Major U.S. purchases have included A-4 aircraft (to be replaced by the F-18), C-130 transports and the I-HAWK air defense system. Kuwait is currently embarked on a major enhancement program for all three armed services.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 security assistance program consists solely of FMS cash or commercial sales. Kuwait's planned purchases aim to expand its defense against possible regional attacks, participate more fully in GCC self-defense efforts, and to support previous deliveries of military equipment.

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The Latin America and Caribbean Regional Program support social, economic and political development needs best addressed on a regional basis. Several projects assist some countries -- Mexico, Brazil, and Colombia -- without bilateral AID missions. The program helps improve the administration of justice, human rights, education and training. Projects are designed to support U.S. objectives to strengthen democracy and improve living conditions throughout the hemisphere.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Help improve administration of justice, electoral and legislative processes, and human rights
- Provide training in the U.S. for potential private and public sector leaders
- Strengthen labor programs through training and technical assistance

Status

There is a need for more effort throughout the hemisphere to improve legal systems, particularly for criminal justice. Two important democracy initiatives (begun in 1989 and planned to continue) will increase training in democratic ideals and practices for potential local leaders, strengthen legislative processes and provide continued support to discrete human rights and pro-democracy activities.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed program would support ongoing Administration of Justice and democratic initiative programs, including the U.N. Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD) and the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) in the English-speaking Caribbean and South America. A new project will help select, procure, and ship items such as ballot boxes, locks, indelible ink, voting machines, etc.

LEBANON

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Lebanon has suffered from years of war and the breakdown of central authority. As a result, the economy is severely strained and the need for assistance is great. The United States remains committed to a unified, sovereign and independent Lebanon, free from external forces and able to secure its territorial integrity. U.S. security assistance is designed to alleviate the suffering of the Lebanese people, to help encourage the professionalism of the Lebanese Army, and to demonstrate our concern for the future of this troubled country.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Support the political independence of Lebanon
- Sustain ongoing relief activities, and support emergency assistance program for needy families
- Assist Lebanese and international private voluntary organizations in vocational training, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities
- Aid continued development of a professional, non-political military officer corps
- Provide training on U.S. military equipment currently in the Lebanese Armed Forces inventory

Status

The Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) are composed of the army, navy and air force, responsible, in theory, to the Minister of Defense. The army commander is the senior commander and commander of the Lebanese Armed Forces. The LAF are emerging as a major new factor in the Lebanese political equation.

FY 1991 Request

The FY 91 security assistance funding proposal is intended to provide humanitarian assistance and encourage the Lebanese to take further steps towards political reconciliation. While ESF funds are minimal considering the monumental problems which beset Lebanon, they will provide a boost to badly needed relief and rehabilitation efforts. The proposed IMET program emphasizes professional military education.

LEBANON

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	0
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	400
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	1,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	10,625
PEACE CORPS	0
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	12,025
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	38

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	5,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	5,000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	247
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	151
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	90

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	300	3,734	1,000
IMET	400	398	400
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	416	458	496	n/a
FMS DEBT	151	127	100	76
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	36%	28%	20%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	0%	0%	0%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	184,131	87,916	272,047
FY 1990	26,803	3,490	30,293
FY 1991	19,274	1,371	20,645
FY 1992	2,000	0	2,000
FY 1993	2,000	0	2,000
FY 1994	2,000	0	2,000
FY 1995	2,000	0	2,000
FY 1996	1,000	0	1,000
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	239,208	92,777	331,985

LESOTHO

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The Lesotho government's foreign policy directions are congenial to the U.S. This trend needs to be reinforced by positive gestures from Lesotho's friends. Our modest IMET program serves as a concrete signal of U.S. support for the Government of Lesotho, and gives us increased access to and potential influence on Lesotho's military leadership, thereby encouraging stability in this small, critically located southern African nation. As this is a relatively new program, its focus is on basic training of officers.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program will provide professional military education with emphasis on basic infantry officer training.

LIBERIA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Liberia has a relationship with the United States that extends well over a century. It is host to several important U.S. facilities, including a vital diplomatic communications complex, Voice of America's largest transmitting facility and an Omega navigation station. Private U.S. investment exceeds $400 million. Economic prospects are bleak without policy reform; U.S. economic assistance promotes this process.

Our security assistance program is designed to promote economic and political stability, and to encourage the establishment of democratic institutions. The program protects our access to facilities and helps to create an environment conducive to favorable investment activity.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Protect access to U.S. facilities and military use of Liberian air space and ports
- Promote political stability, reconciliation and the development of democratic institutions
- Help foster an atmosphere conducive to growth and development

Status

The support and maintenance of equipment currently in the Liberian military inventory is the major focus of our assistance program. Liberia is continuing efforts to upgrade its naval patrol force, and to procure much-needed spare parts for the engineer battalion. ESF has assisted the government in economic reform and stabilization efforts. Future ESF will be directed toward assisting the private sector.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program would provide FMS financing to support previously-provided equipment, ESF will be designated for a private sector import program. IMET will provide professional military education, management and technical training. Emphasis will be placed on Army and Navy command and staff, Army basic and advanced officer courses and Navy/Coast Guard junior officer training.

LIBERIA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	1,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	500
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	6,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	2,410
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	9,910
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	50

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	1,534
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1,534
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	1
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	*
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	*

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	996	1,000
TOTAL	0	996	1,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	11,000	0	6,000
IMET	500	398	500
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	1,031	1,009	1,030	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	470	450	440	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	291	274	264	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	1,229	1,405	1,618	n/a
FMS DEBT	26	25	23	21
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	2%	2%	1%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	4%	7%	0%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	13,052	15,739	28,791
FY 1990	7,241	4,656	11,897
FY 1991	3,189	1,378	4,567
FY 1992	2,968	995	3,963
FY 1993	2,586	633	3,219
FY 1994	2,262	334	2,596
FY 1995	1,064	86	1,150
FY 1996	0	0	0
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	32,362	23,821	56,183

LUXEMBOURG

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Luxembourg has traditionally pursued pro-NATO, pro-U.S. policies. The smallest country in NATO's integrated military system, Luxembourg plays a critical role in the Alliance's plans. The country's all-volunteer army has no organized reserve or mobilization structure. Current law fixes army strength at 690 military and 100 civilians. Luxembourg does not have an air force or navy. Luxembourg's defense rests on its membership in NATO and, in particular, on U.S. military presence in the area through bases near Luxembourg and storage sites within the country. In 1990, Luxembourg will meet NATO's goal of three percent real-term growth in defense.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Enhance protection of communications, airfields and storage sites
- Strengthen the U.S.-Luxembourg security relationship
- Continue officer corps professional military education

Status

The U.S. and Luxembourg have long enjoyed a cooperative military assistance relationship. While Luxembourg's contribution to NATO armed forces is small, it provides invaluable military support to the common Alliance effort. Past security assistance programs have consisted of FMS, IMET and commercial cash sales of defense articles and services. Recent purchases include ground defense systems such as anti-tank missiles, support vehicles and light weapons.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program of FMS cash, commercial sales and IMET for professional military education will help Luxembourg strengthen its defense role in NATO and maintain its share of defense spending. Luxembourg's general budgetary strength and the U.S. dollar exchange rate bode well for U.S. procurements. These could include TOW anti-tank missiles to reach NATO stockage levels, tactical support vehicles, light weapons and perhaps a new generation of light air-defense weapons. Luxembourg will continue to purchase clothing, repair parts and other products for NATO field training exercises.

MADAGASCAR

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Madagascar's significance to the United States stems from its strategic position in the southwest Indian Ocean and its proximity to southern Africa. U.S. security assistance is important to promote regional stability, and Madagascar's continued movement toward the west. IMET provides training to improve managerial skills and English language capability. Faced with a worsening economy and an unsustainable financial situation, the Madagascar government has continued a program of economic austerity and structural reform in close collaboration with the IMF, the World Bank and western donors.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- o Support development of Madagascar's military engineering capability
- o Provide support to Madagascar's airlift squadron
- o Provide training to assist structuring of engineer regiments and assist with engineering equipment

Status

The Malagasy Peoples' Armed Forces (PAF) are tasked to carry out civic action activities. To date our program has concentrated on providing engineering equipment, completing a small military civic action project, and providing and supporting DC-3 aircraft.

FY 1991 Request

IMET will provide management and technical training with emphasis on construction engineering skills and medical courses.

MALAWI

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Malawi has been a reliable partner in helping to bring about peaceful change in southern Africa. Malawi has also been a valuable force for moderation, maintaining a dialogue with South Africa while moving to improve its relations with Mozambique and Zimbabwe. U.S. security assistance helps Malawi to continue this role, and to maintain its current orientation and policies, thus contributing to stability in this sensitive region. Moreover, the security relationship serves as a symbol, to friends and adversaries, of continued U.S. readiness to play an active and constructive role in southern Africa.

PROGRAM ANALYSIS

Objectives

- Assist Malawi in developing a professional military
- Promote understanding of and elicit support for U.S.regional policies
- Assist in defending essential transportation links
- Maintain good relations with Malawi, and influence with the military, while encouraging respect for human rights

Status

Malawi's defense forces consist of three combat battalions and small air and lake patrol units. Over 20 percent of Malawi's troops are committed to helping reopen and protect the Nacala railway that runs through Mozambique. Opening the rail line is essential for Malawi's sustained economic recovery. A successful reopening of the Nacala will also contribute to reconciliation between Mozambique and Malawi. U.S. military assistance to date has consisted of providing radios, small arms, ammunition and basic infantry training.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will provide FMS financing for the purchase of two DC-3 aircraft, and a mix of equipment and weapons supporting new requirements along the Nacala line. The program will also support an engineering company, which in the future could assist rural and transport development projects. IMET will provide professional military education and technical training with emphasis on command and staff courses, logistics training and Army advanced officer training.

MALAWI

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	2,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	250
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	20,000
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	2,524
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	24,774
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	18

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	362
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	362
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	2,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	2,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	1
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	1,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	1

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	1,991	2,000
TOTAL	0	1,991	2,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	1,200	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0	0	0
IMET	250	249	250
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	1,125	1,207	1,223	1,444
PER CAPITA GDP**	170	160	160	186
TOTAL BUDGET	354	399	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	1,022	1,132	1,363	n/a
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	29%	41%	23%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	NO FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING		0
FY 1995	0	0	0
FY 1996	0	0	0
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

MALAYSIA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Malaysia has participated actively in ASEAN's efforts to force a withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and to secure a negotiated settlement of the conflict ensuring the rights of the Cambodian people. Soviet forces are stationed at Cam Ranh Bay and Soviet naval forces regularly transit the Malacca Straits. Non-aligned, but staunchly anti-communist, Prime Minister Mahathir and other senior GOM officials have publicly endorsed the continued presence of U.S. facilities in the Philippines, and support enhanced U.S.-Singapore security cooperation.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed FY 91 IMET program will permit professional military education and management and technical training, continuing training assistance to ensure familiarity with U.S. doctrine, equipment and military management techniques.

MALDIVES

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The Republic of Maldives, a group of islands between Diego Garcia and the Indian subcontinent, is a friendly Islamic country. In November 1988 it was rocked when foreign mercenaries landed and attempted--but failed--to overthrow the Maldivian Government. U.S. Navy vessels regularly call at Male, the capital. U.S. assistance helps train the Maldives' small armed forces.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The IMET program calls for students--including one from the Maldivian Coast Guard--to receive professional, management and technical training. Emphasis is upon basic and advanced professional courses with the objective of building a national security infrastructure.

MALI

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The United States seeks to support a stable and independent government in Mali, which is capable of implementing consistent development decisions and playing a constructive regional and international role. Military personnel continue to occupy approximately 30 percent of all governmental administrative positions; consequently, the military will continue to play a key role for the foreseeable future. U.S. security assistance, in combination with assistance from other Western countries, provides an alternative to Mali's previous total dependence on the Soviet Union for military training and materiel.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program will provide professional military education and technical training. Emphasis will be placed on command and staff courses and basic and advanced training for junior and mid-level officers.

MALTA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Malta occupies a strategic location in the Mediterranean, and has been seeking closer ties to the West since 1987 when the Nationalist Party came to power after sixteen years of rule by the anti-American Maltese Labor Party. The present government of Prime Minister Eddie Fenech Adami endorses neutrality and nonalignment, but has taken steps to strengthen democracy and attract foreign private sector investment. An IMET program was initiated in 1989 to encourage Malta's western orientation, reduce the potential for Malta to be used as a transit point for international terrorism, narcotics, or technology diversion, reinforce a policy of denying Soviet and Libyan naval combatants access to local harbors, and instill professionalism in the armed forces. In November 1989, Prime Minister Fenech Adami announced that Malta was abrogating the security portion of a 1984 friendship treaty with Libya.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The IMET program has focused on providing junior officer basic combat skills and leadership. It also includes some technical training for the maritime squadron. Malta has requested an additional position for helicopter aviator training in FY 91. This would enhance the island nation's coastal surveillance and search and rescue capabilities, and complement narcotics interdiction training provided by the U.S. Coast Guard.

MAURITANIA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The Mauritanian regime has indicated varying degrees of willingness to respond to U.S. concerns, such as on human rights. IMET will provide mid-level officers training opportunities in the U.S. to diversify Mauritanian sources of military assistance, and expose the military to Western democratic institutions. The training helps the Mauritanians combat their significant illegal fishing problem by improving their skills and knowledge in the area of coastal patrol. The IMET program is an ideal vehicle for exposing future Mauritanian military leaders to American values and encourages increased respect for human rights. We have provided a variety of equipment and training to Mauritania for coastal security and civic action through the Africa Civic Action program.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program would provide professional military education and technical training, primarily in the areas of coast guard operations, army basic engineering and construction. Emphasis will be placed on command and staff courses, logistics and intelligence training.

MAURITIUS

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Mauritius' significance to the United States stems from its strategic location in the southwest Indian Ocean, its democratic parliamentary system of government and increasingly open, Western-style economy, and its support on international issues important to the United States. The Government of Mauritius has been cooperative on security-related bilateral issues. The government welcomes ship visits, accepts P-3 and R & R flights from Diego Garcia, supplies laborers for the U.S. naval facility at Diego Garcia and has offered fuel storage facilities for the U.S. Navy.

The IMET program would be intended to increase the defensive capability of Mauritius' paramilitary organization, the Special Mobile Force (SMF). Primary emphasis is on professional development and coastal patrol training.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program would provide Coast Guard technical training with emphasis on small boat maintenance and coastal patrol.

MEXICO

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

A secure, stable and friendly Mexico is essential to U.S. national interests. Security assistance is designed to strengthen U.S.-Mexican military relations, assist the Mexican military with training and procurement of equipment for force modernization and expansion, and enhance the military's capability to operate more efficiently and effectively in the anti-narcotics arena. IMET is the primary avenue for military cooperation with Mexico and a large portion of this training is needed to prepare personnel to operate and maintain equipment used in anti-narcotics operations. Given the strong support of both governments for continued cooperation in anti-narcotic efforts, it is increasingly important that the IMET program be expanded and fully funded.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed FY 91 IMET program includes professional military education in management, technical training and anti-narcotics operations. Emphasis will be placed on professional military education, maintenance courses at U.S. schools and increased training in anti-narcotics efforts.

MIDDLE EAST REGIONAL

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The unrest in the West Bank and Gaza is a vivid reminder that the 1.5 million Palestinians who live there and their future status are at the center of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The U.S. is committed to a just solution of the Palestinian problem and to improving the well-being of the Palestinian people. Our West Bank/Gaza assistance program contributes to a resolution of the conflict through economic development. A second program encourages regional cooperation by science and technology exchanges, bringing Arabs and Israelis into direct contact as individuals and via governmental, educational and scientific institutions. This peaceful cooperation yields tangible benefits and develops cooperative professional and institutional relationships. Direct, visible links with the Palestinians show our commitment to a secure future for them and all states in the region based on cooperation and dialogue.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Improve Palestinian economic and social conditions in the West Bank and Gaza
- Support public sector development and help meet basic needs
- Assist in private sector development to improve economic conditions and employment opportunities in the territories
- Foster cooperation through science and technology exchanges

Status

Since 1975, the U.S. has provided over $100 million in assistance to the West Bank/Gaza through private voluntary organizations. In recent years, the PVOs increased their health, sanitation, agriculture, water supply and community development activities. Private sector programs provide improved income generation and job opportunities. Continuing Israeli-Egyptian regional cooperation projects include arid lands agriculture training, agricultural technology exchanges, marine sciences studies and infectious disease research.

FY 1991 Request

Our program will continue to focus on efforts to accelerate economic growth, expand employment, enhance the private sector, and improve health and welfare services in the West Bank and Gaza, as well as encourage regional cooperation.

MOROCCO

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The United States and Morocco have a long history of close ties and cooperation. Morocco is strategically located on the Strait of Gibraltar, bordering both the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. It grants access and transit for U.S. forces on a case-by-case basis, and participates in joint military exercises. Morocco is also the site of Voice of America facilities, currently undergoing considerable expansion, and provides an alternate landing site for the space shuttle in case of emergency.

U.S.-Moroccan cooperation goes beyond common defense interests. Morocco's advocacy of moderation within Islamic and African fora, respect for pluralism and religious tolerance, and market-oriented economic philosophy are all major factors contributing to excellent bilateral relations. King Hassan has been active in seeking to end the conflict in Lebanon, and has been supportive of U.S. efforts to achieve an Arab-Israeli peace settlement. His own efforts to bring about greater understanding between the parties included his meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Peres in 1986.

U.S. assistance contributes to Morocco's economic and social development as well as its defense capabilities. Morocco has a relatively low per capita income ($610), high foreign debt, and limited foreign exchange reserves. Its chief sources of foreign exchange earnings are phosphate and phosphate derivatives sales, worker remittances and tourism.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Promote stability in a strategically important region by contributing to Moroccan defense and security
- Assure continued access to transit, training and communications facilities
- Encourage a negotiated settlement in the Western Sahara
- Sustain existing military infrastructure by meeting maintenance, spare parts, ammunition and training needs

- Continue improvement of force readiness through maintenance and upgrade of transportation capabilities
- Enhance military technical skills and professionalism through education and training programs
- Support free market-oriented economic reform

Status

Constrained funding levels have limited the program in recent years to maintenance, sustainment and selective overhaul of existing equipment. Training and ammunition purchases have also been less than needed to maintain adequate stock levels. In 1989, Morocco completed the purchase of M48A5 tanks. A key effort has been to maximize the effectiveness of Morocco's current inventory through improved management.

U.S. economic assistance encourages free market policies by providing financing for private sector export promotion and agricultural markets. Morocco has taken very important steps to liberalize the economy, such as reduction of tariffs and subsidies, currency devaluation and removal of price controls.

FY 1991 Request

The FMF program will concentrate on maximizing use of available resources through overhaul and service life extension programs for basic equipment, such as the rebuilding of trucks. The IMET program will provide professional military education and technical training.

The ESF sponsored programs are designed to have the maximum impact on the balance of payments and encourage economic reforms. The ESF program is closely coordinated with development and food aid to support economic reforms.

MOROCCO

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	40,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	1,050
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	12,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	12,500
P.L. 480	38,452
PEACE CORPS	3,361
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	107,363
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	88

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	19,089
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	19,089
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	18,097
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	20,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	20,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	13,925
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	20,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	20,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	8,355

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	52,000	42,815	40,000
TOTAL	52,000	42,815	40,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	20,000	19,914	12,000
IMET	1,000	996	1,050
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			12,731

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	11,087	13,134	14,213	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	560	580	620	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	3,909	4,915	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	16,271	18,846	20,706	n/a
FMS DEBT	308	308	306	318
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	2%	2%	1%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	24%	29%	23%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	205,522	163,847	369,369
FY 1990	155,065	44,312	199,377
FY 1991	35,720	20,278	55,998
FY 1992	27,314	13,615	40,929
FY 1993	28,987	11,059	40,046
FY 1994	22,713	8,599	31,312
FY 1995	25,318	5,166	30,484
FY 1996	26,404	5,473	31,877
FY 1997	17,547	2,413	19,960
FY 1998	10,699	1,210	11,909
FY 1999	6,886	370	7,256
TOTAL	562,175	276,342	838,517

NAMIBIA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Namibia, Africa's last colony, will become Africa's newest sovereign state in 1990. The U.S. is strongly identified with the Namibian independence process, having mediated the agreements which made possible implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 435/78.

We are looking forward to working with the government that emerges at independence. After seventy years of South African domination, Namibia's economy is closely intertwined with that of its former metropole. Namibia is largely undeveloped.

The program's objective would be to support Namibia through economic assistance to strengthen its ability to cope with the challenge of independence. In addition, consideration may be given to military assistance.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- o Promote stability and economic health in the new country of Namibia
- o Help train Namibians in basic skills, including those leading to food self-sufficiency and improved health care
- o Encourage political moderation and equitable social and economic development programs

Status

No prior-year program.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will enable the U.S. to offer Namibia assistance at independence. ESF would finance a program responding to pressing needs identified by the U.S. and Namibia.

NAMIBIA
DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	0
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	100
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	5,800
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	2,000
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	7,900
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	9

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	506
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	0

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0	0	5,800
IMET	0	0	100
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA
DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	0	0	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	0	0	0	0
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	0%	0%	0%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	NO FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING		0
FY 1995	0	0	0
FY 1996	0	0	0
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

NEPAL

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Nepal and the U.S. have a long history of good relations. Nepal remains active in international fora as it completes its second year as a member of the United Nations Security Council, including a term as UNSC President. Nepal exercises a moderating influence in the Non-Aligned Movement and other multinational fora. The Government of Nepal expanded its peacekeeping activities recently by contributing observers to the U.N. Good Offices Mission to Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed FY 91 IMET program will allow us to continue the well-established command and staff, advanced combat, management and technical training we offer the Nepalese armed forces. The Government of Nepal continues to place returning officers as instructors, enhancing the effectiveness of this small program, and former returnees advance well through the Nepalese military.

NETHERLANDS

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The United States and the Netherlands have traditionally had a close bilateral relationship. The Dutch participate vigorously in NATO activities. Through the port of Rotterdam, the Netherlands serves as a vital link in the support of U.S. forces in Europe. In November 1985, the Netherlands demonstrated its commitment to NATO by agreeing to the stationing of cruise missiles on its territory in 1988; these missiles were not deployed, because of the signing of the INF treaty.

The Netherlands is committed to a strong domestic defense establishment and to strengthening North Atlantic security ties, particularly through NATO armaments cooperation. The Dutch armed forces are committed to forward defense in NATO's central region, and to the defense of Dutch national territory. In recent years, the Netherlands has made significant progress in developing efficient and modern armed forces, contributing to the Alliance's conventional defense improvement program.

The Dutch defense budget for 1990 will show only 0.6 percent growth in real terms, as the Defense Ministry joins other ministries in significant budgetary cutbacks.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Enhance NATO interoperability and standardization through modernization and replacement of obsolescent equipment and through purchase of modern air defense systems, various missiles, support equipment and training.
- Strengthen defense industrial cooperation and cooperative projects through participation in coproduction of the M-109 howitzer, Stinger missile and improved ammunition.

Status

The Dutch have purchased equipment through FMS cash and commercial sales including: howitzers, radars, torpedoes, surface-to-surface missiles, ship-to-ship missiles and supporting items. The Netherlands also participates in the F-16 coproduction program. Past programs have primarily modernized and replaced obsolescent equipment rather than expanded force structure. Future Dutch purchases of major weapons systems will be increasingly influenced by offset participation in coproduction/licensing agreements.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program of FMS cash and commercial sales will assist the Netherlands to enhance the military capabilities of its armed forces through purchase of new training systems, upgrade/modernization of current systems and associated training and support, and coproduction of ammunition. U.S. materiel and services will be obtained through FMS cash or direct commercial procedures. The Netherlands will continue its participation in the F-16 aircraft coproduction program. Purchases are expected to include electronic warfare equipment, air defense systems, air-to-air missiles and F-16 pilot training.

NEW ZEALAND

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

New Zealand has adhered historically to a defense strategy based on collective security through participation in the Australia-New Zealand-United States (ANZUS) Security Treaty of 1951. However, beginning in 1984, New Zealand adopted policies and passed legislation that require, as a condition for port access by warships, a determination by its government that visiting ships are neither nuclear-powered nor nuclear-armed. This conflicts with U.S. Government policy, applied on a global basis for security reasons, to neither confirm nor deny the presence or absence of nuclear weapons aboard a specific ship or aircraft, and makes U.S. ship visits to New Zealand ports impossible. The U.S. Government, in consultation with Australia, determined that New Zealand's anti-nuclear policies were incompatible with full military cooperation. Accordingly, U.S. security obligations to New Zealand, under the terms of the ANZUS Alliance, were suspended in August 1986.

The U.S.-New Zealand defense relationship is now based on New Zealand's current status as a friendly, but non-allied country with which the United States shares important security interests. The United States continues to have an interest in helping New Zealand maintain its existing military equipment and retain the capability to play a role in regional security.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Assist New Zealand in acquiring new equipment which, compatible with its non-allied status, is necessary to sustain a credible defense capability
- Support the maintenance of existing defense systems of U.S. origin

Status

New Zealand acquired a significant portion of its defense systems and equipment from the United States. The maintenance and upgrading of existing systems remains a program objective. The New Zealand Government is now participating with Australia in several joint procurement programs, including the development and procurement of at least two new light patrol frigates.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program continues support for the upgrade and maintenance of New Zealand's U.S.-origin equipment, including such items as A-4, P-3, and C-130 aircraft, TOW-2 anti-tank weapons, and Maverick air-to-surface missiles. Purchases of defense systems available to friendly, but non-allied countries will be given favorable consideration.

NIGER

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Niger is an economically and militarily vulnerable state bordering on Libya. It has close relations with the United States. President Saibou continues to support U.S. and Western policies in the region, and has been supportive in the U.N. and other international fora. Niger's economy has been devastated by drought and falling prices for its principal exports, uranium and cotton. The government has taken significant steps, supported by the international financial institutions and donor community, towards economic reforms and is in good standing with the IMF. U.S. security assistance helps ensure that Niger can maintain its stability and pursue its moderate domestic and foreign policies.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Provide basic materiel, improving readiness and sustainability of armed forces to a friendly country bordering on Libya
- Help assure access to military government, maintaining dialogue on issues of importance to the U.S.

Status

Niger's armed forces consist of the Army and the Air Squadron, which provide a military presence throughout the country to preserve both internal and border stability. U.S.security assistance has supported two C-130s, vehicles, and training for pilots, mechanics and ground personnel. Recently, the focus of the program has shifted towards the army, with training and basic materiel provided to the parachute unit.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will provide FMS funding for training aids, C-130 support, physical training equipment and ground vehicle support. Such assistance will enhance the readiness of the parachute unit and other army elements,increasing Niger's capacity to patrol and defend its borders.IMET will provide professional military education and technical training to support regional stability and increase niger's confidence in its defensive capabilities.

NIGER

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	1,250
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	275
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	18,000
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	3,456
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	22,981
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	13

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	1,562
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	961
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	601
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	108
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	2,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	2,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	456
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	1,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	274

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	1,693	1,250
TOTAL	0	1,693	1,250
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	225	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0	0	0
IMET	275	274	275
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	1,438	1,699	1,898	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	240	260	280	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	1,202	1,447	1,679	n/a
FMS DEBT	5	5	5	5
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	25%	25%	34%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	948	1,483	2,431
FY 1990	610	605	1,215
FY 1991	571	430	1,001
FY 1992	556	374	930
FY 1993	684	311	995
FY 1994	571	244	815
FY 1995	599	188	787
FY 1996	267	136	403
FY 1997	198	110	308
FY 1998	0	100	100
FY 1999	35	99	134
TOTAL	5,039	4,080	9,119

NIGERIA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

As Africa's most populous country, one of its largest economies and a major oil exporter to the United States, Nigeria's development and political stability significantly influence its role in regional and international affairs. President Babangida's program to return Nigeria to civilian rule in 1992, and the viability of that government, will be heavily influenced by the outcome of one of Africa's most ambitious structural adjustment programs. Nigeria continues to need assistance to sustain stable economic reform, and favorably influence the transition to and viability of restored civilian rule.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- o Support the structural adjustment program to reform the economy, including private sector development
- o Reinforce the transition to viable civilian rule,including respect for human rights
- o Demonstrate to other bilateral and multilateral donors the U.S. commitment to the success of Nigerian reform efforts
- o Maintain access to the military establishment guiding Nigeria's political and economic reform

Status

The stakes and urgency involved in Nigeria's economic and political reforms required going beyond development assistance and IMET of recent years to introduction of ESF. In FY 89, $11 million in ESF was reprogrammed for Nigeria to support structural adjustment and improve primary health care.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program would provide ESF for foreign exchange and budget support to reinforce Nigeria's structural adjustment, thereby demonstrating the U.S. commitment to the success of Nigeria's economic and political reforms. IMET will provide professional military education and management training. It will also expose selected military personnel to democratic institutions and respect for human rights while augmenting indigenous training.

NIGERIA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	0
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	100
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	6,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	11,000
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	17,100
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	24

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	13
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	13
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	435
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	2,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	2,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	19,480
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	1,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	11,688

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0	0	6,000
IMET	100	100	100
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	74,406	49,110	39,533	34,103
PER CAPITA GDP**	800	640	370	334
TOTAL BUDGET	11,413	10,741	6,509	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	19,522	24,470	28,714	n/a
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	31%	18%	10%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	NO FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING		0
FY 1995	0	0	0
FY 1996	0	0	0
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

NORWAY

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The 1950 Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement and our military sales program strengthen the complementary NATO defense relationship, enhancing Norway's ability to support NATO objectives. Our security assistance program with Norway increases the stability of NATO's northern flank, and improves interoperability and standardization within NATO.

Norway increased its defense budget over 3 percent in real terms annually since 1982, but in 1989 the increase dropped to 2.5 percent; the government hopes to maintain a 2 percent real increase through 1993.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Improve overall air defense capabilities through purchase of various radars and missile systems
- Support operation and maintenance of U.S.-origin equipment through follow-on spare parts, supplies and training
- Continue participation in F-16 coproduction program
- Support military modernization efforts

Status

The U.S.-Norway Memorandum of Understanding on pre-positioning for a U.S. Marine Expeditionary Brigade calls for Norwegian FMS and commercial purchases of equipment. Previous programs included replacement of older weapons systems, acquisition of various aircraft, missile systems and radars, and purchase of supplies, spare parts and training.

FY 1991 Request

Norway is expected to acquire additional surface-to-air and air-to-air missiles, F-16 aircraft to replace attrition losses, other F-16 equipment, and possibly light armored vehicles and helicopters. Norway will continue to purchase training and logistic support for previously acquired systems, and to upgrade artillery and anti-submarine warfare systems.

OMAN

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Oman's strategic location on the Strait of Hormuz and its willingness to cooperate in regional security affairs makes it crucial to U.S. interests in the Gulf. Oman's active cooperation was essential to the success of U.S. naval efforts during the Iran-Iraq war. Continuing tensions in the Persian Gulf, and continuing clashes and disputes with South Yemen highlight the need to strengthen Oman's defense capabilities.

U.S. economic assistance is crucial to U.S.-Omani relations. With the signing of the 1980 Access Agreement, the U.S. pledged to make its best effort to provide a significant level of ESF to help Oman diversify its economy and its commercial links with the U.S. With the mandatory review of the Agreement, we expect to begin negotiations in early 1990 with the Omanis on renewal of the Agreement.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Support military modernization for defense against regional threats and participation in regional defense
- Maintain and provide training for U.S.-origin equipment
- Diversify economic development and increase opportunities for participation by American firms in Oman's economy

Status

Past U.S. security assistance sales have strengthened Omani military capabilities by providing a modest amount of equipment such as TOW anti-armor missiles, M-60 tanks, C-130 aircraft and AIM 9-P Sidewinder missiles, as well as maintenance and training. Our ESF program has financed water resources development, school construction and training.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY91 IMET program includes professional military education and management training. Omani IMET participation has risen in recent years. ESF assistance will promote a more diversified economy, greater participation by the Omani private sector, and U.S.-Omani commercial ties. ESF funds will be allocated to water resources, fisheries and human resources development.

OMAN

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	0
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	100
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	15,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	15,100
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	13

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	969
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	969
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	644
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	500
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	500
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	3,263
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	500
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	500
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	1,958

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	15,000	12,546	15,000
IMET	100	100	100
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	8,852	8,414	7,768	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	7,380	6,500	5,780	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	5,012	4,154	3,459	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	2,351	2,979	2,879	n/a
FMS DEBT	120	114	95	58
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	5%	4%	3%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	5%	11%	0%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	108,691	49,047	157,738
FY 1990	6,553	1,218	7,771
FY 1991	6,553	1,143	7,696
FY 1992	9,220	1,042	10,262
FY 1993	6,552	556	7,108
FY 1994	1,219	63	1,282
FY 1995	0	0	0
FY 1996	0	0	0
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	138,788	53,069	191,857

PAKISTAN

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Pakistan remains our key partner in South Asia. U.S. assistance demonstrates support for democracy and our commitment to Pakistan's security. A strong, stable Pakistan contributes to the stability of the South Asian region. U.S. assistance improves Pakistan's conventional defensive capability and provides a strong disincentive to acquiring nuclear weapons. Our assistance also serves our shared goal of combatting illicit narcotics.

Pakistan played a key role in achieving the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Its continued cooperation is vital to support our objectives of self-determination for the Afghan people, an independent Afghan state, and the return of some three million Afghan refugees to their homeland.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Strengthen democratic institutions
- Contribute to economic development and support economic reform
- Continue modernization of Pakistan's armed forces
- Improve force readiness through military training

Status

The first six-year military assistance package (FY 82-87) centered on military modernization, particularly of the air force. The FY 88-93 program continues force modernization programs, improving organic weapon systems support capabilities and defense industrial cooperation. Major current programs include the purchase of additional F-16s and air-to-air missiles, upgrade and support of eight leased Brooke and Garcia class frigates, the lease of a repair ship, the acquisition of P-3C Orion aircraft and the modernization of artillery forces.

ESF funds are used both for development projects and to support Pakistan's economic stabilization and economic reform efforts. ESF funds are used to ensure that ongoing development programs are fully funded and that existing infrastructure is well maintained. ESF funds (along with development assistance funds) are allocated principally to the energy, agriculture, health, education and area development sectors. Support for narcotics control programs continues to be an important element of the program.

FY 1991 Request

FY 91 will be the fourth year of the FY 88-93 follow-on assistance program. Economic assistance constitutes 57% of the program. This balanced program allows Pakistan to meet its defense needs while simultaneously pursuing economic development and structural adjustment of its economy.

The FY 91 FMS program will give priority to upgrading Pakistan's helicopter fleet, mechanizing ground forces, acquiring new artillery, and providing follow-on support for existing U.S.-origin systems. IMET will focus on professional development, technical and managerial skills training.

ESF will continue to be concentrated in the sectors of energy, agriculture, health, education and area development. A major new project will fund primary education development, with particular emphasis on primary education for girls. ESF will increasingly be used to support the balance of payments and structural adjustment efforts of the Pakistan Government, and to encourage further economic liberalization and privatization.

PAKISTAN
DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	228,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	915
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	210,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	46,000
P.L. 480	80,000
PEACE CORPS	1,893
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	7,500
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	574,308
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	107

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	1,879,601
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1,879,601
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	34,970
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	500,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	500,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	138,139
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	260,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	260,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	82,883

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	230,000	229,011	228,000
TOTAL	230,000	229,011	228,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	215,000	229,011	210,000
IMET	915	911	915
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			103,485

ECONOMIC DATA
DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	33,150	34,723	36,211	38,098
PER CAPITA GDP**	370	350	350	361
TOTAL BUDGET	5,877	7,215	7,347	7,901
TOTAL DEBT	13,375	14,815	16,289	n/a
FMS DEBT	885	1,174	1,428	1,565
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	7%	8%	9%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	18%	16%	18%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	919,530	542,264	1,461,794
FY 1990	80,023	108,856	188,879
FY 1991	127,307	103,102	230,409
FY 1992	164,808	87,507	252,315
FY 1993	192,842	74,235	267,077
FY 1994	199,642	59,271	258,913
FY 1995	191,108	41,941	233,049
FY 1996	186,606	31,121	217,727
FY 1997	140,689	16,418	157,107
FY 1998	94,548	7,622	102,170
FY 1999	55,667	2,991	58,658
TOTAL	2,352,770	1,075,328	3,428,098

PANAMA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The political crisis that began in June, 1987, and which eventually led to a declaration of war, attacks on U.S. personnel, and the military response in December, 1989, wreaked havoc on the Panamanian economy. There was a significant economic contraction in 1988 and 1989, mounting arrears to international financial institutions, massive capital flight and loss of confidence by the business community, very high unemployment, and disastrous economic policy-making.

The Noriega regime's policies also corrupted and undermined the professionalism of all components of the justice system, in particular the forces of order. The Endara government has vowed to establish new public forces that will have primarily police functions. Under the Panama Canal treaties of 1977, Panama will assume full control of the canal on December 31, 1999. Clearly it is in U.S. interest to be responsive to GOP requests for assistance in the formation of a professional, reliable, apolitical Panamanian public force, responsive to civilian control.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Complete resolving the short-term political/humanitarian problem of rehousing residents made homeless by the fighting
- Stimulate and support economic reforms and conditions leading to new employment and broad-based economic growth
- Support recovery of Panama's private sector
- Help rebuild Panama's public sector infrastructure
- Participate in a multilateral effort to assist Panama in normalizing its relations with international financial institutions
- Assist the GOP's efforts to establish professional, civilian-controlled public forces
- Strengthen the administration of justice

- Support the Government of Panama's efforts to establish a coast guard that, among other responsibilities, will develop an effective counternarcotics capability

- Promote professionalism and respect for civilian rule and human rights throughout the public forces

Status

In December 1987 Congress passed and the President signed into law a mandatory cutoff of U.S. military and economic assistance. After the U.S. military action, and in light of massive difficulties in the Panamanian economy, the President in February 1990 requested a supplemental $500 million assistance package to be provided in FY 1990. These significant but temporary economic assistance funds will be required to assure that Panama's economy returns to a sustained growth pattern.

In addition, military assistance is needed to enable Treaty provisions to be carried out on schedule and in a context in which basic security is provided by professional public forces of order.

FY 91 REQUEST

The supplemental FY 90 assistance package will continue to be used in FY 1991 to promote sustained economic recovery and to strengthen the administration of justice. In the short-term, economic assistance would be used to complete efforts to rehouse persons whose houses were destroyed during the U.S. intervention, provide advisory and commodity support to the public sector, and to contribute to the government's efforts to rebuild Panama's public services infrastructure (power, roads, and the like).

Funds would allow the U.S. to participate in multilateral efforts to permit Panama to normalize its relations with international financial institutions, which would in turn supply Panama with increased development financing. ESF would also help provide emergency balance of payments financing. To support private sector development, ESF would be used to provide credits to small business.

IMET would be used to train appropriate members of the public forces in general, coast guard functions, and in infrastructure support (communications, logistics, maintenance, etc.). Any other military aid to Panama will be considered only in response to GOP requests once the GOP finalizes decisions on the organization and mission of non-police components of the public forces.

PANAMA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	0
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	75
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	75
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	6

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	536
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	5,933
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	3,560

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0	500,000	0
IMET	0	0	75
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	4,536	4,815	5,128	4,518
PER CAPITA GDP**	2,100	2,180	2,240	1,947
TOTAL BUDGET	1,579	1,664	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	4,774	4,935	5,324	n/a
FMS DEBT	14	17	15	15
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	7%	8%	7%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	7,093	6,719	13,812
FY 1990	6,589	3,410	9,999
FY 1991	1,699	718	2,417
FY 1992	1,955	520	2,475
FY 1993	1,960	328	2,288
FY 1994	961	151	1,112
FY 1995	510	96	606
FY 1996	510	71	581
FY 1997	510	44	554
FY 1998	510	19	529
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	22,297	12,076	34,373

PANAMA CANAL AREA MILITARY SCHOOLS
(PACAMS)

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The Panama Canal Area Military Schools (PACAMS) now consist only of the U.S. Navy Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School (SCIATTS) at Rodman Naval Station. The training provided there promotes professional military relationships, enhances security and cooperation in the hemisphere, and strengthens inter-American military relationships. SCIATTS provides tactical and technical training, primarily in Spanish, tailored to the unique requirements of various countries.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Instruction is designed to aid in the development of indigenous training capabilities and in the ability to maintain equipment acquired from the U.S. During FY 1991, approximately 180 students from 21 countries are expected to be trained at the school in small craft operations, navigation, and maintenance skills. In most cases, the small craft training greatly improves the countries' capabilities to interdict drug trafficking on their rivers and coastal waters. To date SCIATTS has trained over 3,100 students.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Papua New Guinea is the largest, most populous nation in the South Pacific region. A country of vast economic potential, it has vigorous democratic institutions, practices free enterprise and exerts a moderating influence in the region. The IMET program provides command and staff training to the national defense force at the highest levels, as well as offering specialty courses in technical areas not otherwise available. These courses increase the overall effectiveness of the Papua New Guinea military and build strong bonds between our two countries.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program will provide advanced engineer, infantry, NCO leadership and basic intelligence training. It may include in-country training by a U.S. Coast Guard Team.

PARAGUAY

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The U.S. halted all military assistance to Paraguay, except IMET, in the late 1970s due to human rights abuses by the former authoritarian government of General Stroessner. The change of government in early 1989, the current move toward democracy, improvement in human rights and the first free election in more than 60 years now make the resumption of non-lethal military assistance desirable. It would demonstrate U.S. support of the democratic process undertaken by the new government, and encourage further efforts to curtail narcotics trafficking. It would also enhance U.S. relations with the Paraguayan armed forces, whose respect for human rights and support of the ongoing transition to democracy is crucial. The armed forces may also soon take a more active role in interdicting narcotics smugglers.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Improve military medical care by providing medical apparatus, furniture and clothing to military hospitals and clinics
- Upgrade and expand medical services provided by military hospitals to surrounding civilian communities
- Encourage professionalization of the officer corps and increased respect for human rights

Status

The Paraguayan military medical services need nearly everything from sophisticated medical equipment to simple storage cabinets. Many of the current cabinets are wooden post-World War II U.S. military aid donations. The services are also desperately short of medical furniture (beds, chairs,etc.) and medical clothing (operating tunics, trousers, caps, dressing robes). Due to the lack of civilian clinics, the military services have long provided medical services for rural civilian communities located nearby.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program would fund purchase of medical supplies for military hospitals and clinics. IMET would provide officer professional and technical training, and support an in-country English language training program.

PERU

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Peru, the producer of approximately 60 percent of the world's coca leaf, is a key country in the President's Andean Drug Strategy. U.S. policy in Peru seeks to consolidate democracy, eliminate cocaine production and trafficking, and promote economic development. The Andean Strategy gives anti-narcotics issues a much greater urgency.

Peruvian democratic stability is threatened by a violent insurgency, narcotics and severe economic conditions. The continued support of the Peruvian armed forces is essential to protect the democratic process. While currently concentrating its scarce resources on the insurgency, the military has expressed interest in pursuing anti-narcotics activities, but needs substantially augmented resources to do so. The military seeks to acquire the assets necessary to interdict illegal air and river traffic into and out of the Upper Huallaga Valley, the major coca-producing area. Increased U.S. assistance is critical to the success of U.S.-Peruvian anti-narcotics cooperation as well as to the achievement of those goals envisioned in the U.S. Andean Strategy.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

o Help establish security in the Upper Huallaga Valley so Peruvian police can interdict the cocaine traffic

o Encourage support for human rights, especially among the security forces

o Help revitalize the private sector, and create economic alternatives for coca farmers

o Provide maintenance support for previously furnished U.S. military equipment

o Counter continuing Soviet influence, and encourage improved U.S.-Peruvian military-to-military relations

Status

Peru's defense forces consist of an army, air force and navy organized for conventional defense and counter-insurgency efforts. Significant equipment deficiencies exist in all branches of the armed forces. U.S. military assistance is essential to equip the armed forces to fight narcotics traffickers, our highest priority, as well as to fight two violent insurgent groups. In the Upper Huallaga Valley, the two priorities are interrelated due to cooperation between insurgents and traffickers.

Without significant assistance the military would have few, if any, resources to fight narcotics trafficking, and sorely inadequate resources to fight the insurgents who threaten the fabric of democratic society. IMET is primarily used to send personnel to the U.S. for training and has proved highly effective in advancing U.S. goals, including respect for human rights.

Economic assistance supports a wide range of essential anti-narcotics efforts, as well as promoting economic reform and improvements in the administration of justice. Serious economic, narcotics and insurgency problems continue to threaten Peru's democratic process and U.S. goals for regional economic, social and political stability.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will provide equipment and training to help further to modernize the Peruvian military. FMS funds will be used for individual equipment, small arms and ammunition, communications equipment, vehicles, river patrol boats and spare parts for previously-provided aircraft and helicopters. ESF will continue to funding counter-narcotics development activities in coca-growing areas. With increased interdiction activities, ESF will be essential to provide economic support to offset lost income, revenues and foreign exchange. IMET will provide professional military, technical and management training, and special anti-narcotics training.

PERU
DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	39,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	900
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	3,100
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	11,875
P.L. 480	34,193
PEACE CORPS	0
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	19,000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	108,068
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	152

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	2,823
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	2,823
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	1,267
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	30,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	30,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	55,313
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	55,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	55,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	33,188

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	35,945	39,000
TOTAL	0	35,945	39,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	2,500	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	2,000	3,286	3,100
IMET	520	523	900
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA
DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	15,841	23,224	29,682	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	1,010	1,150	1,430	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	2,547	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	14,190	15,956	18,058	n/a
FMS DEBT	46	39	35	32
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	18%	14%	13%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	104,422	41,355	145,777
FY 1990	8,091	4,989	13,080
FY 1991	4,823	1,829	6,652
FY 1992	3,878	1,361	5,239
FY 1993	2,934	1,050	3,984
FY 1994	2,934	773	3,707
FY 1995	2,934	502	3,436
FY 1996	2,400	244	2,644
FY 1997	1,067	56	1,123
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	133,483	52,159	185,642

PHILIPPINES

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The proposed security assistance level for the Philippines is based on the "best efforts" pledge made by President Reagan in connection with the 1988 review of the Military Bases Agreement. Providing this assistance is strongly in the national interest of the United States. This assistance is vital for the success of the Philippine Government's counter-insurgency effort. Fulfillment of the best efforts pledge is important to our negotiations with the Philippine Government on a new agreement making possible our continued access to military facilities in the Philippines.

U.S. military facilities at Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base are important to the security of the United States, the Asia-Pacific region and to the Philippines. The bases are important for U.S. power projection capability in the Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean and for the protection of economically important sea lanes.

A stable, democratic and prosperous Philippines with friendly ties to and continued close security cooperation with the United States is essential to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia and to broad U.S. strategic interests in Asia. Democracy in the Philippines remains under threat from extremists on both the right and the left. Our security assistance provides critical resources to the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to help check and reverse the entrenched Communist insurgency.

The Philippine Government confronts serious, inherited economic difficulties, including widespread poverty, unemployment and a large foreign debt. The Communist insurgency has fed on economic deprivation, particularly in the countryside. Our economic assistance supports the Philippine Government's essential reform programs. ESF is used to address constraints to sustained economic growth, particularly in agriculture and rural development.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Demonstrate U.S. reliability as a partner and ally of the Philippines
- Support democracy in the face of an active Communist insurgency and destabilizing activities by right-wing elements by allowing the Philippine Government to devote more of its scarce resources to economic development
- Enhance AFP capabilities to counter the Communist insurgency

- Accelerate improvement in AFP professionalism, including respect for constitutional processes and human rights, by military education and training
- Promote reforms intended to sustain free-market-based growth

Status

Sustained U.S. assistance has significantly helped to enhance the AFP's counter-insurgency capabilities. Continued assistance is required to ensure improved operational effectiveness, and increased public confidence and support. Although the supply of vehicles and communications equipment has already had positive effects, the Army must continue rapidly to upgrade tactical communications, mobility and counter-insurgency training. The Air Force, which has begun to reorient towards counter-insurgency, must increase airmobility and further improve maintenance. The Navy needs additional equipment and improved maintenance to participate more actively in counter-insurgency and anti-smuggling efforts in a nation of 7,000 islands. The U.S. economic assistance program is intended to help address the underlying economic causes of the insurgency.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will provide FMS financing to help meet basic AFP requirements. We will continue to require that contracts for materiel be on a government-to-government basis. This ensures JUSMAG participation in a "total package approach" -- from planning to post-delivery inspections --directed at countering the insurgency. FMS financing helps avoid the purchase of costly commercial equipment that may be ill-suited to counter-insurgency efforts and difficult to maintain. FMS financing also avoids burdening the Philippines with additional debt.

IMET will help enhance AFP tactical mobility (air and ground), tactical communications, troop care and logistic capabilities. IMET will include professional, technical and management training.

ESF will continue to support projects that promote rural development. It may also continue to be used for financing debt and/or debt service reduction programs under the Brady Plan.

PHILIPPINES

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	200,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	2,600
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	160,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	55,000
P.L. 480	32,113
PEACE CORPS	5,727
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	455,440
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	565

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	130,061
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	130,061
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	12,110
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	200,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	200,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	47,678
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	225,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	225,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	28,607

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	140,095	200,000
TOTAL	0	140,095	200,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	125,000	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	124,000	124,022	160,000
IMET	2,600	2,588	2,600
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	31,797	32,134	34,638	39,192
PER CAPITA GDP**	580	560	590	667
TOTAL BUDGET	4,305	5,390	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	26,190	28,853	29,962	n/a
FMS DEBT	220	228	222	224
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	1%	1%	1%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	15%	22%	23%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	174,885	74,979	249,864
FY 1990	34,332	28,468	62,800
FY 1991	34,104	20,018	54,122
FY 1992	28,652	16,837	45,489
FY 1993	26,250	14,310	40,560
FY 1994	32,861	11,768	44,629
FY 1995	34,432	8,776	43,208
FY 1996	23,807	6,056	29,863
FY 1997	24,767	4,221	28,988
FY 1998	16,156	2,303	18,459
FY 1999	7,631	1,255	8,886
TOTAL	437,877	188,991	626,868

POLAND

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Dramatic reforms in Poland reflect a process of political and economic democratization with profound international political implications. President Bush proposed the establishment of a Polish-American Enterprise Fund in July 1989 to support economic and democratic pluralism in Poland. The Fund will be a private organization with a binational Board of Directors who will establish policy and provide overall guidance on the objectives and procedures of the Fund. The Fund will engage primarily in financial transactions to promote the development of the private sector through the infusion of new capital resources, as well as through finance, policy advice and technical assistance required to support the transition to a market economy. It will be empowered to disburse hard currency loans or venture capital grants for approved projects.

Poland is suffering from serious macro-economic problems, including a massive foreign debt of $39 billion. Strengthened democratic administrative and legal institutions are needed to facilitate the unprecedented transition from a centrally planned to a market based economy.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Promote private sector development
- Encourage privatization of state firms (e.g., provide funding for entrepreneurs to buy into state firms)
- Provide technical assistance or training programs in support of, or run by, Poland's private sector
- Support expansion of private exports.
- Promote joint ventures between private Polish and American investors (e.g., encourage participation of private Polish firms in joint ventures)

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program is incorporated in the President's Special Assistance Initiative for Eastern Europe.

POLAND

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	0
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	0
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	2,743
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	2,743
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	319
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	191

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	3,000	227,517	0
IMET	0	0	0
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	0	0	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	0	0	0	0
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	0%	0%	0%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	NO FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING		0
FY 1995	0	0	0
FY 1996	0	0	0
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

PORTUGAL

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Portugal occupies a strategic position crucial for NATO reinforcement and resupply as well as for access to the Middle East, Southwest Asia and Africa. Historically, the Portuguese Government has been particularly cooperative in allowing U.S. use of Lajes Air Base in the Azores for sensitive non-NATO purposes, such as resupplying Israel during the 1973 Yom Kippur War. Portugal is the second poorest nation in NATO after Turkey. It values its ties with the U.S. and has given strong public support to U.S. foreign policy initiatives.

In 1983, U.S. base rights at Lajes were extended until February 1991, and the U.S. pledged its "best efforts" to seek an upward trend in military assistance, to an annual level of $125 million during the life of the agreement. This level was reached in FY 85, but fell sharply in subsequent years, prompting Portugal to request "special consultations," as provided by the Lajes agreement. The U.S. and Portugal successfully concluded these consultations in January 1989, agreeing on a military equipment package which will enhance Portugal's anti-submarine warfare and air defense capabilities. The package includes 20 F-16s, and radars and will be realized through a combination of FMS and grants, transfers under the Southern Region Amendment and Portuguese government funds.

U.S. economic assistance enhances Portugal's Atlantic orientation, contributes to a positive attitude toward the U.S. in the Azores where Lajes Air Base is located, and fosters U.S.-Portuguese commercial and cultural ties through the Luso-American Development Foundation.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Enhance quality of Portugal's contribution to NATO through support of its modernization plan, in particular improving ASW capabilities through the P-3 and MEKO frigate programs
- Strengthen tactical air support of maritime operations (TASMO) and establish an air defense capability through acquisition of F-16 aircraft and an air defense package
- Improve Portugal's war-fighting capacity by rounding out its Special Forces brigade into a quick reaction force capable of reinforcing the Azores and other NATO areas

- Raise military and professional skills of Portuguese Armed Forces through training programs

- Promote Portuguese economic development and U.S.-Portuguese cooperation

Status

Since 1974 Portugal has been restructuring its armed forces to enhance its military contribution to NATO, while simultaneously undertaking economic modernization. Outside assistance is essential to achieve this, given Portugal's limited resources. Any reduction in assistance would have a direct, immediate and negative impact on defense programs. U.S. military assistance has supported acquisition of A-7 attack aircraft, upgrading P-3B ASW aircraft, mechanization of the NATO-committed army brigade, and the purchase of U.S. weapons, propulsion and other equipment for three MEKO ASW frigates.

Although U.S. security assistance has helped, Portugal still has a pressing need to improve its forces' capabilities in air defense, anti-submarine warfare, mobility, communications, combat support, anti-armor equipment and program management. Cash flow and support for programs already underway will absorb an estimated $30.8 million of FY 91 military assistance, and financing the equipment package agreed to during the consultations will absorb the remainder.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program is designed to support a modest pace of continued modernization of the Portuguese armed forces. It is the minimum amount that can be defined as consistent with our "best efforts" commitments made in the 1983 negotiations and the special consultations concluded in January 1989. To do less would seriously complicate negotiations for a new agreement, which may begin in 1990, and hinder Portugal's efforts to fulfill its NATO mission. The proposed military assistance will strengthen NATO by enhancing Portugal's ability to patrol vital sea lanes and conduct ASW operations through the frigate and P-3 programs. It will help establish a limited air defense capability by beginning funding for F-16s.

The proposed ESF assistance would enable the Portuguese Government to support development programs in the Azores and to increase the endowment of the Luso-American Development Foundation. The Foundation is two-thirds of the way toward achieving a self-sustaining capitalization of $150 million. The IMET program includes technical, management, flight and professional military education training.

PORTUGAL
DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	125,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	2,650
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	45,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	172,650
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	89

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	31,668
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	31,668
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	18,456
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	360,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	360,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	73,938
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	100,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	100,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	44,363

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	100,000	84,635	125,000
TOTAL	100,000	84,635	125,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	50,000	40,002	45,000
IMET	2,550	2,584	2,650
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			5,225

ECONOMIC DATA
DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	19,543	24,176	29,555	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	1,960	2,370	2,890	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	16,691	16,374	18,254	n/a
FMS DEBT	198	241	238	231
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	1%	1%	1%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	29%	28%	30%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	28,501	49,682	78,183
FY 1990	22,500	19,450	41,950
FY 1991	21,233	15,926	37,159
FY 1992	23,466	14,162	37,628
FY 1993	23,633	12,375	36,008
FY 1994	23,799	10,451	34,250
FY 1995	19,141	8,735	27,876
FY 1996	13,716	7,428	21,144
FY 1997	7,949	6,553	14,502
FY 1998	7,949	5,992	13,941
FY 1999	3,483	5,512	8,995
TOTAL	195,370	156,266	351,636

QATAR

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Qatar, an important oil and natural gas producer, is on a strategically located peninsula in the Arabian Gulf. Its security is important to the other oil-exporting states in the region. With limited manpower, Qatar seeks to develop a modest military deterrent by purchasing advanced weapons systems. It has joined the other five members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in cooperative defense against threats in the region. Qatar's oil and natural gas wealth and small population have given it a high per capita income, which allows it to finance its military purchases. In 1988, the United States learned that Qatar had made an unauthorized acquisition of Stinger missile equipment.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Facilitate military modernization
- Strengthen military cooperation

Status

In March 1988, the U.S. learned that Qatar had acquired Stinger missiles from an as yet unknown source. Later that year, in an effort to convince the Government of Qatar to return the Stinger equipment, the U.S. imposed a ban on all FMS sales to Qatar. Effective April 1, 1989, the Congress imposed a ban on the sale of all defense articles and services to Qatar.

FY 1991 Request

Until the Government of Qatar satisfies the statutory requirement which mandates the return of the Stingers, the United States will not be in a position to provide defense articles or equipment to Qatar.

RWANDA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Rwanda is a politically moderate African nation which is friendly to the United States. The proposed IMET program will be used to continue basic training for Rwandan officers and noncommissioned officers in U.S. military schools to increase their military professionalism, while exposing them to American democratic values, including respect for human rights.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program would enable officers to attend basic professional development courses with emphasis on basic infantry and engineering skills.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

After more than a decade of close ties with the Eastern Bloc and adherence to the Soviet economic model, Sao Tome and Principe has taken a number of steps to liberalize its economy and diversify its relationships. Besides undertaking an IMF/IBRD economic adjustment program, which includes a devaluation of the currency, the Government of Sao Tome has turned over management of 8 of 15 nationalized plantations to private companies. It has also actively sought closer ties with the West. Two ship visits, the signing of an IMET agreement and accreditation of a nonresident U.S. Defense Attache all indicate Sao Tome's interest in cooperation with the United States. A continuing, strong IMET program will encourage the present and future members of the government to continue these initiatives.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program would provide professional military and technical training. Emphasis will be placed on coastal patrol and small boat maintenance.

SAUDI ARABIA

POLICY CONSIDERATION

Saudi Arabia is a leading proponent of regional stability and political moderation. Saudi Arabia has worked actively to arrange a settlement of the civil war in Lebanon. It played a crucial role in achieving the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. Saudi Arabia also continues to contribute to prospects for a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Saudi Arabia's economic strength, its role in the international monetary system, and its assistance to developing countries are important to the U.S. and its allies.

U.S. efforts over the years to support the development and maintenance of Saudi defense forces proved their value to U.S. and Saudi interests during the Iran-Iraq war. Modernized Saudi forces were important elements in deterring expansion of the war and in helping to ensure Western access to Gulf oil. Saudi Arabia provided critical support to U.S. and allied Gulf operations, and dedicated its own assets to that effort. It has also worked within the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to encourage regional self-defense and support for U.S.operations. Saudi financial assistance reinforces other moderate Arab states and serves to counter Soviet initiatives throughout the Arab world.

Saudi Arabia is fully capable of sustaining planned defense purchases, due to its extensive petroleum reserves. Although its economy remains heavily dependent on the petroleum sector, it is making adjustments to offset the decline in oil prices and is diversifying its economy. Saudi Arabia is a major trading partner of the United States, importing more than $3 billion worth of U.S. products in 1988.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Support military modernization for defense of Saudi Arabia and for participation in regional self-defense
- Improve air, sea and ground defense by continued support of ongoing programs, command and control, and high technology equipment
- Support modernization of the Saudi Arabian National Guard
- Enhance interoperability of U.S. and Saudi equipment

Status

In terms of manpower, seventy percent of Saudi Arabia's defense force is devoted to ground and air defense forces, twenty percent to the air force and ten percent to the navy. Saudi forces are equipped from both U.S. and European sources. The importance and effectiveness of earlier U.S. arms sales programs were demonstrated by the ability of U.S. and Saudi forces to operate together closely in the Gulf. Arms sales activity last year focused on updating and sustaining the existing force structure.

Saudi Arabian Land Forces have acquired a wide range of equipment from the U.S., including Hawk, Redeye, and Stinger air defense missiles; Dragon and TOW anti-tank missiles; M-60 tanks; and various support vehicles. Delivery of the M1A2 tank is currently scheduled for 1993. The Royal Saudi Air Force has F-5 and F-15 fighters, RF-5E reconnaissance aircraft, E-3A AWACS, KC-3A tankers and C-130 transport aircraft. Faced with political obstacles in obtaining U.S.arms in recent years, the Saudis have turned to others for military equipment. In July 1988, Saudi Arabia agreed in principle to purchase between $20-30 billion worth of aircraft and other military equipment and construction services from Great Britain over a ten year period.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 security assistance program consists entirely of FMS and commercial sales on a cash basis. Saudi purchases, including training, build on past programs which support military modernization, enhance regional defense cooperation and contribute to regional stability.

SENEGAL

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Senegal pursues a moderate foreign policy and has wide influence in international fora, out of proportion to its population or resource base. U.S. security assistance seeks to support this pluralist, pro-Western democracy by encouraging the preservation of the strictly military role of the Senegalese armed forces. Senegal has given us permission for a space shuttle emergency landing site, a staging area for Chad airlifts, and a stopover point for supply, surveillance and research operations. Senegal is in the midst of an ambitious reform program to promote economic recovery. In this climate, continued security assistance will provide Senegal with needed economic relief, military training, equipment and supplies.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Ensure continued access to port and airfield facilities
- Encourage pro-U.S. orientation of armed forces
- Promote economic recovery and development

Status

The Senegalese military structure is based on a well trained army. A small navy concentrates on defense of territorial waters and control of Senegal's offshore economic zone. The air force is oriented towards transport, reconnaissance and ground support. Our security assistance focuses on the military's basic needs, such as troop clothing, equipment and motor transport. ESF promotes domestic stability by assisting Senegal's economic reform efforts.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program would provide FMS for basic military equipment. IMET will provide professional military education and technical training. ESF will provide critical support to Senegal's economic recovery program.

SENEGAL
DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	1,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	525
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	5,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	19,000
P.L. 480	5,000
PEACE CORPS	2,596
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	33,121
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	32

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	2,219
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	2,219
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	55
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	1,500
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1,500
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	22
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	500
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	500
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	13

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	996	1,000
TOTAL	0	996	1,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	500	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	10,000	0	5,000
IMET	475	473	525
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA
DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	2,418	2,833	3,545	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	370	420	510	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	2,442	3,014	3,695	n/a
FMS DEBT	9	9	9	8
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	10%	20%	21%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	2,707	4,770	7,477
FY 1990	1,398	841	2,239
FY 1991	1,300	667	1,967
FY 1992	943	502	1,445
FY 1993	760	429	1,189
FY 1994	645	371	1,016
FY 1995	412	322	734
FY 1996	412	289	701
FY 1997	254	252	506
FY 1998	97	236	333
FY 1999	97	229	326
TOTAL	9,025	8,908	17,933

SEYCHELLES

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The United States interest in Seychelles is the continued unhindered operation of the U.S. Air Force Tracking Station on Mahe Island. The station, which has been located on the island for twenty-six years, plays a vital role in U.S. national security. Other objectives are to continue visits by our naval vessels to Victoria as part of our security strategy in the Indian Ocean, while countering East Bloc influence to ensure that Seychelles' non-aligned policy is consistent with U.S. interests.

Although the Seychelles government is socialist, its enforcement of economic policies has been pragmatic. The Seychelles has a mixed economy. We want to continue to encourage the Seychellois to move to a greater reliance on market forces and private initiative.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

Objectives

- Preserve continued operation of the USAF Tracking Station
- Offset East Bloc influence and strengthen Seychelles Government links to the West
- Contribute to infrastructure development, and help with the Seychelles' foreign exchange difficulties

Status

ESF supplements the lease agreement which DOD has for the tracking station and supplies hard currency for petroleum imports. Local currency derived from this program is used for infrastructure development. Projects have included the upgrading of roads and water systems on less-developed islands. It is hoped that IMET can become an integral part of the U.S. security assistance program.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program would provide ESF for continued support of petroleum imports under the commodity import program, and to generate local currency for modest development projects. IMET will provide professional military education, management and technical training with emphasis on developing a cadre of professional Air Force officers.

SEYCHELLES

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	0
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	100
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	3,300
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	285
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	3,685
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	5

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	0

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	3,000	1,991	3,300
IMET	50	100	100
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	166	188	210	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	n/a	2,750	3,180	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	79	107	119	n/a
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	5%	7%	0%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY			
A/O 30 SEPT 89	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	NO FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING		0
FY 1995	0	0	0
FY 1996	0	0	0
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

SIERRA LEONE

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The IMET program for Sierra Leone offers the country an alternative to potential training available from East Bloc countries. The U.S. security assistance program serves to familiarize future Sierra Leonean military leaders with U.S. society. Training contributes to the military's ability to act as a stabilizing influence in an environment marked by widespread economic difficulties.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program includes professional military education and technical training with emphasis on navy seamanship skills to support coastal security missions.

SINGAPORE

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Singapore's strategic location at the crossroads of major shipping and air routes makes it the regional transportation hub. Singapore is a staunch supporter of a U.S. presence and of our policies in East Asia. Singapore bolstered the U.S. presence by making available airfields and port facilities for use by our military aircraft and ships, a vital contribution to the effectiveness of our military commitments in Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean area. Singapore plays an active role in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and has joined with the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia to form the Five Power Defense Arrangement.

Singapore's defense program aims to develop a tough, technologically-advanced military force capable of deterring and resisting an outside threat. Defense expenditures average about six percent of GDP. Rapid economic growth (11 percent in 1988 with per capita income of $9,000) makes Singapore fully capable of sustaining planned defense purchases.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Enhance capability of Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) to deter external threats and protect vital regional sea lanes
- Support recent major weapons systems upgrades

Status

The United States and Singapore cooperate closely on security issues. FMS programs with Singapore have supported the procurement of high-technology weapons systems such as F-16 fighter aircraft, E-2C airborne warning and control aircraft, and Harpoon anti-ship missiles. The modernization of ground forces has focused on I-Hawk anti-aircraft missiles and mortar-locating radar.

FY 1991 Request

FY 91 defense purchases by Singapore may include additional F-16s, F-5s, UH-1 helicopters, Harpoons, I-Hawk upgrades, AN/TPQ-37 radars, and TOW-2 anti-tank missiles and launchers. Acquisition of new weapons systems will be limited to meet the cost of the current inventory of major systems. IMET will provide professional military education and technical training to increase SAF professionalism and technical capabilities to support U.S.-origin equipment.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The Solomon Islands plays an increasingly influential role in regional and sub-regional (i.e., Melanesian) affairs, while occupying a strategic geographic position in the southwestern Pacific. The proposed IMET program will provide search and rescue, and unexploded ordnance disposal skills to the Solomons' paramilitary defense force. The latter skills are especially important, given the continued presence of unexploded World War II ordnance in and around the nation's capital.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program would provide leadership, logistical, technical and management training in the United States, and possibly bring a mobile training team to the Solomons for additional training.

SOMALIA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

By virtue of Somalia's strategic location at the tip of the Horn of Africa, the United States has several security interests in the country. U.S. military access to Somali air and port facilities under terms of a 1980 agreement remains vital to regional contingency planning. Access supports our security policies in the Indian Ocean and Red Sea and could prove vital as a support area for U.S. forces responding to contingencies in the region. By urging human rights improvements, political reform and national reconciliation, we have made clear to the government that it must demonstrate real progress in these areas before the U.S. will provide new security assistance. Somalia also faces real economic difficulties with weak infrastructure and few economic resources beyond the agricultural sector.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

Objectives

- Maintain access to Somali facilities and officials
- Strengthen Somali ability to maintain U.S. origin military equipment
- Encourage national reconciliation through better respect for human rights and civil liberties, military restraint, and political accommodation with disaffected elements
- Support private sector revitalization

Status

Somalia must rely on outside assistance for its military equipment. IMET provides English language training in the U.S., and complements the country's equipment acquisition programs through technical skills training, and professional military education courses for senior officers. ESF provides badly needed foreign exchange tied to major economic reforms.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program would provide IMET only. IMET will provide military and technical training, and will continue to expose Somali officers to U.S. values of respect for human rights.

SOMALIA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	0
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	900
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	3,000
P.L. 480	5,000
PEACE CORPS	0
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	8,900
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	53

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	10,046
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	8,396
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	1,650
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	2
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	744
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	446

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	23,250	0	0
IMET	900	796	900
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	2,439	1,553	1,656	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	280	280	290	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	2,070	2,308	2,534	n/a
FMS DEBT	71	73	71	82
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	3%	3%	3%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	4%	9%	0%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	1,513	12,799	14,312
FY 1990	5,517	17,069	22,586
FY 1991	5,871	8,997	14,868
FY 1992	7,566	8,234	15,800
FY 1993	6,010	7,381	13,391
FY 1994	6,390	6,700	13,090
FY 1995	6,433	6,036	12,469
FY 1996	3,675	5,398	9,073
FY 1997	2,712	5,058	7,770
FY 1998	3,218	4,777	7,995
FY 1999	3,722	4,414	8,136
TOTAL	52,627	86,863	139,490

SOUTH AFRICA BLACK PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The South Africa Black Private Enterprise Development (BPED) Program assists disadvantaged South Africans, and seeks to promote non-violent political and social change, enabling black South Africans to pursue their own development priorities. A major priority is the economic advancement of blacks. Apartheid laws on education, labor and land tenure have effectively limited the economic role of blacks to that of laborer. While some discriminatory policies have been relaxed recently, blacks still lack the economic skills, financial resources and management experience needed to compete in the white-dominated economy. Moreover, many blacks have come to identify the economic aspects of apartheid with "free enterprise".

The BPED program will help blacks acquire the skills and resources needed to expand their economic role. It will also help black businessmen to improve the understanding between them and the black community, and to better represent their interests to the white community.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Strengthen the institutional capacity of black business and professional associations to represent their interests and advocate reforms to de jure and de facto barriers to black enterprise
- Promote micro-enterprises through credit and training programs
- Assist blacks to increase their participation in the "formal," white-dominated sector of the economy through establishing or acquiring major firms

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 1991 ESF program would fund activities in training, credit and business feasibility studies. It is apart of a larger program, currently funded under the Development Fund for Africa, which provides assistance to disadvantaged South Africans. The BPED program is set up as an umbrella activity through which various sub-grants and contracts can be made.

SOUTH PACIFIC TUNA TREATY

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Frustration with U.S. tuna policy threatened vital national security interests in the region and prompted island states to look at issues such as ship access and support for U.S. positions in international fora as a means of expressing their discontent with the U.S. position. This resentment also afforded the Soviet Union a rare opportunity to expand its influence by offering financially attractive fisheries agreements to South Pacific nations.

The Regional Fisheries Treaty addresses these problems by providing access for the U.S. fleet to the region's fisheries while compensating island states for the resource. The ESF program developed in conjunction with the Treaty provides economic assistance to the island nations participating in the Treaty to strengthen the region's self-sufficiency and reduce its long-term dependence on foreign assistance.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Promote economic development of the region and, over time, lessen the area's dependence on foreign assistance
- Limit effectiveness of offers of assistance that involve an expanded Soviet presence in the region
- Promote U.S. presence and influence in the region

Status

FY 91 will be the fourth year of this program which has helped to reduce the tensions caused by policy differences over tuna fisheries. It also has improved the overall atmosphere of U.S.-Pacific island nation relations and made it easier for us to protect our strategic interests in the region.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program is an essential component of the Regional Fisheries Treaty which, if abrogated, would affect U.S. access to fishing grounds and jeopardize U.S. strategic interests in the region. The treaty has successfully eased tensions in the area and reduced the tendency of the island governments to view their bilateral relationship with the United States in the context of their dissatisfaction over U.S. tuna policy.

SPAIN

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Spain occupies a key strategic location controlling access between the western Mediterranean and the Atlantic. Under a new bilateral defense agreement which entered into force in May 1989, the United States will maintain a substantial naval and Air Force presence in Spain, important to Allied defense. The new base agreement contains no U.S. security assistance commitments, but recognizes the importance of maintaining military education and training programs.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Assure continued close professional military ties
- Promote a more effective Spanish defense establishment

Status

Spain's defense programs have continued to evolve rapidly. Although Spain still remains outside NATO's integrated military structure, it is developing coordination agreements to provide for the military participation of specific Spanish forces with their NATO counterparts. The Spanish armed forces have embarked on an ambitious modernization effort. Since joining NATO in 1982, Spain has increased its defense spending in real terms on an average of 1.5 percent annually.

The new defense agreement, with a longer term of eight years, puts the bilateral defense relationship on a stable footing for the future and takes full account of Spain's political and economic progress and increasing role in NATO.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed IMET program would provide technical and professional training for the Spanish military. IMET supports Spain's modernization efforts and assures a pool of Spanish officers trained and experienced with U.S. equipment and defense systems. In addition to the IMET program, Spain is expected to continue its modernization program through FMS cash purchases of training.

SRI LANKA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Sri Lanka is a friendly, democratic country suffering from severe internal unrest generated by radicals of both major ethnic groups. The United States has long supported Sri Lanka's efforts to return to communal harmony and domestic peace. The proposed enhanced IMET program will assist Sri Lanka to build a more effective and disciplined armed force as it deals with violent insurrection.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The program will provide professional, managerial and technical training. Emphasis is upon staff, advanced and professional courses. There is also provision for a small language laboratory for in-country training of IMET students.

SUDAN

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The Sudanese military traditionally has favored a moderate and pro-Western Sudan. In the past, the U.S. fostered close military ties consistent with Sudan's legitimate external defense needs. Because of Sudan's ongoing civil war, we have not provided lethal assistance for some time. Sudan's economic position is dismal. Economic assistance has shown our commitment to providing support, with other international donors, when Sudan undertakes serious economic reforms.

Both military and economic assistance are currently barred by law, because the current military government over threw a duly-elected government, and because of the Brooke Amendment. The proposed program would only be implemented if Sudan is able to meet the conditions for lifting both prohibitions, and is intended to encourage the Sudanese to take the necessary steps to this end.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Support Sudanese military efforts to develop defensive capability with effective training and logistics programs
- Support U.S.-supplied C-130 aircraft
- Support transportation and armored reconnaissance units (latter for use on western border with Chad and Libya)

Status

U.S. military assistance has focused on building up the armed forces' logistics, maintenance and training systems. It has been designed to increase Sudan's capability to deal with Libyan-instigated problems in western Darfur province.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program is for IMET only. IMET would provide professional military education to a broad segment of the Sudanese officer corps and exposure to U.S. values including respect for human rights.

SUDAN

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	0
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	800
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	2,939
PEACE CORPS	0
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	3,739
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	50

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	4,703
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	4,703
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	526
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	1,025
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	615

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	12,000	0	0
IMET	900	676	800
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	6,952	7,470	7,646	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	290	320	330	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	8,929	9,568	11,126	n/a
FMS DEBT	153	153	152	151
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	2%	2%	1%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	9%	25%	7%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	3,923	68,281	72,204
FY 1990	9,234	57,098	66,332
FY 1991	7,946	18,525	26,471
FY 1992	10,397	17,297	27,694
FY 1993	8,733	16,035	24,768
FY 1994	8,733	14,875	23,608
FY 1995	8,733	13,743	22,476
FY 1996	8,733	12,580	21,313
FY 1997	8,733	11,376	20,109
FY 1998	8,733	10,220	18,953
FY 1999	7,817	9,083	16,900
TOTAL	91,715	249,113	340,828

SURINAME

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The suspension of Suriname's IMET program in the mid-1980s was a response to a sharp decline in respect for human rights following the military coup of February 1980. In such circumstances, a normal professional relationship with Suriname's armed forces was deemed impossible to continue. The return of civilian, constitutionally-elected government in January 1988 considerably improved the human rights situation. This makes it possible to consider the renewal of a military-to-military relationship with the Suriname armed forces. Such a relationship will not be possible, however, until there is a negotiated settlement of the rural insurgency and the U.S. is convinced that the military is subject to civilian authority. Important objectives of an IMET program in Suriname would be encouraging respect for democratic values, fostering professionalism and deference to constitutional authority on the part of the military, and training of a "development" army.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program includes professional military education, management and technical training for middle-grade officers and enlisted personnel.

SWAZILAND

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Since its independence from the British in 1968, Swaziland has enjoyed good relations with the U.S., and has supported our efforts toward peaceful resolution of conflicts in southern Africa. The U.S. security relationship helps Swaziland to maintain a moderate and stable government better able to avoid confrontations with South Africa and Mozambique, and thereby contributes to stability in this sensitive region. The relationship is especially useful in helping to provide the Swazi Government an alternative to increasing dependence on the South African security link. Our security relationship also serves as a symbol to both friends and potential adversaries of continued U.S. willingness to play an active and constructive role in southern Africa.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program would provide professional military education and technical training. Emphasis will continue to be placed on building a core of professional junior and middle grade officers.

SWEDEN

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Sweden follows a policy of armed neutrality. The United States maintains an active dialogue with Sweden that aims both to preserve a militarily strong, Western-oriented nation and to gain support for bilateral and global U.S. objectives. This relationship has become increasingly important as the Nordic region has taken on greater importance in overall European security. The strong Swedish economy should have no difficulties sustaining planned levels of defense spending.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Preserve an independent, militarily strong Sweden which can contribute to the security of NATO's northern flank while remaining outside the Alliance structure
- Encourage Swedish cooperation within the Atlantic Community, thereby serving as a further deterrent to the extension of Soviet military power or significant political influence into Sweden
- Maintain contact with Swedish military leaders and develop close rapport with a broad cross-section of Swedish military personnel
- Facilitate the purchase of equipment and training to maintain and improve the Swedish military's credibility as an anti-invasion force

Status

The past Swedish-U.S. security assistance relationship has consisted of FMS cash and commercial acquisitions of missiles, anti-tank weapons, coastal defense weapons, support items, spares and aircraft technology.

FY 1991 Request

Possible acquisitions during the next few years include further technical assistance for the JAS-39 Gripen aircraft and technical data on various weapons systems. The Swedes may also request components and technology for electronic countermeasures and electronic counter-countermeasures. Sweden is now conducting an evaluation of the M1A1 tank.

SWITZERLAND

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Switzerland maintains a high degree of military self-sufficiency, protecting its neutrality with a strong national defense. The country's economic strength and constructive Western influence in international affairs lend additional importance to the maintenance of Swiss stability and a credible defense posture. U.S. policy seeks to enhance Swiss defense capabilities, thereby promoting stability in Central Europe.

Switzerland has one of the world's strongest and healthiest economies. It is fully capable of sustaining planned defense purchases.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Assist the Swiss in acquiring modern conventional arms to maintain neutrality and a credible defense posture
- Support acquisition of F-18 fighter aircraft and modern air-to-air missiles
- Continue the upgrade of artillery assets and procurement of anti-armor weapons
- Facilitate acquisition of an air defense system

STATUS

The United States and Switzerland have long enjoyed a strong cooperative military assistance relationship. In recent years the Swiss have intensified collaboration with the U.S., especially in technical areas. Switzerland has participated in the engine management program to support its F-5 aircraft and has co-produced TOW II and Dragon missiles. Further, it is modernizing its U.S.-designed howitzers and purchasing an additional quantity of these on a direct commercial basis, as well as purchasing Stinger missiles. The Swiss Defense Technology and Procurement Agency has selected the F-18 as the air force's next generation jet fighter. Parliament is expected to address the purchase in 1990. Swiss purchases have sustained and enhanced the effectiveness of the highly motivated and capable Swiss armed forces.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program provides continued support for the modernization of Swiss air defense, artillery and anti-armor forces. Parliamentary approval of the F-18 purchase will mean initially 34 aircraft, plus extra engines and other sustainability items for a projected total cost through the mid-1990s of about $2 billion. Additionally, the Swiss are contemplating purchases of state-of-the-art missiles and electronic warfare systems. Over the next several years, Switzerland will receive additional howitzers and continue to upgrade its howitzer and anti-tank inventory, purchase air defense missiles, and continue to invest in sustaining spares and munitions.

TAIWAN

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

U.S. policy seeks to maintain Taiwan's self-defense capability, thereby contributing to stability in the region. Since the U.S. does not have diplomatic relations with Taiwan, the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT), a private instrumentality, handles security assistance programs.

All military sales to Taiwan are made on a cash basis. Because Taiwan has a favorable balance of payments, budget allocations for the purchase of U.S. equipment will not hinder economic growth.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

o Enable Taiwan's defense forces to operate and maintain U.S.-supplied military equipment

o Enable Taiwan to obtain logistics support for on-hand equipment

Status

Taiwan has purchased a variety of defensive U.S. military hardware, with past security assistance programs consisting primarily of acquisitions of equipment, spare parts and consumables required to maintain its ground, naval and air force.

FY 1991 Request

In FY 91, Taiwan may acquire a variety of equipment on a cash basis in order to maintain its air, ground and naval defense capabilities. Taiwan may also seek technical training for personnel responsible for the operation and maintenance of U.S.-supplied military hardware.

TANZANIA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Tanzania is important to stability in eastern and southern Africa, is a prominent Front Line State, is addressing long-standing economic problems in collaboration with the IMF and the World Bank, and is adopting a less strident and doctrinaire stance under President Ali Hassan Mwinyi. The proposed IMET program will support U.S. interests by encouraging a reduction of Tanzania's dependence on the East Bloc for military assistance.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program would provide professional military education with emphasis on command, staff and advanced officer training.

THAILAND

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The security of Thailand is important to stability in Southeast Asia and is the keystone of the U.S. position in the area. The only U.S. treaty ally on mainland Southeast Asia, Thailand is also the only ASEAN partner which has engaged in open hostilities with communist forces along its borders with Laos and Cambodia. While the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia reduced the perceived threat to Thailand's security, lack of a Cambodian political settlement continues to burden Thailand, a front line state with security interests parallel to our own.

Thailand remains of strategic importance to the United States because of possible instability elsewhere in the region and continued Soviet interest in and influence over events in the region. Thailand's stability, independence and territorial integrity are critical to the stability of Southeast Asia, and to our strategic position westward into the Indian Ocean. However, as U.S. security and development assistance funding have declined, our influence relative to that of others continues to diminish as well.

Thailand shares with the United States a commitment to suppress narcotics trafficking. Itself a net importer of narcotics, Thailand is nonetheless the main transit route for drugs produced in Laos and Burma, both major sources of opiates that eventually reach the U.S. The Royal Thai Government has deployed police, paramilitary and regular army units to assist in the eradication of crops, destruction of refineries and interdiction of supply routes. By helping to modernize the communications and transportation capabilities of the Thai armed forces, U.S. security assistance contributes directly to efforts to combat the drug menace.

Thailand has provided temporary refuge since 1975 to over one million Indochinese refugees. While many have been resettled elsewhere, more continue to arrive; approximately 400,000 Vietnamese, Lao and Khmer refugees, and displaced persons remain in camps in Thailand and along its borders. The Royal Thai Government views this situation as one which not only poses a threat to Thai security as an economic drain but also as one which begs for a humanitarian response. By bolstering Thai Government resources as it copes with problems of development and increasing protectionist sentiment in world markets, the U.S. security assistance program enhances the ability of Thailand to sustain its first asylum policies.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Support acquisition of spare parts and maintenance for weapons and equipment previously acquired from the U.S. to enhance the Royal Thai Armed Forces' ability to defend against threats to its security
- Support new military acquisitions to enhance tactical mobility for ground forces and sustainability in combat for all Thai forces, encourage expansion of naval capabilities beyond coastal patrol, and enhance air defense capabilities
- Support creation of an air defense system composed of radar integrated with a command, control and communications system that is substantially interoperable with U.S. systems
- Support development of narcotics policies to further curtail production, encourage demand reduction, and enhance Thai government interdiction efforts
- Help sustain ability of Thai government to maintain generous policies toward Indochinese refugees

Status

U.S. security assistance is outweighed by Thai government expenditures for weapons procurement. However, U.S. funding still plays an important role in Thai military modernization and in boosting sales of U.S. firms. U.S. assistance is also used to maintain and procure spare parts for weapons and equipment previously acquired from the U.S. IMET funding supports professional, technical and managerial development. ESF provides immediate relief to Thai villagers from the impact of military deployments and operations on Thailand's borders, and from the disruptions accompanying the movement into Thailand of civilians fleeing oppression and combat.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will help the Royal Thai Armed Forces to support and maintain previously obtained U.S. equipment. Assuming Thailand is able to continue financing the major F-16 and Royal Thai Air Defense System (RTADS) programs with national funds, FMS funding could help continue other ongoing acquisition programs and enhance RTAF sustainability in the event of a contingency. IMET provides training to continue the professional development of the Thai Armed Forces. ESF will continue to help adversely affected Thai villages.

THAILAND

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	15,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	2,400
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	5,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	10,000
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	4,737
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	4,000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	41,137
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	290

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	77,051
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	77,051
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	31,825
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	140,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	140,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	168,460
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	160,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	160,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	101,076

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	3,038	15,000
TOTAL	0	3,038	15,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	22,000	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	5,000	2,539	5,000
IMET	2,200	2,191	2,400
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	36,836	41,374	44,785	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	800	810	840	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	7,986	8,400	8,825	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	17,528	18,549	20,710	n/a
FMS DEBT	434	498	478	364
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	2%	3%	2%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	15%	16%	14%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	408,067	213,240	621,307
FY 1990	19,000	27,912	46,912
FY 1991	38,868	25,721	64,589
FY 1992	43,085	22,158	65,243
FY 1993	43,273	18,329	61,602
FY 1994	43,557	14,667	58,224
FY 1995	43,557	11,029	54,586
FY 1996	34,595	7,438	42,033
FY 1997	22,957	4,955	27,912
FY 1998	10,290	3,414	13,704
FY 1999	5,199	2,934	8,133
TOTAL	712,448	351,797	1,064,245

TOGO

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Togo is a moderate, pro-Western country with a good record of support for U.S. positions in international fora. The Government of Togo has also played a constructive role in promoting peace and stability in West Africa. The IMET program is intended to demonstrate tangible U.S. support for Togo, support which the Government of Togo deeply appreciates. Specialized and advanced training in the United States complements what is primarily a French training program. U.S. assistance enables the government to diversify its relations and gain a different perspective.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program will include training in infantry and airborne techniques and English language skills.It will also allow for training of a medical officer to assist the Togolese military to upgrading the quality of medical services provided to their personnel.

TONGA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Tonga is one of our most steadfast friends in the South Pacific. Our IMET program allows us to provide needed assistance to a reliable, friendly nation which actively supports a U.S. presence in the region and which has welcomed U.S. ship visits warmly. IMET is designed to enhance the military and professional skills of Defense Force personnel at both the officer and enlisted levels. Tonga has been declared eligible to procure U.S.defense articles and to receive excess military equipment through the FMS system using national funds.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program will provide technical, professional and managerial training for officers and enlisted personnel. Courses of instruction are expected to include flight training, military engineering, and command and staff training.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

U.S.-Trinidadian relations have improved considerably since a new Trinidadian government was elected in 1986. The current Government of Trinidad and Tobago has shown a keen interest in improving narcotics interdiction efforts. Due to its proximity to the South American coast and regular sea and air connections to the U.S. and Europe, Trinidad and Tobago has the potential to be a key link in our Caribbean basin anti-narcotics strategy and operations. The proposed IMET program will encourage further cooperation by providing urgently needed technical training for enhanced interdiction operations. Maintaining a close relationship with younger officers, who will eventually assume greater responsibilities in the Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force (TTDF), is critical to good bilateral relations in the future. The Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard is the only maritime force for narcotics interdiction. Military assistance would be used to support its small boats, which actively patrol the coast and interdict vessels from South America, only seven miles away.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Help expand and reward cooperation in drug interdiction
- Promote political and social stability
- Develop good relations with a strategically important Caribbean country

Status

Although mired in a decade long recession and forced to adopt austerity measures to secure an IMF standby loan, Trinidad and Tobago was subject to "high income" restrictions on IMET funds in FY 89. The GOTT transferred all maritime assets to the Coast Guard, which now has sole responsibility for maritime law enforcement. The GOTT is actively involved in marijuana eradication, and increased its cooperation with the U.S., including participation in Exercise Tradewinds '89.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program would help fund operation and maintenance of drug interdiction equipment. IMET will provide professional military education and technical training.

TUNISIA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Tunisia, a key Arab moderate, has a long history of close cooperation with the United States. President Ben Ali succeeded Habib Bourguiba in 1987, launched a program of political and economic liberalization, and was elected president in his own right in April 1989. His government has continued its friendly ties with the West. Flanked by two militarily powerful neighbors, Tunisia must maintain a credible deterrent. Though relations with Algeria and Libya have steadied, Libya has in the past supported subversion and exerted other pressures against Tunisia.

Faced with economic contraction and balance of payments problems in 1986, Tunisia instituted major reforms and has met or exceeded the targets of a structural adjustment program set up in conjunction with the IMF. Severe drought and locusts slashed Tunisia's grain harvest in 1988; the 1989 harvest was better, but still well below normal. Tunisia needs economic support at a time of political and economic transition.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

o Improve Tunisian mobility, surveillance, air defense and sustainment to deter Libyan subversion or aggression

o Support the professional development of the armed forces

0 Support the government's structural adjustment program

Status

Following the Libyan-backed insurrection at the Gafsa military barracks in 1980, U.S. assistance enabled Tunisia to acquire tanks, aircraft and other essential equipment. ESF has focused on supporting Tunisia's structural adjustment through balance of payments support, scholarships and agricultural and private sector programs.

FY 1991 Request

Previously purchased tanks, artillery and aircraft require increased funds for spares, maintenance and training; FMS funds will help maintain operational readiness. ESF will fund a fast disbursing commodity import program, technical and management training, water-resource management, and assist privatization. IMET will continue to focus on professional military education, technical and management training.

TUNISIA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	30,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	1,450
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	10,900
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	15,000
PEACE CORPS	2,152
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	59,502
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	130

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	29,830
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	29,830
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	625
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	20,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	20,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	966
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	20,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	20,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	580

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	30,000	29,871	30,000
TOTAL	30,000	29,871	30,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	11,250	12,446	10,900
IMET	1,400	1,394	1,450
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			100

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	7,920	8,276	9,017	10,064
PER CAPITA GDP**	1,190	1,130	1,210	1,290
TOTAL BUDGET	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	4,915	5,881	6,909	n/a
FMS DEBT	347	342	315	289
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	7%	6%	5%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	22%	27%	24%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a-not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	448,127	220,310	668,437
FY 1990	33,468	18,935	52,403
FY 1991	36,857	15,879	52,736
FY 1992	38,578	12,728	51,306
FY 1993	38,580	9,431	48,011
FY 1994	38,580	6,205	44,785
FY 1995	8,664	3,639	12,303
FY 1996	8,669	3,126	11,795
FY 1997	7,998	2,607	10,605
FY 1998	4,665	2,191	6,856
FY 1999	1,220	1,942	3,162
TOTAL	665,406	296,993	962,399

TURKEY

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Turkey is a key country for support of U.S. strategic interests in the European, Southwest Asia, and Middle East areas. As a major ally, Turkey guards the southeastern flank of NATO and the critical passage from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean. Turkey has a long land and sea border with the Soviet Union, as well as borders with Bulgaria, Iran, Iraq, and Syria. Soviet arming of proxies in the region is a further concern to Turkey. Internally, a continued guerrilla insurgency in the southeast as well as low-level terrorist activity elsewhere call for increased vigilance. Turkey's support of NATO and U.S. strategic interests is multifaceted and reflects a strong commitment to meet all potential threats. Although the poorest country in NATO, with serious and growing debt servicing and foreign exchange problems, Turkey fields the second largest Army in the Alliance and devotes a high percentage of its budget to defense.

Based on the current Defense and Economic Cooperation Agreement (DECA) with Turkey, the United States has access to airfields and intelligence and communications facilities which are vital to U.S. and NATO security interests. Within the DECA, the United States has pledged to exert a major and determined effort to obtain defense support for Turkey. While U.S. assistance increased until FY 85, it has since leveled off and is currently insufficient to meet fully continued modernization requirements. U.S. assistance is a paramount factor contributing to regional stability. It also encourages Turkish support of the Cyprus peace process. The governments of both Turkey and the United States acknowledge the value of the defense relationship.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Support F-16 coproduction
- Support continued modernization of Turkish armored forces
- Support ongoing frigate weapons suite program
- Improve maintenance and communications facilities, acquire spare parts and munitions
- Provide replacement aircraft for older models to improve air force readiness
- Modernize short-range air defense capabilities
- Promote NATO standardization and interoperability by supporting artillery modernization

- Encourage the Turkish military to continue professional and technical military skills training programs
- Provide budget support while promoting continued implementation of an export-led, private sector-oriented economic reform program

Status

U.S. security assistance provides equipment, training and support to Turkish Army, Navy and Air Force units, including those committed to NATO. Programs of highest priority include F-16 coproduction; upgrading of Turkish tank forces to the M48A5 configuration; equipment of modern frigates with U.S. weapons suites, engines, and combat information centers; aircraft equipment spares; and munitions.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 FMS financing fails to meet the minimal requirements of our ongoing modernization programs for the Turkish Armed Forces. The requested level can fund only the major ongoing programs, and provide for only a portion of the operating and maintenance costs, leaving nothing for additional modernization. It continues to fall far short of the levels needed to bring the Turkish military forces in line with NATO's standards. Turkey will be forced to expend its own scarce resources or find funds elsewhere.

ESF will continue to provide needed budget support while promoting the continued implementation of an export-led, private sector-oriented economic reform program. At the same time, it will assist Turkey with the highly burdensome service on its external debt.

The proposed IMET program will enhance military education and training essential to NATO standardization and interoperability, and to the maintenance and operation of U.S.equipment in the Turkish inventory. IMET will provide professional military education, management and technical training.

TURKEY
DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	545,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	3,400
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	50,000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	350
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	598,750
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	207

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	338,969
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	338,969
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	151,258
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	250,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	250,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	274,123
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	200,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	200,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	164,474

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	90,000	85,630	0
GRANT	340,750	412,220	545,000
TOTAL	430,750	497,850	545,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	69,250	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	60,000	14,264	50,000
IMET	3,400	3,385	3,400
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			24,211

ECONOMIC DATA
DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	51,445	57,249	63,643	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	1,080	1,110	1,280	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	13,188	12,296	14,900	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	25,977	32,784	40,818	n/a
FMS DEBT	2,815	3,164	3,249	3,272
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	11%	10%	8%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	27%	27%	28%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	2,304,846	1,439,684	3,744,530
FY 1990	104,646	276,494	381,140
FY 1991	149,850	278,514	428,364
FY 1992	166,699	269,366	436,065
FY 1993	159,912	259,159	419,071
FY 1994	203,122	247,217	450,339
FY 1995	216,875	233,769	450,644
FY 1996	226,005	219,777	445,782
FY 1997	227,938	204,264	432,202
FY 1998	194,605	189,639	384,244
FY 1999	150,583	176,902	327,485
TOTAL	4,105,081	3,794,785	7,899,866

UGANDA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The Ugandan Government has made a concerted effort to bring political and economic stability to a country torn by fifteen years of civil strife. We recognize the Ugandan Government's increasingly responsible actions, illustrated recently by its economic reform measures, and believe it is important to maintain a meaningful level of military training assistance. Such assistance reinforces our primary goals of seeking greater stability and security for Uganda. U.S. training is designed to help the Ugandan military meet basic needs and promote professionalism, including respect for human rights, as it converts from a guerrilla force to a conventional military establishment.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program will provide professional military education, management and technical training. Emphasis will be placed on command and staff, infantry officer courses, medical and vehicle maintenance training.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a major oil-producing country located along the southwestern coast of the Persian Gulf. The UAE plays an active role in OPEC and in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Its generous foreign assistance program, which often complements U.S. goals, and its efforts to mediate in regional conflicts give it considerable influence, particularly in Gulf and Arab League councils. One of the UAE's primary concerns, and one of its obligations as a GCC member, is to defend its long coastline. Given its oil and financial reserves and its small population, the UAE has a strong economic base and can support its military purchases.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Promote military modernization for defense against external threats and for effective participation in regional defense
- Enhance general military capabilities, particularly air defense
- Demonstrate the importance of bilateral relations

Status

The bulk of the UAE defense force consists of ground forces, equipped largely from French and British sources. The only major U..S. program is for I-Hawk surface-to-air batteries. The UAE has also purchased the PIP III upgrade to the I-Hawk system.

FY 1991 Request

We expect that the UAE will continue to be interested in enhancing its defense capabilities, particularly air defense. Purchases would be on an FMS cash or commercial basis.

UNITED KINGDOM

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The United Kingdom's contribution to western security is wide-ranging and extensive. Its political stability, support for the Alliance and geographic position make it a key NATO member. The U.K. is our only NATO ally that maintains capabilities in the three legs of NATO's triad. U.S. policy supports the independent British nuclear deterrent. We support retention of substantial U.K. ground forces in Central Europe. We want to continue cooperation with the U.K. to promote NATO rationalization, standardization, and interoperability. The U.K. remains fully capable of sustaining its planned defense purchases.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Support modernization and expansion of North Atlantic defense through provision of advanced defense weapons such as air-to-air missiles and airborne warning systems
- Maintain the U.K.'s current support systems
- Arrange for acquisition of Trident submarine components
- Reinforce anti-armor capability with anti-tank missiles, artillery ammunition, and Multiple Launch Rocket systems

Status

The U.S. and U.K. have long enjoyed a strong cooperative military assistance relationship. The U.K. has purchased various items through FMS and commercial acquisitions. These include aircraft, anti-tank missiles, surface-to-air missiles and support equipment. These sales ensure that the U.K. has a reliable source of modern weapons for its NATO readiness efforts; they are an important means of promoting greater Alliance standardization and interoperability.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program continues support for the U.K. modernization program. Purchases of missile systems, ammunition, spare parts and support items will improve U.K. defensive capabilities and help deter aggression.

URUGUAY

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The consolidation of democracy in Uruguay was solidified by the election of Luis Alberto LaCalle in November 1989 to succeed President Sanguinetti, who took office in March 1985 after 12 years of military rule. The armed forces have continued to support a peaceful return to democracy although military budget allocations have declined sharply. Lacking a parliamentary majority and facing interest payments on an external debt that requires about one fourth of the government budget, the new government will find it difficult to allocate enough money to the armed forces to prevent a serious deterioration of equipment and professional capabilities. Senior civilian officials of the Uruguayan government have appealed directly to their U.S. counterparts for military assistance. U.S. assistance to the Uruguayan armed forces would strengthen the democratic transition as well as our bilateral relationship. IMET training would also help the Uruguayan armed forces maintain interoperability with U.S. armed forces.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Provide spare parts and technical publications for U.S. equipment
- Upgrade tactical communications and flight safety equipment
- Upgrade various computer systems to enable the military to modernize their administrative support capabilities
- Provide military, technical and management training

Status

Since its return to democracy, the U.S has twice provided Uruguay with military aid funds: $500,000 late in FY 87 and $500,000 in late FY 88. Uruguay used the funds for a military hospital that supports all three armed services.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program would provide spare parts and technical publications to support equipment the U.S. provided many year ago. Lack of spare parts has rendered the vehicles and aircraft inoperable. IMET would provide professional military education, technical and management training.

VANUATU

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Vanuatu, a small democratic country, has followed a rigorously non-aligned policy in the past which has entailed maintaining arms length relations with the United States and flirtations with radical "non-aligned" states such as Libya and Cuba. More recently, the government has shown interest in developing closer ties with the United States, including the recent negotiation of a Peace Corps Agreement and the expressed desire for a visible U.S. representation at Vanuatu's 10th anniversary celebrations in July 1990. IMET training would help instill professional values in the Vanuatu security forces, and expose them to U.S. society and institutions.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program will provide leadership, technical and management training to a small number of personnel.

VENEZUELA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Venezuela is a strong, stable democracy and a bridge to Latin America. It shares and supports our foreign policy goal of strengthening representative government in the region. Expanded professional development of the Venezuelan military through exposure to U.S. military doctrine and U.S. efforts to address mutual problems such as narcotics remains a top priority.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Promote professional development of Venezuelan military
- Increase Venezuelan exposure to U.S. military doctrine
- Support Venezuelan counter-guerrilla capabilities
- Support armed forces modernization through training for repair and rehabilitation of existing equipment

Status

In addition to IMET training, the U.S. maintains a high level of military-to-military contact with Venezuela through direct military sales. The U.S. will continue to provide technical and logistical support for Venezuela's F-16 program. Venezuela seeks more advanced avionics and weapons systems through FMS cash and commercial procedures to complement its air force program.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed IMET program will provide professional military, technical and management training.

YEMEN

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen) occupies a strategic area bordering the Marxist People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY), Saudi Arabia and the southern entrance to the Red Sea. A stable, economically progressing Yemen contributes to regional stability in this important corner of the Arabian peninsula. U.S. security assistance also helps to reduce Soviet influence in Yemen. Our maintenance support and training assures the continued good performance of U.S.equipment, which is highly regarded by the Yemenis and includes high-profile items such as F-5 aircraft. One of the world's poorest nations, Yemen depends on foreign aid and remittances from Yemeni workers in neighboring states, both of which have declined since the early 1980's. Yemen's own modest oil earnings are not enough to compensate for those declines.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- o Maintain U.S.-origin equipment and provide training to improve the use and maintenance of that equipment
- o Provide an alternative to Yemen's dependence on the Soviet Union for military equipment
- o Provide economic assistance for sustained national development

Status

Yemen requested U.S. assistance when it was attacked by the PDRY in 1979. With the support of Saudi Arabia, the U.S. delivered $400 million worth of F-5s, M-60 tanks, and other military hardware. Continued support is needed to maintain that equipment.

FY 1991 Request

Yemen will use FMS to maintain U.S.-origin equipment and to support training programs for its armed services. The IMET program will expose Yemeni military personnel to U.S. training and Western military and political thought, and foster Yemen's own training capability.

YEMEN (SANAA)
DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	500
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	1,000
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	20,500
P.L. 480	10,000
PEACE CORPS	1,388
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	33,388
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	54

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	8,223
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	8,223
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	25
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	2,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	2,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	492
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	2,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	2,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	295

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	501	500
TOTAL	0	501	500
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	500	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0	0	0
IMET	1,000	1,000	1,000
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA
DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	4,097	5,070	4,918	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	550	620	580	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	1,179	1,013	1,456	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	2,059	2,309	2,389	n/a
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0%	0%	0%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	8%	14%	13%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	NO FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING		0
FY 1995	0	0	0
FY 1996	0	0	0
FY 1997	0	0	0
FY 1998	0	0	0
FY 1999	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0

YUGOSLAVIA

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Nonaligned Yugoslavia occupies a position of strategic importance to the U.S. and NATO. The United States has supported the independence, unity and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia for over forty years.

Yugoslav defense procurement policies emphasize domestic production of all but the most sophisticated equipment and diversification of sources of imports. In the past, the Soviet Union was the prime supplier of Yugoslav import requirements. In recent years, however, Yugoslavia has turned gradually to Western suppliers, including the United States.

The IMET program is an important vehicle for exposing future Yugoslav military leaders to American life and values. The current Minister of Defense is a graduate of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Maintain Yugoslavia's territorial integrity and independence
- Enhance U.S.-Yugoslav defense cooperation
- Diversify Yugoslavia's sources of supply

Status

During the past four years, U.S. security assistance has broadened various aspects of our relationship with Yugoslavia. IMET training has been a major factor. Yugoslavia also has purchased publications and parts to maintain U.S. radars and equipment.

FY 1991 Request

Yugoslavia is only expected to make modest purchases of defense hardware, with the possible exception of two C-130H aircraft. The proposed IMET program will provide professional and technical cooperative training, promoting closer mutual understanding between the U.S. military and their counterparts from a country of great strategic importance to NATO.

ZAIRE

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Zaire has been a staunch supporter of U.S. and Western policies for over two decades, contributing troops in 1981 and 1984 to African peacekeeping efforts countering Libyan aggression in Chad. More recently, Zaire is playing a key role in mediating a cease-fire in Angola. Zaire's size, population, economic importance, resources and location make it a focus of U.S. interests in the region. The U.S. has an interest in Zaire having a stable and responsible government which influences the stability, as well as the foreign and domestic policies, of its nine bordering states. The U.S.also seeks to increase respect for human rights and the rule of law, and encourage adoption of humane internal practices. Heavily burdened by foreign debt, Zaire has followed an IMF stabilization program involving economic liberalization measures. Zaire's success in reforming its economy would demonstrate that free market oriented economic policies can create the basis for future development in Africa.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- Support C-130 transport aircraft by providing contractor technical services and sustaining spare parts inventories
- Enhance military mobility through supply of vehicle spare parts and communications equipment
- Support economic reform efforts

Status

The Army's mission is to provide territorial security and maintain internal order. The small navy defends territorial waters, interdicts smuggling, and conducts search and rescue operations. The Air Force provides vital cargo and passenger transportation in a country lacking adequate infrastructure.

FY 1991 Request

The proposed FY 91 program will provide FMS financing to support the current inventory of C-130 aircraft, and ensure spare parts and maintenance for U.S. provided small patrol boats, jeeps and trucks. IMET will provide professional military education and technical training contributing to increased professionalism, including respect for human rights.

ZAIRE

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF FY 1991 REQUEST

MILITARY:	
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING	3,000
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRNG PROG	1,000
ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	33,000
P.L. 480	16,000
PEACE CORPS	3,016
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CNTRL	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	56,016
STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET	55

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS AND VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXPORTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1989:	8,410
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	8,410
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ACTUAL VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	58
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1990:	3,500
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	3,500
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	1,415
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1991:	3,000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	3,000
EST VALUE OF COMMERCIAL EXP DELIVERIES	849

*Less than $500.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1989	ESTIMATED FY 1990	PROPOSED FY 1991
FINANCING:			
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
GRANT	0	2,987	3,000
TOTAL	0	2,987	3,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	3,000	0	0
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0	0	0
IMET	1,000	955	1,000
FMS FINANCING APPLIED TO COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1989			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1985	1986	1987	1988
GDP	4,312	5,064	5,287	n/a
PER CAPITA GDP**	170	160	160	n/a
TOTAL BUDGET	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DEBT	5,885	6,932	8,630	n/a
FMS DEBT	127	128	131	133
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	2%	2%	2%	0%
DEBT SERV RATIO	17%	14%	13%	0%

*Less than $500,000 **In dollars n/a=not available

CONSOLIDATED FMS DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUM SCHEDULED REPAY A/O 30 SEPT 89	44,605	35,678	80,283
FY 1990	32,610	28,056	60,666
FY 1991	21,095	10,761	31,856
FY 1992	18,363	8,104	26,467
FY 1993	17,721	6,485	24,206
FY 1994	18,497	4,970	23,467
FY 1995	16,301	3,094	19,395
FY 1996	7,828	2,247	10,075
FY 1997	2,816	1,564	4,380
FY 1998	2,816	1,315	4,131
FY 1999	2,816	1,064	3,880
TOTAL	185,468	103,338	288,806

ZIMBABWE

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

Helping to maintain a democratic, racially harmonious, and economically successful Zimbabwe contributes to the stability of southern Africa, and serves as an example to the other states in the region. Zimbabwe has strong economic ties with the West, and our military-to-military relationship is an important way to strengthen the fundamental non-alignment of the Mugabe government. Zimbabwe has made excellent use of all of the IMET funding made available each year; its students continue to graduate at or near the top of their U.S.classes. It is in the U.S. interest to maintain some measure of influence with the Zimbabwe military, a key element in the power structure of the country. U.S. assistance complements the training provided by Great Britain.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The proposed IMET program would provide professional military education, management and technical training. Emphasis will be placed on command and staff courses, basic and advanced Army officer training, and Air Force logistics and technical training.

SELECTED COMPONENTS OF
PROPOSED FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	INTL NARC	PEACE CORPS	PKO	FMF	IMET	TOTAL
AFRICA:										
AFRICA CIVIC ACTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	4,000
AFRICA ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM	55,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,000
AFRICA REGIONAL	72,910	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72,910
BENIN	1,000	0	0	1,132	0	1,718	0	0	100	3,950
BOTSWANA	7,000	0	0	0	0	4,046	0	1,000	375	12,421
BURKINA FASO	3,000	0	0	5,574	0	0	0	0	100	8,674
BURUNDI	7,500	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	175	8,675
CAMEROON	20,000	0	0	0	0	3,611	0	0	275	23,886
CAPE VERDE	3,000	0	0	1,989	0	95	0	0	75	5,159
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,700	0	250	200	5,150
CHAD	6,000	6,000	0	2,315	0	1,619	0	2,000	300	18,234
COMOROS	700	0	0	0	0	599	0	0	75	1,374
CONGO	1,000	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	50	3,050
DJIBOUTI	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	175	6,175
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	1,000	0	0	0	0	497	0	0	100	1,597
ETHIOPIA	0	0	0	11,456	0	0	0	0	0	11,456
GABON	0	0	0	0	0	2,833	0	0	100	2,933
GAMBIA	6,000	0	0	2,792	0	1,269	0	0	100	10,161
GHANA	16,000	0	6,000	5,302	0	2,354	0	0	175	29,831
GUINEA	15,000	0	10,000	500	0	1,378	0	0	150	27,028
GUINEA-BISSAU	4,000	0	0	531	0	1,326	0	0	100	5,957
IVORY COAST (COTE D'IVOIRE)	500	0	5,000	0	0	1,041	0	0	150	6,691
KENYA	26,000	7,000	5,000	2,707	0	3,176	0	8,000	1,175	53,058
LESOTHO	7,000	0	0	0	0	2,395	0	0	75	9,470
LIBERIA	0	6,000	0	0	0	2,410	0	1,000	500	9,910
MADAGASCAR	19,000	0	5,000	2,302	0	0	0	500	75	26,877
MALAWI	20,000	0	0	0	0	2,524	0	2,000	250	24,774
MALI	18,000	0	0	3,034	0	3,982	0	0	175	25,191
MAURITANIA	590	0	0	4,892	0	1,749	0	0	125	7,356
MAURITIUS	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	1,525
MOZAMBIQUE	22,000	0	0	29,784	0	0	0	0	0	51,784
NAMIBIA	2,000	5,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	7,900

SELECTED COMPONENTS OF PROPOSED FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE (Continued)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	INTL NARC	PEACE CORPS	PKO	FMF	IMET	TOTAL
AFRICA (CONT):										
NIGER	18,000	0	0	0	0	3,456	0	1,250	275	22,981
NIGERIA	11,000	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	17,100
RWANDA	9,000	0	0	0	0	652	0	0	100	9,752
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	300	0	0	0	0	388	0	0	125	813
SENEGAL	19,000	5,000	5,000	0	0	2,596	0	1,000	525	33,121
SEYCHELLES	0	3,300	0	0	0	285	0	0	100	3,685
SIERRA LEONE	500	0	4,000	906	0	3,366	0	0	100	8,872
SOMALIA	3,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	900	8,900
SOUTH AFRICA REPUBLIC	25,000	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,000
SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
SUDAN	0	0	0	2,939	0	0	0	0	800	3,739
SWAZILAND	6,000	0	0	0	0	2,143	0	0	75	8,218
TANZANIA	14,000	0	0	0	0	2,417	0	0	100	16,517
TOGO	4,000	0	0	2,576	0	2,442	0	0	100	9,118
UGANDA	20,000	0	6,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	175	29,175
ZAIRE	33,000	0	16,000	0	0	3,016	0	3,000	1,000	56,016
ZAMBIA	5,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
ZIMBABWE	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	5,250
REGIONAL TOTAL	560,500	56,100	74,000	83,731	0	63,083	0	26,000	10,000	873,414
AMERICAN REPUBLICS:										
ANDEAN NARCOTICS INITIATIVE	0	175,000 a/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175,000
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
ARGENTINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	150	1,150
BAHAMAS	0	0	0	0	1,200	0	0	0	125	1,325
BARBADOS*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
BELIZE	7,320	0	0	0	0	2,367	0	500	115	10,302
BOLIVIA	23,541	30,800	20,000	12,061	15,700	1,238	0	40,000	900	144,240
BRAZIL	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	125	2,625
CHILE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	100	600
COLOMBIA	0	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	58,000	2,500	80,500

SELECTED COMPONENTS OF PROPOSED FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE (Continued)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	INTL NARC	PEACE CORPS	PKO	FMF	IMET	TOTAL
AMERICAN REPUBLICS (CONT):										
COSTA RICA	9,705	40,000	15,000	0	0	3,020	0	0	230	67,955
DEV POLICY REF PROG - AMER REPS	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000
DOMINICA*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	11,335	12,000	20,000	3,827	0	3,315	0	1,000	900	52,377
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	17,664	10,000	0	0	0	3,803	0	4,500	0	35,967
ECUADOR	14,752	9,000	0	0	1,500	3,738	0	2,000	800	31,790
EL SALVADOR	64,118	180,000	35,000	4,886	0	0	0	90,000	1,400	375,404
GRENADA*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
GUATEMALA	34,295	60,000	18,000	7,542	0	4,257	0	5,000	400	129,494
GUYANA	0	2,000	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	50	9,050
HAITI	29,471	10,000	12,000	12,710	0	1,468	0	600	200	66,449
HONDURAS	36,933	80,000	12,000	3,601	0	5,827	0	40,000	1,100	179,461
JAMAICA	15,642	17,000	30,000	3,600	1,400	3,314	0	1,000	400	72,356
LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL	52,486	23,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	81,486
MEXICO	0	0	0	0	18,300	0	0	0	400	18,700
PACAMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
PANAMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	75
PARAGUAY	0	0	0	0	0	3,013	0	0	175	3,188
PERU	11,875	3,100	15,000	19,193	19,000	0	0	39,000	900	108,068
ROCAP	20,430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,430
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
ST. LUCIA*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
SURINAME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	95
URUGUAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	200
VENEZUELA	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	125	1,125
REGIONAL TOTAL	374,567	651,900	184,000	67,420	86,600	35,360	0	283,100	13,190	1,696,137
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC:										
ASIA/NEAR EAST REGIONAL	25,630	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,630

SELECTED COMPONENTS OF
PROPOSED FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE (Continued)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	INTL NARC	PEACE CORPS	PKO	FMF	IMET	TOTAL
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC (CONT):										
ASSN S.E. ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000
COOK ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	13
DEV POL REF PROG - E ASIA & PAC	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
FIJI	0	300	0	0	0	1,792	0	300	50	2,442
INDONESIA	38,500	5,000	5,000	5,754	0	0	0	1,000	1,900	57,154
KIRIBATI	0	0	0	0	0	629	0	0	0	629
KOREA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
LAOS	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	500
MALAYSIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
MARSHALL ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	808	0	0	0	808
MICRONESIA	0	0	0	0	0	2,499	0	0	0	2,499
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	0	0	0	0	0	2,143	0	0	75	2,218
PHILIPPINES	55,000	160,000	20,000	12,113	0	5,727	0	200,000	2,600	455,440
S. PACIFIC TUNA TREATY	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
SINGAPORE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
SOLOMON ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	1,438	0	0	50	1,488
SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000
THAILAND	10,000	5,000	0	0	4,000	4,737	0	15,000	2,400	41,137
TONGA	0	0	0	0	0	709	0	0	50	759
TUVALU	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	0	0	77
VANUATU	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	0	30	121
WESTERN SAMOA	0	0	0	0	0	1,157	0	0	0	1,157
REGIONAL TOTAL	188,130	187,300	25,000	17,867	4,500	21,820	0	216,300	9,175	670,092
EUROPE & CANADA:										
AUSTRIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
CYPRUS	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
FINLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
GREECE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	345,000	550	345,550
HUNGARY	0	0	0	0	0	2,117	0	0	0	2,117

SELECTED COMPONENTS OF
PROPOSED FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE (Continued)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	INTL NARC	PEACE CORPS	PKO	FMF	IMET	TOTAL
EUROPE & CANADA (CONT):										
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30
MALTA	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	60	90
POLAND	0	0	0	0	0	2,743	0	0	0	2,743
PORTUGAL	0	45,000	0	0	0	0	0	125,000	2,650	172,650
SPAIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,500
TURKEY	0	50,000	0	0	350	0	0	545,000	3,400	598,750
YUGOSLAVIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
REGIONAL TOTAL	0	98,000	0	0	350	4,098	0	1,015,000	8,320	1,126,568
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA:										
AFGHAN HUMANITARIAN	35,000	35,000	0	27,469	0	0	0	0	0	97,469
ALGERIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	150
ASIA/AFRICA REGIONAL	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	500
BANGLADESH	56,100	0	60,000	16,482	0	0	0	0	300	132,882
EGYPT	0	815,000	150,000	0	0	0	0	1,300,000	1,500	2,266,500
INDIA	22,000	0	0	71,621	0	0	0	0	300	93,921
ISRAEL	0	1,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,800,000	0	3,000,000
JORDAN	0	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	2,180	87,180
LEBANON	0	1,000	0	10,625	0	0	0	0	400	12,025
MALDIVES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50
MIDDLE EAST REGIONAL	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
MOROCCO	12,500	12,000	35,000	3,452	0	3,361	0	40,000	1,050	107,363
NEPAL	13,000	0	0	0	0	3,363	0	0	100	16,463
OMAN	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	15,100
PAKISTAN	46,000	210,000	80,000	0	7,500	1,893	0	228,000	915	574,308
SRI LANKA	11,250	0	20,000	0	0	819	0	0	160	32,229
TUNISIA	0	10,900	15,000	0	0	2,152	0	30,000	1,450	59,502
WEST BANK/GAZA	0	11,800	0	2,177	0	0	0	0	0	13,977
YEMEN (SANAA)	20,500	0	10,000	0	0	1,388	0	500	1,000	33,388
REGIONAL TOTAL	216,350	2,350,700	370,000	131,826	8,000	12,976	0	3,448,500	9,655	6,548,007

SELECTED COMPONENTS OF
PROPOSED FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE (Continued)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	INTL NARC	PEACE CORPS	PKO	FMF	IMET	TOTAL
NON-REGIONAL:										
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,000	0	28,000
CENTRAL BUREAUS	973,631 b/	0	0	0	50,550	42,925	0	0	0	1,067,106
DEOB/REOB AUTHORITY	23,000	14,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,000
GENERAL COSTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	160
MULTINATL FORCE & OBSERV (MFO)	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,800	0	0	23,800
NON-COUNTRY PROGRAMS	0	0	-401,147 c/	345,156 c/	0	0	0	0	0	-55,991
UN FORCE IN CYPRUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,000	0	0	9,000
NON-REGIONAL TOTAL	996,631	14,000	-401,147	345,156	50,550	42,925	32,800	28,000	160	1,109,075
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	2,336,178	3,358,000	251,853	646,000	150,000	101,062	32,800	5,016,900	50,500	12,023,293

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

*These countries comprise the Eastern Caribbean.

a/ Provisional allocation as follows: Bolivia $65 million, Colombia $50 million, Peru $60 million. Final allocations will depend on each country's performance in meeting drug program objectives.

b/ Includes Central Bureaus, AID Operating Expenses, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, International Disaster Assistance, Operating Expenses for the AID Inspector General, Miscellaneous Trust Funds, and Trust Fund Receipts.

c/ Non-Country Programs represent reserves, ocean freight costs and receipts.

International Financial Institutions

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
1789

Justification for Appropriations
FISCAL YEAR 1991

JUSTIFICATIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION'S REQUEST FOR FY 1991 FUNDING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (IFIs)

The United States is a member of each of the institutions or funding agencies described in the tabs which follow.

The summary tab on the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) identifies three U.S. policy objectives and three U.S. cost-efficient objectives. Strong United States support for the Multilateral Development Banks helps the United States to achieve these objectives.

Examples of MDB loans illustrate the three major types of MDB lending -- project, adjustment and technical assistance -- and MDB contributions to self-sustaining economic growth.

The tabs for each MDB loan window and the International Monetary Fund's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) present a justification for the Administration's FY 1991 request. Each tab contains, where appropriate, the results (or status) of the most recent replenishment negotiations, an overview of the MDB, the MDB's cumulative and current lending program, and a summary (followed by a table) of Congressional authorizations and appropriations for the institution.

Contents

Table: IFI request for FY 1991 SUMMARY
IFIs FY 1990 Appropriations & FY 1991 Request

Justification of the FY 1991 request:
-- policy objectives
-- cost-effective/operational objectives

Overview of types of MDB lending:
-- project lending
-- adjustment lending
-- technical assistance lending

The World Bank Group

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank) IBRD *
The International Development Association IDA @
The International Finance Corporation IFC #
The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency MIGA

The Inter-American Bank Group

The Inter-American Development Bank IDB *
The Special Operations FSO @
The Inter-American Investment Corporation IIC #

The Asian Bank Group

The Asian Development Bank ADB *
The Asian Development Fund ADF @
The African Bank Group

The African Development Bank AFDB *
The African Development Fund AFDF @

The International Monetary Fund

The Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility ESAF @

*	makes market-related loans
@	makes concessional, soft loans
#	makes private sector related loans

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS 1991 CONGRESSIONAL SUBMISSION
Summary of Request (to the nearest dollar)

	FY 1989 Appropriation	FY 1990 Appropriation *	FY 1991 Request
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Paid-In	50,000,795	49,785,792	110,592,409
Callable	< 2,292,972,540 >	< 0 >	< 4,509,281,649 >
TOTAL IBRD	2,342,973,335	49,785,792	4,619,874,058
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	995,000,000	960,850,500	1,064,149,500
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION	4,891,528	74,606,500	40,330,972
INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK			
Paid-In	0	31,482,026	57,449,324
Callable	< 0 >	< 0 >	< 2,235,076,561 >
Subtotal	0	31,482,026	2,292,525,885
FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS	0	63,450,613	20,850,016
INTER-AMERICAN INVESTMENT CORP	0	0	25,500,000
TOTAL IDB	0	94,932,639	2,338,875,901
ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK			
Paid-in	0	0	0
Callable	< 0 >	< 0 >	< 0 >
Subtotal	0	0	0
ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND	152,392,036	174,972,914	301,809,050
TOTAL ADB	152,392,036	174,972,914	301,809,050
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK			
Paid-in	7,345,371	9,492,850	10,135,766
Callable	< 135,062,946 >	< 134,229,932 >	< 135,389,294 >
TOTAL AFDB	142,408,317	143,722,782	145,525,060
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND	105,000,000	104,548,500	105,451,500
TOTAL MDBs	3,742,665,216	1,603,419,627	8,616,016,041
Budget Authority	1,314,629,730	1,469,189,695	1,736,268,537
Program Limitation	< 2,428,035,486 >	< 134,229,932 >	< 6,879,747,504 >
ENHANCED STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT FACILITY	0	139,398,000	10,602,000
TOTAL IFI BA	1,314,629,730	1,608,587,695	1,746,870,537

* Post-Sequestration

January 29, 1990

JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 1991 MDB REQUEST

The Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) -- the World Bank and the regional development banks, Inter-American, Asian, and African -- are important foreign policy instruments for enhancing United States security, economic, and humanitarian interests. The basic long-term, systemic goal of these institutions is to build and to maintain an international economic framework that is open, market-oriented, growing, and characterized by increased efficiency and output.

The MDBs encourage the participation of the developing countries in an open international system on a permanent and self-sustaining basis. An open international economic system encourages the development of democratic, pluralistic, and private enterprise oriented societies similar to ours. Also, improvements in the quality of life for very poor people stemming from economic growth contribute toward a more humane international environment. United States interests are thus furthered by strong support for the MDBs.

Policy objectives

The United States has pursued three broad policy objectives through its participation in the MDBs.

The first of these is political/strategic. U.S. leadership of the non-communist world has been a consistent objective since World War II. Fulfillment of this role has several specific dimensions as it relates to U.S. participation in the MDBs.

By promoting steady economic growth, the MDBs contribute to a more secure and politically stable world with less likelihood of conflict over economic disparities. The fact that the actual country allocation of MDB lending is generally compatible with U.S. foreign policy preferences means that friendly governments are receiving development assistance far greater than the United States alone could supply. The MDBs can also, on a limited scale, marshall economic support for key countries which are in need of relatively fast-disbursing, immediate assistance.

The second, and closely related, broad policy objective has to do with the preservation and growth of a free, open, and market-oriented economic and financial system through the promotion of economic and social development. The MDBs work to achieve this objective by strengthening the ability of developing countries to participate more fully in an international system based on liberalized trade and capital flows. The MDBs do this by acting as a catalyst for private investment and other private capital flows, as well as trade and technology flows, and by mobilizing through aid consortia other government backed capital for developing countries.

The MDBs encourage rational developing country economic policies based on free market concepts and global economic efficiency. The MDBs can more effectively promote rational economic policies than can individual donors because of the MDBs' substantial resources and also because of their international character. As international organizations, the MDBs can mobilize expertise and resources from many different countries and can offer policy assistance that might not be acceptable to developing countries if offered bilaterally.

The third broad policy objective has to do with our humanitarian concern with alleviating poverty and improving the material well-being of people in developing countries. The MDBs are able to assist in the achievement of this objective by promoting overall economic growth, productivity, and environmental protection in developing countries. By pursuing programs targeted directly on the poor, such as nutrition, education, agriculture, rural development, and sewerage and clean water supply projects, the MDBs can assist countries in attempting to meet their people's basic needs while at the same time helping them develop the ability to achieve minimum standards of living and promote long-term economic growth. The soft loan windows of the MDBs (the World Bank's International Development Association, the African Development Fund, the Asian Development Fund, and the Inter-American Development Bank's Fund for Special Operations) which make loans on concessional terms are particularly effective in advancing U.S. humanitarian interests in the poorest developing countries. The banks can also provide emergency relief and/or reconstruction assistance.

Cost-effective objectives

In the interest of maximizing the relative cost effectiveness of the MDBs as a policy instrument, the United States has been concerned with the economic returns to the United States and the financial impact on the U.S. taxpayer of U.S. participation in the banks. The United States has pursued three cost-effective or operational objectives through its participation in the MDBs.

The first operational objective is budgetary or cost-effectiveness. The goal is to minimize direct U.S. budget outlays for foreign assistance, and to carry out U.S. foreign policy objectives at the lowest possible cost to the United States taxpayer. This is done through leveraging contributions to the MDBs in two different ways: 1) cost sharing arrangements with other donors, and 2) through MDB borrowings from the private financial markets.

The budgetary efficiency of cost-sharing is easily illustrated for the MDB soft loan windows. Loans are made on concessional terms -- extended repayment periods and only nominal service charges and commitment fees -- to the world's poorest countries. The cost of this concessional, soft window lending is shared among the governments of the developed countries. Hence, France, Britain, Germany, Japan, Canada, and Italy, as well as other "donor" countries, share the cost of supporting development and humanitarian assistance to countries important to the United States.

The financing of MDB hard loan development assistance is a bit more complicated. MDB hard loan windows have two types of capital -- "paid-in" and "callable". In contrast to the soft loan windows, where donor countries share the financial burden, the loans from the MDB hard loan windows are largely financed by MDB borrowings from the private capital markets. Loan repayments and accumulated net income are other sources of funds. These borrowings are backed by the capital subscriptions of the member governments of the Banks. World Bank borrowings have an "AAA" rating, which is the highest possible. Only a small fraction of this capital backing is actually paid in to the MDBs. The rest is in the form of "callable" capital.

Callable capital is a pledge or a contingent liability of member governments to meet a call if an MDB were to become unable to adequately service its financial market borrowings. It has never been necessary to call on member governments for their callable capital subscriptions, nor is any call envisioned in the future. Therefore, United States' participation in the MDB hard-loan windows is very cost-effective. Only very small budgetary outlays for paid-in capital from the United States leverage or support very substantial amounts of development assistance.

The 1988 General Capital Increase (GCI) of the World Bank Group's International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) illustrates how very cost-effective the Bank's hard loan window is for the American taxpayer. Only three percent of this increase will be paid-in capital, as the Bank's strong financial condition permits 97 percent of the GCI to be callable capital. Each dollar of U.S. paid-in capital to the GCI, plus reflows from earlier loans, will support $268 of new IBRD loan commitments.

The second operational objective is institutional efficiency. MDB capability to administer programs productively and efficiently maximizes the use of scarce development resources. The ability of the MDBs to design and implement high quality development projects contributes to economic growth and social development in recipient countries.

The third relates to advancing U.S. commercial interests, and the benefits which accrue to such interests from MDB efforts to promote economic and social development. By promoting economic and social development and the adoption of market-oriented policies in developing countries, the operations of the MDBs are clearly beneficial for U.S. commercial interests.

U.S. exports to developing countries can increase from an expansion of developing country markets for U.S. goods and services. An improved investment climate in the developing countries, fostered by MDB supported market-oriented policies, can benefit U.S. investors. MDB projects can also lead to increased supplies of raw materials and other products needed by the U.S. economy.

U.S. exports also increase from MDB financed purchases of American goods and services for MDB projects. For example, U.S. firms received $1.4 billion or 15 percent of World Bank and IDA foreign disbursements for procurement in World Bank FY 1989. In addition to U.S. firms winning procurement contracts for the supply of goods and services for projects funded by the MDBs, broad use of international competitive bidding practices followed by the MDBs can more generally improve access of U.S. firms to export opportunities in developing countries.

Overview of types of MDB lending and contributions to self-sustaining economic growth.

Project lending

Project lending has been and continues to be the predominant form of MDB lending. Loans from the World Bank and from the regional development banks and funds have financed transportation, education, industry, agricultural and rural development, energy, health and nutrition, water supply and sewerage, urban development and telecommunications projects. In many instances there has been continued support over a number of years to a particular sector, e.g. a sixth Bombay water supply and sewerage loan to India, a sixth highway project in Cameroon, or a fifth telecommunications project in Pakistan.

MDB loans have provided part of the financing for many basic infrastructure projects that have contributed to improved living conditions for many people in developing countries.

Many water and sewerage projects have been designed and implemented with MDB loans. For example, the Inter-American Development Bank loaned $75 million from its ordinary capital resources and up to $25 million in Colombian pesos from its Fund for Special Operations to Colombia to expand and upgrade the water supply and sewer systems in the municipality of Cali. Cali's Aguablanca District has rapidly increased in population from migration by lower income rural families. The district's population of 180,000 will be the primary target area for increases in the provision of potable water and sewer services, and for improvements in the drainage system.

Transportation projects have been financed by the MDBs. An Asian Development Bank loan of $106 million to Pakistan was for a second farm-to-market roads project. The project will improve 2,000 km of farm-to-market type roads in the four provinces. In addition to providing detailed engineering and construction supervision for the project's civil works component, the loan will finance the procurement of supplementary road construction and maintenance equipment, and the necessary spare parts and workshop machinery. A maintenance management system for provincial and farm-to-market roads under the administration of the provincial governments will be established. The project will generally contribute to agricultural and rural development and will, through the enhancement of mobility, improve the access of rural dwellers to health, education, and social amenities.

Improvements in the highway sector in Thailand were assisted by a $50 million World Bank loan. The condition of the highway network in Thailand is generally fair, but is in danger of deteriorating; many roads need asphaltic overlays and resealing. The loan will support a part of the Thai Government's Sixth Development Plan which emphasizes improved maintenance and rehabilitation of the road network. A sustainable and efficient road transport system will contribute to the internal mobility of goods and persons and thus generally to the economic development of Thailand.

Construction of housing has been supported by MDB loans. For example, a $60 million World Bank loan to Ecuador will assist in providing shelter for low-income families. The loan will provide financing for approximately 12,000 serviced lots, will make available about 15,000 home improvement credits, and will provide equipment and technical assistance for project implementation. In addition to the construction of shelter, the loan will permit the Ecuadorian Housing Bank to introduce a long-term mortgage instrument bearing market-related variable interest rates and featuring partial capitalization of interest. This will promote mobilization of domestic resources for shelter while improving resource allocation and shelter affordability. The project will also encourage private developers to build low-income housing.

Concern for the environment and cooperation with local NGOs (non-governmental organizations) were important features of a $39 million credit by the International Development Association (IDA), the concessional window of the World Bank, to the Republic of Ghana for a forest resource management project. Ghana's forestry sector has been, and continues to be, vital to the economy. It contributes to export earnings, government revenue, employment, and supplies of fuelwood and timber for Ghana's rapidly expanding population. The IDA credit will contribute to improved protection and management of the high forest, changes in forestry fees, and concessional allocation procedures to encourage a reduction of logging waste, the development and implementation of a rural forestry program with special emphasis on the savanna zones, and the strengthening of forestry education and research. The aims of the project are to manage industrial forestry production and export earnings in accordance with a sustained yield policy, and to promote conservation and tree planting on farms to counteract fuelwood shortage and ecological deterioration. Two non-governmental organizations, Amasachina and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency, along with the U.S. Peace Corps, are collaborating in the community forestry component of the project. This collaboration in support of beneficiary participation represents a positive approach to the goal of poverty alleviation and sustainable development.

Small and medium scale private enterprises in developing countries have been assisted by loans from the MDBs. An African Development Bank loan of $78 million to Tunisia financed lines of credit to five Tunisian development banks.

The money will be onlent to small and medium sized private sector manufacturing industries, agro-industries, and tourism related enterprises to finance the direct and indirect foreign exchange costs of goods or services procured for the implementation of projects. The loan will contribute to the implementation of the Tunisian Seventh Plan which emphasizes the optimal utilization of existing capacities, the creation of employment and intensification of exports, with a view to improving the balance of payments.

Another example of MDB encouragement for small scale enterprises is a $7 million loan to Colombia by the Fund for Special Operations, the soft-loan window of the Inter-American Development Bank. The loan will promote the growth of, and improvement in, small businesses by increasing their levels of income and productivity. Levels of employment and sales of the small production units in the industry, commerce, and services sectors will increase. It is estimated that approximately 27,000 businessmen who would meet the basic conditions to be considered creditworthy could be trained under the project. The project is part of the National Small Business Development Plan and is based upon the experience of the foundations currently carrying out programs in various Colombian cities.

Rural farmers have benefitted substantially from MDB lending. For example, African Development Bank and Fund loans for $32.8 million to Ghana for a cocoa rehabilitation project will support the government's policy reform for halting and reversing the decline in cocoa production. Cocoa research and extension activities will be increased, a road rehabilitation program in cocoa growing areas will be implemented, and equipment and technical assistance will be provided. An increase in the cocoa yield will improve the prospects for generating more foreign exchange from the sale of Ghana's cocoa on the international market.

Reforestation and forestry management projects financed by the African Development Bank will contribute to improvements in environmental management. The African Development Bank loaned $32.2 million to the Ivory Coast for a Savanna and Forest-savanna transition zone project. The loan will support forestry research and extension activities and the planting of trees on 10,000 hectares. The project will contribute to providing the populations in northern Ivory Coast with firewood, constructional wood and timber. Timber production will eventually lead to the creation of processing industries in the area. The project is expected to create 650 jobs and will increase the physical, technical, and management capacity in the field of forestry in Ivory Coast.

Health care services in developing countries have benefitted from MDB loans. In Guyana health conditions have weakened recently: child malnutrition has increased and infant mortality and the incidence of communicable diseases is relatively high. A $27.9 million Health Care II loan from the Fund for Special Operations, the concessional window of the Inter-American Development Bank, will finance the first stage of a complete rehabilitation of Georgetown Hospital, strengthen the diagnostic capability of health centers in suburban Georgetown, complete the radio communication network which links the country's outlying health facilities to Georgetown, and strengthen management and maintenance capability in health service throughout the country. In addition, an important aim of the project is to eliminate the shortage of drug and medical supplies.

Primary and secondary education has been improved in developing countries through MDB loans. The African Development Fund and the African Development Bank loaned $58.87 million to Botswana for the establishment of 27 junior secondary schools, the renovation and extension of 23 existing senior secondary schools, the renovation and extension of the Faculty of Science of the University of Botswana, and the reinforcement of the Boipelego Education Project Unit. The project will ensure that enough Botswana youth will acquire a solid educational background on the basis of which further general, technical, and vocational training can be obtained for a more effective participation in the process of economic development.

Development of capital markets has been fostered by IFC loans to several developing countries. For example, the IFC has been involved in several loans that have assisted the Thai authorities in the development of their capital markets. Recently, the IFC undertook underwriting commitments in the Thai Fund, Inc. in an amount not to exceed $32 million. The Fund is a newly organized non-diversified, closed-end investment company. Its principal objective is capital growth through investment primarily in equity securities listed on the Securities Exchange of Thailand. There are several benefits which the Fund is expected to bring to Thailand. It will provide long-term equity funding to the economy instead of adding to the relatively heavy burden of external debt, and will benefit domestic investee companies which would otherwise be reluctant to accept direct foreign investment. Also, it will inject additional confidence into the Thai stock market, and balance more speculative influences in it through the Fund's long-term strategy.

Finally, overseas expertise in the form of international fund management and securities research will be extended to the Thai capital market.

Employment creation and poverty alleviation during far-reaching structural adjustment programs have been addressed in MDB lending. For example, since 1986 Bolivia has sustained an uphill effort to carry out a comprehensive economic stabilization, adjustment and reactivation program. It has achieved very considerable success. To help the Bolivian Government to address the social costs of its adjustment program, which continue to threaten the attainment of economic recovery and longer-term development, the International Development Association extended a $27 million credit for a second emergency social fund project. The purpose of the Emergency Social Fund (ESF) is to finance, by means of grants, small-scale employment-generating and income-generating projects and social assistance programs to benefit those hardest hit by the economic crisis. The projects and programs are proposed and implemented by local governments, co-operatives, and other community groups, both public and private. The ESF gives priority to projects most likely to have substantial multiplier benefits, and to projects whose sponsors have the capacity to ensure rapid, efficient and honest implementation. The ESF's target population is those who lost their jobs -- particularly those affected by the collapse of the mining industry -- in the economic crisis and austerity measures, and those whose nutrition and health levels have reached critical levels -- the rural poor, pre-school children and pregnant women. ESF will make an effort to address women's economic issues by promoting sub-projects that link nutritional and health services with management training and credit. The ESF will create direct employment of about 21,000 person years, will improve nutritional levels and health care service for 600,000 to 950,000 people, will provide better sanitation, lower transport costs, and lessen erosion damage, and will give the Government experience in delivering development assistance to municipalities and small businesses in mobilizing grass-roots efforts.

Adjustment lending

Recognizing that project viability is determined not only by the rate of return on a specific project, but also is dependent upon the environment in which a particular project exists, in 1979-1980 the World Bank adapted its lending instruments and introduced adjustment lending.

Adjustment lending supports economic reforms to improve the domestic policy and institutional environment with the goal of moving a national economy toward self-sustaining economic growth. Adjustment lending addresses both sectoral and macroeconomic policy issues and requires particular policy modifications to be implemented within a specific time frame. In contrast to disbursements for project lending, which often

occur over a long period of construction or project implementation, adjustment lending is disbursed more quickly. In FY 1989 World Bank IBRD loans for sector adjustment totaled $3,887.0 million, and total IBRD structural adjustment loans were $1,392.0 million. Similarly, IDA credits for sector adjustment totaled to $728.5 million, and IDA structural adjustment credits totaled $433.7 million.

Several loans illustrate the types of issues addressed in adjustment lending.

Adjustment lending has been concerned with providing incentives for restructuring the productive base of an economy, increasing domestic output, and reducing dependence upon a single export commodity. Adjustment lending has assisted Guinea to restructure its economy. In 1986 Guinea received a $25 million International Development Association credit and a $17 million African Facility loan in support of the Government's program of economic liberalization and reform of public administration and public enterprises. The policy package included full decontrol of agricultural prices, simplification of tariffs and customs procedures, streamlining of conditions for investment and commercial activities, a complete overhaul of the banking sector, and a reorganization and reduction (by 30 percent) of the public administration staff. In 1988 Guinea received a second structural adjustment loan for $65 million from the International Development Association to deepen and consolidate the process of adjustment with growth. This second adjustment loan will support further reform of public sector management and at the same time strengthen the incentives environment for private sector activities. In addition, the program incorporates a dimensions of adjustment component which will identify complementary income and employment generation measures geared toward enhancing the participation of vulnerable groups in the development process as well as compensatory measures designed to alleviate the transitional costs associated with the adjustment program.

Sector adjustment lending has also addressed the issue of financial sector reform. Two loans totalling $200 million and two advisory technical assistance grants from the Asian Development Bank to the Government of Indonesia will support the Government's program to liberalize entry of new financial institutions, reduce restrictions on the range of financial services provided, streamline the legal framework for major segments of the money and capital markets, and promote development of the securities market with a view to enabling enterprises to raise a larger quantity of long-term finance and equity in the market. A significant component of the Government's overall economic reform program, closely linked to the financial sector reforms, is the restructuring of a

number of state enterprises through divestment, sale of assets, financial and management restructuring, joint ventures with private investors, merger, or liquidation.

Morocco's medium-term adjustment program seeks to reinvigorate the economy and to fully restore Morocco's access to international financial markets by the mid-1990s, while enabling the economy to grow by 4.5-5.0 percent per annum. A World Bank $200 million structural adjustment loan will contribute to these goals through four sets of policy tools: 1) fiscal reform measures which will increase the buoyancy of the tax system, while minimizing distortionary effects that distort resource allocation decisions; 2) public investment which will complement private investment and provide for the most urgent social needs; 3) import liberalization and export promotion through trade liberalization; and 4) elaboration of a debt management system including technical assistance in external liability management. If the Moroccan economy achieves the targeted levels of performance through 1992, it will essentially have established a secure basis for self-sustaining growth, which would permit access to voluntary financing from international capital markets.

Role of the MDBs in the Debt Strategy

The MDBs, particularly the World Bank, in conjunction with the International Monetary Fund, have a central role to play in the international debt strategy both through promotion of policy reforms and mobilization of financial resources for the debtor nations. It is crucially important that countries experiencing serious balance of payments problems pursue sound macroeconomic and structural adjustment policies conducive to strong growth. To complement fiscal discipline measures and realistic exchange and interest rates negotiated with the IMF, the MDBs assist debtor countries in the development of key structural reforms such as trade liberalization, privatization and reform of parastatal enterprises, more open financial markets, tax reforms and market-oriented pricing policies to enhance efficiency. Efforts to encourage new investment and the repatriation of flight capital are of particular importance as alternative sources of foreign capital. These institutions have built expertise in these areas to make important contributions to reforms in many indebted countries.

Within the international debt strategy, the World Bank and IMF have agreed to use a portion of their loans to encourage the reduction of debt and debt service obligations to commercial banks. This includes setting aside a portion of policy-based loans to collateralize debt or debt service reduction instruments negotiated with commercial banks or to support the purchase of debt at substantial discounts. Both

the World Bank and the IMF have also agreed to make available limited interest support for transactions involving significant debt or debt service reduction. These measures will help provide an impetus to growth and promote an earlier return to creditworthiness for debtor nations.

Since releasing its guidelines for debt and debt service reduction support in May 1989, the World Bank has approved over $2 billion in support for debt and debt service reduction for Mexico, Costa Rica, and the Philippines. This includes nearly $2 billion in set aside and interest support for Mexico, $150 million for the Philippine debt buy back completed in January, 1990, and a prospective $50 million in set aside and interest support for Costa Rica. Additional support is expected to be made available to Morocco and Venezuela, in conjunction with their reform programs, once negotiations on new bank financing packages are completed. Other debtor nations may also qualify for similar support in the months ahead.

These packages will provide significant benefits for debtor countries. The Mexican commercial bank package will reduce commercial bank debt by $10 billion (or 20 percent) by 1992, cut interest rates by nearly one-third, and assure payments of $35 billion in principal through the purchase of collateral by Mexico. Costa Rican savings will be even more dramatic -- producing a reduction in Costa Rican commercial bank debt and annual interest savings of more than 60 percent. These agreements will help assure more manageable debt service burdens and reduced external financing needs for many years to come.

Technical assistance lending

Closely related to both project and adjustment lending are technical assistance loans, which, although representing a very small percentage of MDB loan commitments, are often crucial either for the design or implementation of specific projects or for policy discussions concerning alternatives in proposed reforms in particular sectors or in macroeconomic policies.

For example, in 1988, the Inter-American Development Bank financed a country environmental study in Uruguay. The $514,000 technical cooperation grant will assist Uruguay to prepare a study which will contribute to a more integrated view of ecosystems, including an analysis of current use, management, and conservation of natural goods and services. The grant will also strengthen the institutional framework in Uruguay so that the information developed during the study will be used in national and regional planning. This will improve Uruguay's capacity to incorporate environmental management into development project activities.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 1991

Budget Authority Request: $110,592,409 paid-in capital
($ 70,126,332 current installment)
($ 40,466,077 arrears)

$4,509,281,649 callable capital
($2,267,418,063 current installment)
($2,241,863,586 arrears)

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), known as the World Bank, was established largely under U.S. leadership in 1945 through the Bretton Woods Agreement, to make or guarantee loans for productive reconstruction and development projects. The IBRD, whose capital is subscribed by its 151 member countries, finances its lending operations primarily from its own borrowings in the world capital markets. A substantial contribution to the IBRD's resources also comes from its retained earnings and the flow of repayments on its loans. The Bank's principal role today is making loans at near-market interest rates for productive purposes and stimulating economic growth in the developing country borrowers to which it lends. Bank loans are directed toward developing countries at more advanced stages of economic and social growth. The Bank provides project finance, policy advice, and technical assistance and serves as a financial catalyst and institution builder. The Bank also lends in support of adjustment and policy reform. This adjustment lending supports specific policy changes and institutional and sectoral reforms in developing countries designed to achieve a more efficient use of resources and thereby contribute to a more sustainable balance of payments and a return to and maintenance of reasonable growth in the medium and long term.

Third General Capital Increase

- On April 27, 1988, the IBRD's Board of Governors agreed to the resolutions for a General Capital Increase of $74.8 billion. A 75 percent affirmative vote was necessary for the GCI to become effective. The United States voted after Congress enacted authorizing legislation in September, 1988.
- Subscriptions for this increase are 3 percent paid-in and 97 percent callable capital.

-- The U.S. subscription over a six-year period is 18.75 percent of total subscriptions:

  - The annual appropriation request for the paid-in portion of the GCI normally would be $70.1 million annually for six years. $50 million was appropriated in FY 1989, resulting in arrears of $20.1 million. $49.8 million was appropriated in FY 1990 resulting in additional arrears of $20.3 million. Thus, the FY 1991 request includes the annual appropriation request of $70.1 million, plus $40.5 million in arrears.

  - The annual callable capital authorization request under program limitations normally would be $2,267 million annually for six years. In FY 1989, Congress authorized $2,293 million, the requested $2,267 million, plus an additional $26 million. In FY 1990, the Administration requested $2,242 million ($2,267 million less $26 million). Congress, however, did not authorize any of the callable capital under program limitations in the FY 1990. Therefore, the FY 1991 request for authorization for callable capital is for $4,509 million, the annual request of $2,267 million for FY 1991, plus $2,242 million not included in the FY 1990 appropriation.

-- U.S. voting power in the IBRD resulting from the GCI will be 18.19 percent when all shares are purchased and all callable capital is authorized. (U.S. voting power is slightly less than the 18.75 percent U.S. subscription to the GCI because of the existence of "membership votes" and previous minimum share allocations for all member countries.)

  - The actual U.S. voting share has fallen substantially and will continue to fall if the paid-in capital is not purchased and the callable capital is not authorized. As of January 12, 1990, the U.S. voting power was 15.57 percent. The United States will lose its veto over amendments to the Articles of Agreement if voting power falls below 15 percent.

The United States was successful in attaining agreement and explicit language in the GCI report on Bank lending policies that are important to the United States.

- -- The Bank will seek to ensure that its financing is complemented by flows from other sources -- including private capital flows.
- -- Policy based lending operations have undergone a thorough review and will be re-evaluated regularly.
- -- The Bank will continue to place a high priority in assisting governments to alleviate poverty. Increased lending will aim at improving the access of the poor to better food, shelter, health care and schooling, while at the same time enhancing the poor's productive potential.
- -- The Bank will take steps to ensure that environmental protection becomes a permanent priority in the institution. Specific efforts will be made to integrate environmental work into country development strategies, policies, and programs. The Bank will support national and regional programs designed to improve natural resource management.
- -- Private sector investment and private enterprise development will be given special attention through improvements in the framework of national policy incentives. The Bank will also encourage the efficient mobilization of funds in the public sector.
- -- The Bank will support production of primary commodities only where such production is efficient. All operations for primary commodities must be competitive and provide satisfactory rates of return without subsidies. In large operations, systematic analysis will be made of the impact of production on the global market.
- -- Assisting heavily indebted countries to grow out of debt and recession will be a Bank priority. The Bank will increase efforts to help design and implement adjustment programs and to assemble debt restructuring and financing packages.

U.S. Veto over Amendments to the Articles of Agreement

The Governors approved an amendment to the Articles of Agreement, effective in February, 1989, raising the veto threshold for amendments to the Articles to 85 percent, thus preserving the U.S. veto power over such amendments.

Lending Program

The IBRD's FY 1989 lending program from July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989 included 119 loan commitments totaling $16.4 billion to 38 countries. Of the Bank's new loan commitments in FY 1989, Latin America and the Caribbean received 35 percent, the Middle East and North Africa received 21 percent, Asia received 34 percent, and Sub-Saharan Africa received 10 percent. Sectors which received greatest emphasis in the Bank's FY 1989 lending program were power, non-project lending, development finance companies, agriculture and rural development, industry, and transportation. Cumulative IBRD lending since 1945 totaled $171 billion as of June 30, 1989.

Background

U.S. subscriptions were $19.6 billion, or 16.95 percent of the total capital subscribed as of June 30, 1989.

The initial authorized capital of the Bank was $10 billion, divided into 100,000 shares having a par value of $100,000 each. U.S. membership in the IBRD and an original capital subscription of $3,175 million -- 34 percent of the total -- were authorized in 1945 (PL 79-171). A total of $7,670 million of this authorized capital was subscribed by June 30, 1946.

On September 1, 1959, the authorized capital of the Bank was increased to $21 billion. This was the first General Capital Increase. Of the $11 billion increase in authorized capital, $10 billion was provided to permit a doubling of all existing subscriptions, including that of the United States,

and $1 billion was provided in the form of callable capital to accommodate the subscriptions of new members and members taking special increases in their subscriptions. Further additions to capital to cover new admissions and individual increases were authorized on December 31, 1963, in the amount of $1 billion, and again on August 25, 1965, in the amount of $2 billion. In 1970, the Bank's authorized capital was

$2 billion. In 1970, the Bank's authorized capital was increased by $3 billion. After obtaining authorizing legislation (PL 91-599) and appropriations (PL 92-242), the United States subscribed to $123.05 million of capital in 1972.

A selective Capital Increase (SCI) of the Bank's resources of $8.4 billion was approved in 1977. The U.S. share was $1.57 billion, or 18.7 percent of the increase (of which 10 percent was paid-in capital and 90 percent callable). Authorization for the increased U.S. share was obtained in 1977 (PL 95-118), and appropriations totaled $380 million of a requested $523 million in FY 1978 (PL 95-148) and $163 million ($16.3 million paid-in and $146.8 million callable) of a requested $666 million in FY 1979 (PL 95-481). In FY 1980, appropriation of $16.3 million for paid-in capital and $146.7 million for subscription to callable capital was enacted under a Continuing Resolution (PL 96-123). The FY 1981 appropriation -- also under a Continuing Resolution (PL 96-536) -- provided $32.8 million for paid-in capital. In addition, authority was also granted for a program limitation of $295.1 million for subscription to callable capital. In FY 1982, Congress appropriated $37.2 million in paid-in capital and $334.5 million under a program limitation for callable capital (PL 97-121). In FY 1983, an appropriation of $16.3 million was obtained for paid-in capital to complete subscription in the 1977 SCI under a Continuing Resolution (PL 97-276). In addition, the appropriation act provided a program limitation of $146.9 million to cover subscriptions to callable capital.

In January 1980, the IBRD Board of Governors approved a General Capital Increase (GCI) (the second) of the Bank's resources of $40 billion and an associated increase of $4 billion which was for the purpose of preventing an unintended dilution of the relative voting positions of the smaller and less developed IBRD members. The U.S. share of the increases was 20 percent or $658.3 million for subscriptions to paid-in capital and $8,149.3 million for subscriptions to callable capital. In August 1981, Congress authorized (PL 97-35) the U.S. Governor to vote for the capital increases and subscribe to $8,807.6 million of capital. In FY 1982 (PL 97-121), Congress appropriated $109.7 million in paid-in capital and enacted a program limitation of $1,353.2 million for callable capital subscriptions to the GCI. In FY 1983, Congress appropriated a second "tranche" consisting of $109.7 million of paid-in and $1,353.4 million in program limitations to provide for callable capital subscriptions to the separate increase in voting shares.

For 1984, the Administration sought a third "tranche" of $109.7 million in paid-in capital and $1,353.2 million in a program limitation for callable capital. Congress appropriated $79.7 million paid-in capital and $983.2 million in a program limitation for callable capital under a Continuing Resolution (PL 98-151). In FY 1985, Congress appropriated $109.7 million for paid-in capital and established a program limitation of $1,353.2 million for callable capital subscriptions (PL 98-473). A shortfall from the amounts originally requested in FY 1984, ($30 million in paid-in capital and $370.0 million for callable capital) was also provided in response to an FY 1985 Supplemental Request (PL 99-88). For FY 1986, the Administration sought a fifth "tranche" of $109.7 million in paid-in capital and $1,353.2 million (PL 99-190). In 1986, $4.7 million of paid-in capital was sequestered (PL 99-177). In 1987, the sixth "tranche" of $55.8 million of paid-in capital and $688.2 million in a program limitation of callable capital for subscription to the GCI which was provided under the provision of a Continuing Resolution (PL 99-591).

In 1984, the Board of Directors recommended an $8.4 billion **Selective Capital Increase (SCI)** to adjust members' relative shares to reflect their relative position in the world economy and also to parallel their relative positions in the International Monetary Fund. The Administration sought and received authorization (PL 99-190) to subscribe to $1,502.3 million as the U.S. share of the increase. Of this subscription, $131.45 million (8.75 percent) was to be paid-in and $1,370.82 million was to be callable capital.

In FY 1988, Congress appropriated in a Continuing Resolution (PL 100-202) paid-in subscriptions of $40.17 million to the General and Selective Capital increases and $437.3 million to callable capital stock. This appropriation completed the U.S. payments to the 1980 GCI.

In 1988, the Board of Directors recommended a $74.8 billion **General Capital Increase (GCI)**. In September 1988, Congress authorized U.S. participation in this (the third) GCI. The subscriptions would be spread over a six-year period resulting in annual paid-in amounts of $70.1 million and annual callable capital amounts of $2,267 million.

In FY 1989, Congress appropriated $50 million of paid-in capital and $2,293 million for subscription of callable capital under program limitations (PL 100-461). This resulted in a shortfall of $20.1 million on paid-in capital and an over-subscription of $26 million on the callable capital.

In FY 1990, the Administration requested $90.6 million in paid-in capital ($70.1 million for the normal annual subscription and $20.1 million to make up the previous year's shortfall) and $2,241.8 million in callable capital subscriptions ($2,267 million less the $26 million oversubscription from the previous year). In FY 1990, Congress appropriated $49.8 million (post-sequestration) for paid-in capital and nothing for callable capital (PL 101-167). This resulted in an additional shortfall of $20.3 million for paid-in capital for a total shortfall of $40.5 million for paid-in capital and a shortfall of $2,241.9 million for callable capital.

In FY 1991, the Administration is requesting appropriation of $110.6 million for paid-in capital and $4,509 million for callable capital subscriptions for the General Capital Increase. This request includes $40.5 million for arrears on paid-in capital from FYs 1989 and 1990 and $2,241.9 million for arrears on callable capital from FY 1990.

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total Authorized U.S. Participation	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 79-171 _1/:			
Paid-In Capital........................	635,000		
Callable Capital........................	2,540,000		
	....		
	3,175,000		
	=========		
Public Law 86-48 _1/:			
Public Debt Authorization	3,175,000		
	=========	For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1972 (PL 92-242):	
Public Law 91-599:		Paid-In Capital..	12,305
Paid-In Capital........................	24,610	Callable Capital..	110,745
Callable Capital........................	221,490		
	....		
	246,100		
Public Law 95-118:		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1978 (PL 95-148):	
Paid-In Capital........................	156,886	Paid-In Capital..	38,000
Callable Capital........................	1,411,971	Callable Capital..	342,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1979 (PL 95-481):	
		Paid-In Capital..	16,308
		Callable Capital..	146,771
		1980 Continuing Resolution (PL 96-123):	
		Paid-In Capital..	16,300
		Callable Capital..	146,697
		1981 Continuing Resolution (PL 96-536):	
		Paid-In Capital..	32,789
		Callable Capital..<	295,097 >
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1982 (PL 97-121):	
		Paid-In Capital..	37,168
		Callable Capital..<	334,508 >
		1983 Continuing Resolution (PL 97-276):	
		Paid-In Capital..	16,321
		Callable Capital..<	146,897 >
	....		....
	1,568,856		1,568,856
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(Dollars in Thousands)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (Con't)

Authorization	Total Authorized U.S. Participation	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 97-35:		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1982 (PL 97-121):	
Paid-In Capital........................	658,305	Paid-In Capital..	109,721
Callable Capital.......................	8,149,256	Callable Capital...	<1,353,220 >
	---------	1983 Continuing Resolution (PL 97-276):	
	8,807,561	Paid-In Capital..	109,721
		Callable Capital...	<1,383,379 >
		1984 Continuing Resolution (PL 98-151):	
		Paid-In Capital..	79,721
		Callable Capital...	< 983,220 >
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1985 (PL 98-473):	
		Paid-In Capital..	109,722
		Callable Capital...	<1,353,220 >
		Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (PL 99-88):	
		Paid-In Capital..	30,001
		Callable Capital...	< 370,024 >
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1986 (PL 99-190):	
		Paid-In Capital..	109,721
		Callable Capital...	<1,353,220 >
		1986 Sequestration (PL 99-177):	
		Paid-In Capital..	-4,718
		1987 Continuing Resolution (PL 99-591):	
		Paid-In Capital..	55,805
		Callable Capital...	< 688,262 >
		1988 Continuing Resolution (PL 100-202):	
		Paid-In Capital..	40,176
		Callable Capital...	< 437,320 >
Public Law 99-190:			
Paid-In Capital........................	131,448		
Callable Capital.......................	1,370,819		

	1,502,267		
Public Law 100-461:		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1989 (PL 100-461):	
Paid-In Capital........................	420,758	Paid-In Capital..	50,001
Callable Capital.......................	13,604,508	Callable Capital...	<2,292,973 >
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	14,025,266		2,342,974

(Dollars in Thousands)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (Con't)

Authorization	Total Authorized U.S. Participation	Appropriations	Amount
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1990 (PL 101-167):	
		Paid-In Capital	49,786
		Callable Capital	< 0 >
			49,786
		1991 REQUEST:	
		Paid-In Capital	110,592
		Callable Capital	<4,509,282 >
			4,619,874

Amounts in "< >" indicate callable capital subscriptions provided under program limitations.

_1/ Public Debt Authorization

January 29, 1990

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
JUSTIFICATION FOR
FY 1991 APPROPRIATIONS

Budget Authority Request:	$1,064,149,500 contribution
	($1,060,000,000 current installment)
	($ 4,149,500 arrears)

The International Development Association, known as IDA, is an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). It was established in 1960 to provide assistance for the same purposes as the IBRD, to make or guarantee loans for productive development, but to the poorer developing country members and on more lenient terms. IDA lends to countries which are not creditworthy for non-concessional lending, such as IBRD loans which charge market-related interest rates. Only countries with an annual per capita income of $580 or less (in 1987 dollars) are currently eligible to borrow from IDA. However, the majority of IDA lending goes to countries with annual per capita incomes of less than $400.

Membership in IDA is open to all members of the IBRD. There are currently 137 members, more than 30 of which are contributing members. The funds used by IDA, called credits to distinguish them from IBRD loans, come from subscriptions, general replenishments from IDA's more industrialized and developed members, and transfers from the net earnings of the IBRD. The terms of IDA credits, which are made only to governments, are ten-year grace periods, thirty-five to forty year maturities, no interest, and a small service charge.

IDA is the world's single largest source of multilateral development assistance for concessional lending to the world's poorest countries. IDA plays a pivotal role in alleviating poverty, enhancing development, and encouraging economic reform in the poorest nations. IDA makes an important contribution to the process of economic development in these countries by assisting in institution building, infrastructure development, human capital formation and policy dialogue. Because most of the poorest countries have limited access to capital markets, IDA together with other official flows, provides a significant portion of investment funds and is an important supplement to domestic savings.

IDA is a significant lender to the "directly poverty-oriented sectors" (e.g., rural and urban development, education, health) and to other sectors (e.g., agriculture) where significant benefits go to the poor. Given IDA's low-income country focus, IDA is at the forefront of the World Bank's poverty reduction program, which includes determined and sustained action on major fronts:

- securing economic growth;
- combatting hunger;
- investing in education; and,
- protecting the interest of the poor during economic adjustment.

Ninth Replenishment of IDA Resources

By June 30, 1990, IDA will have committed the resources made available to it during the eighth replenishment period (July 1, 1987 to June 30, 1990). In anticipation of this, negotiations on the ninth replenishment of IDA resources (IDA-9) began in early 1989. The ninth replenishment will provide resources for IDA for the three year period July 1, 1990 to June 30, 1993, (World Bank FYs 1991-93). These negotiations were completed in December 1989. IDA's Board of Governors is expected to approve the replenishment in 1990.

IDA-9 will total SDR 11,679 million, approximately $15 billion at current exchange rates. An important goal of the replenishment was to maintain the size of IDA in real terms. This goal will be achieved with the assistance of the United States, which agreed to maintain the amount of its IDA-8 contribution in real terms for IDA-9. The U.S. contribution to IDA-8 was $2,875 million. The U.S. commitment to IDA-9 is $3,180 million. The U.S. had a 23.2 percent share of IDA-8. That share will drop to 21.6 percent of IDA-9. The tight U.S. budget and efforts to reduce the U.S. deficit played a role in the U.S. decision to reduce our share of the replenishment.

Donor contributions combined with advance commitments from reflows will support an annual lending program of over $5.5 billion.

Throughout the IDA-9 negotiations, the United States worked for the implementation of measures to ensure that IDA's resources are used in the most effective and efficient manner. In this regard, the United States achieved three major policy objectives:

- A borrowing country's economic performance, including efforts to alleviate poverty, will receive greater weight as criteria for allocation of resources.

-- New measures to address environmental concerns will be factored into IDA lending.

-- Efforts will be made to improve IDA and IMF collaboration.

Greater emphasis has been placed on economic performance as a condition for lending during IDA-8. During IDA-9 even greater emphasis will be placed on the macroeconomic performance, including efforts to alleviate poverty, of borrowing countries as a basis for eligibility and allocation of IDA resources. This is necessary because there are not enough resources to fully fund all potential IDA recipients; scarce resources must be used effectively; and all countries should compete for scarce resources on the basis of transparent, objective criteria. Sound macroeconomic performance should be required for all borrowers. In order to ensure that IDA credits are approved in the context of adequate policies, an assessment and determination of each borrower's performance will be made annually, or as necessary in the case of small borrowers and presented to IDA's Board for review. Performance includes macroeconomic and sectoral management, poverty reduction, and the environment.

Poverty reduction remains central to IDA's mandate and will play a major role in the policy dialogue with recipient countries. During IDA-9 increased weight will be placed on poverty alleviation in the allocation of IDA resources. In addition, greater effort will be made to protect the poor during the adjustment process and to involve the poor in an equitable development process. Finally, it is hoped that IDA will assist recipient countries to develop national plans and strategies to eliminate the causes of and alleviate poverty.

IDA's management has been paying increasing attention to environmental concerns. There will be greater efforts under IDA-9 to ensure that a borrowing country's basic development strategy is environmentally sound in order to assure the sustainability of the resource base, economic growth, and poverty alleviation. Environmental assessments will be carried out on all environmentally sensitive projects. Greater efforts will be made to involve local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the assessment of these sensitive projects. Environmental action plans will be prepared for all IDA recipients, with priority given to those countries where major problems have been identified.

In the area of collaboration between IDA and the IMF, IDA will take steps to become more involved in the process of developing and negotiating country Policy Framework Papers (PFP). In addition, there will be an examination of ways to further coordinate the operations of IDA and the IMF where both institutions are engaged in adjustment lending and where their operations are strongly interdependent for success.

During the IDA-9 period priority will continue to be given to Sub-Saharan Africa. Between 45 and 50 percent of IDA-8 resources were allocated to Sub-Saharan Africa, as long as borrowing countries in the region were making progress on economic adjustment and reform. Assuming that economic performance continues to warrant continued lending, the level of support for Africa should not be reduced, and the share allocated should be between 45 and 50 percent of IDA-9 resources. In FY 1988, Africa received 49 percent of total commitments. In FY 1989, Africa received 48 percent of total commitments.

While 75 percent of IDA resources will continue to support project lending, IDA should continue to play a central role in developing and supporting economic adjustment in recipient countries, both through structural and sector adjustment lending. As in IDA-8, it is expected that quick-disbursing adjustment lending should remain at around 25 percent for IDA-9 and should not exceed 30 percent of total IDA lending.

Although extended on concessional terms, the standards of IDA credits are the same as those for IBRD loans -- technically, economically, financially, and environmentally sound, compatible with a sound development plan, and of high priority for the economic development of the country. Since other developed countries, such as Japan, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, and Canada, share the costs of providing IDA credits, IDA is an extremely cost-efficient way for the United States to express its humanitarian concern for the poorest peoples of the world.

Lending Program

IDA's lending program in the Bank's FY 1989 (July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989) included 106 commitments totalling $4.9 billion to 42 borrowing countries. This compared to 99 commitments totalling $4.5 billion to 36 countries in FY 1988. Sectors which received greatest emphasis in FY 1989 were agriculture and rural development, non-project lending (structural and sector adjustment), transportation, and education.

As of June 30, 1989, IDA had extended credits totaling $52.7 billion for development projects and adjustment lending since 1960.

Background

United States membership in the International Development Association and an original subscription of $320 million were authorized in June 1960 (PL 86-565). The United States has subsequently participated in all seven replenishments of IDA resources. The Sixth Replenishment (IDA-6), totaling $12 billion, became effective on August 24, 1981, when the United States formally notified (pursuant to authorization legislation enacted in PL 97-35) the Association of its intention to contribute $3,240 million and made a first installment of $500 million, appropriated in PL 97-12. A FY 1982 appropriation of $700 million (PL-121) was provided for the U.S. second installment. A third contribution of $700 million was provided under a Continuing Resolution in FY 1983 (PL 97-276), and $245 million was provided in a supplemental appropriation (PL 98-63). In FY 1984, an appropriation of $945 million was provided (PL 98-151) and the remaining $150 million was included in the 1985 Continuing Resolution (PL 98-473).

Negotiations for a Seventh Replenishment, totaling $9 billion, were concluded in January 1984 and legislation authorizing a U.S. contribution of $2,250 million (PL 98-473) was enacted in 1984. In FY 1985, $750 million was appropriated for the first installment (PL 98-473) and $700 million was appropriated (PL 99-190) in FY 1986. Of this amount $30.1 million was sequestered (PL 99-177). The 1987 Continuing Resolution (PL 99-591) appropriated $622.6 million. In the FY 1987 Supplemental request $207.4 million was appropriated to meet U.S. obligations under IDA-7.

Negotiations for an Eighth Replenishment totaling $12.4 billion were concluded in December 1986. The United States share of IDA-8 was 23 percent. In FY 1988, $915 million was appropriated for the first installment of a $2,875 million U.S. contribution. In FY 1989, $995 million was appropriated (PL 100-461) for a portion of the arrears due on the first installment and for all of the second installment.

In FY 1990, the Administration requested $965 million, $6.6 million was for arrears owed from the first installment (FY 1988) and $958.3 million is the third installment.

Negotiations for the Ninth Replenishment of IDA were concluded in December 1989. The United States share of IDA-9 is $3,180 million over three years, $1,060 million annually. In 1990, the Administration is requesting authorization to participate in the ninth replenishment. In FY 1991, the Administration is requesting $1,064,149,500, $4,149,500 for arrears from the first IDA-8 installment in FY 1988 and $1,060,000,000 for the first annual installment on IDA-9.

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total Authorized U.S. Participation	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 86-565:			
Initial Subscription....................	320,290	First Supplemental, 1961 (PL 86-652)............................	73,666
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agencies Approp's Act 1962 (PL 87-329)....	61,656
		For'n Aid & Rel'd Agencies Approp's Act 1963 (PL 87-872).....	61,656
		For'n Aid & Rel'd Agencies Approp's Act 1964 (PL 88-258).....	61,656
		For'n Aid & Rel'd Agencies Approp's Act 1965 (PL 88-634).....	61,656
	320,290		320,290
Public Law 88-310:			
Increase in Resources..................	312,000	For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agencies Approp's Act 1966 (PL 89-273)....	104,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agencies Approp's Act 1967 (PL 89-691)....	104,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agencies Approp's Act 1968 (PL 90-249)....	104,000
	312,000		312,000
Public Law 91-14:			
Second Replenishment....................	480,000	Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1969, (PL 91-470)....	160,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agencies Approp's Act 1970 (PL 91-196).....	160,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agencies Approp's Act 1971 (PL 91-619).....	160,000
	480,000		480,000
Public Law 92-247:			
Third Replenishment.....................	960,000	Joint Resolution making Continuing Appropr., 1973, (PL 93-9).	320,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agencies Approp's Act 1974 (PL 93-240)....	320,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agencies Approp's Act 1975 (PL 94-11).....	320,000
	960,000		960,000
Public Law 93-373:			
Fourth Replenishment....................	1,500,000	For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agencies Approp's Act 1976 (PL 94-330)....	320,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agencies Approp's Act 1977 (PL 94-441)....	375,000
		Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1977, (PL 95-26)............	55,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agencies Approp's Act 1979 (PL 95-481)....	458,000
		1980 Continuing Resolution (PL 96-123)........................	272,000
		1981 Continuing Resolution (PL 96-536)........................	20,000
	1,500,000		1,500,000

(Dollars in Thousands)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (Con't)

Authorization	Total Authorized U.S. Participation		
Public Law 95-118: Fifth Replenishment	2,400,000	For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1978 (PL 95-148)	800,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1979 (PL 95-481)	800,000
		1980 Continuing Resolution (PL 96-123)	800,000
	2,400,000		2,400,000
Public Law 97-35: Sixth Replenishment	3,240,000	1981 Supplemental (PL 97-12)	500,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1982 (PL 97-121)	700,000
		1983 Continuing Resolution (PL 97-276)	700,000
		1983 Supplemental (PL 98-63)	245,000
		1984 Continuing Resolution (PL 98-151)	945,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1985 (PL 98-473)	150,000
	3,240,000		3,240,000
Public Law 98-473: Seventh Replenishment	2,250,000	For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1985 (PL 98-473)	750,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1986 (PL 99-190)	700,000
		1986 Sequestration (PL 99-177)	-30,100
		1987 Continuing Resolution (PL 99-591)	622,623
		Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1987 (PL 100-71)	207,477
	2,250,000		2,250,000
Public Law 100-202: Eighth Replenishment	2,875,000	1988 Continuing Resolution (PL 100-202)	915,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1989 (PL 100-461)	995,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1990 (PL 101-167)	960,851
		1991 REQUEST	4,150
	2,875,000		2,875,000
Proposed Legislation: Ninth Replenishment	3,180,000	1991 REQUEST	1,060,000

January 29, 1990

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 1991 APPROPRIATIONS

Budget Authority Request:	$40,330,972	paid-in capital
	($ 0	current installment)
	($40,330,972	arrears)

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) is a multilateral development institution. An affiliate of the World Bank, IFC was established in 1956 to further economic growth in its developing member countries by promoting productive private investment. Its equity capital is provided by its 133 member countries - both developed and developing - which collectively determine its policies and activities. The IFC has no callable capital to guarantee its financial obligations. Accordingly, the magnitude of its future operations is very closely related to the size of its paid-in capital.

IFC's principal tasks are to provide and bring together the financing, technical assistance, and management needed to make good use of investment opportunities in the developing world. IFC provides long-term loans and risk capital without government guarantees to enterprises in the private sector. Its financial assistance is designed to fit the special requirements of its client companies and takes into account their ability to raise funds from other sources on reasonable terms. In all of its activities, IFC works to raise investor confidence and employs its status as an international institution to facilitate the process by which investors and governments arrive at mutually satisfactory agreements.

IFC also seeks to encourage the flow of private capital, both domestically and internationally, to developing countries through the establishment or expansion of capital markets and financial institutions. It offers technical assistance to member governments in support of their efforts to create an environment that will encourage domestic and foreign investment. The widespread acceptance of privatization and the need for the private sector to be the focus of national development efforts are now generally accepted throughout the developing world.

During WBFY 1989 the IFC approved 90 new investments totalling (gross) $1.7 billion. Net investments for the IFC's own account were $1.3 billion, and total project size was $9.7 billion. The IFC'S net income almost doubled from the previous year to reach $196.5 million. The total disbursed loan and equity portfolio for the IFC's own account rose to $2.8 billion.

Important achievements during the IFC's FY 1989 include:

-- The first public issue of IFC's debt securities received triple A ratings.

-- The new Corporate Financial Services group will allow IFC to expand its activities in corporate restructurings and privatizations.

-- The African Enterprise Fund, which will finance small and medium size projects in Africa, began operations in March, 1989.

-- The African Management Service Company was launched in April, 1989, to provide training and short-term management assistance to African enterprises.

During FY 1990 the IFC plans to expand its activities in Eastern Europe.

U.S. Payments Under the 1985 Capital Increase

In 1985 the Administration secured Congressional approval to participate in a capital increase for the IFC. The U.S. share of $175.2 million in the $650 million capital increase was scheduled to be paid in five equal installments of roughly $35 million beginning in FY 1986 and ending in FY 1990. Despite Administration budget requests, only $134.9 million has been appropriated over a five year period, creating a U.S. funding shortfall of $40.3 million from the payment schedule.

The House and Senate conferees who negotiated the FY 1989 foreign operations appropriations bill (H.R. 4637) directed the Treasury Department in their conference report (100-983), to: "explore the possibility of changing agreements with the IFC in order to have expenditures for the IFC more in line with the expenditure rates of other international financial institutions." The U.S. subsequently obtained a stretch-out of our payments schedule.

Impact of United States Arrears on the IFC

As the IFC's leading shareholder, it is important for the United States to maintain its financial support for the Corporation. Continued delays in capital payments will dilute U.S. influence in the IFC and signal a lack of shareholder commitment -- a crucial element of the Corporation's creditworthiness. This could easily be viewed as a negative signal by the financial markets where the IFC's strong reputation facilitates its borrowing, co-financing, and syndication efforts.

Background

United States membership in the IFC was authorized in August 1955 (PL 84-350) with a U.S. capital subscription of $35 million, out of the total original capital of $100 million.

In early 1977, the Board of Governors of the IFC approved the first capital increase for the IFC, raising the authorized capital stock to $650 million. This capital increase was needed to avert a decrease in the Corporation's level of operations in subsequent years.

Authorizing legislation for a United States subscription of $111.5 million of the capital increase was obtained in 1977 (PL 95-118). Appropriation of $38 million was received in FY 1978 (PL 95-148), of $40 million in FY 1979 (PL 96-123), and of $14.4 million in FY 1982 (PL 97-121).

Under the second capital increase which was approved by the Board in December, 1985, the United States will maintain its 27 percent share in the IFC by contributing $175 million. In the FY 1986 Continuing Resolution, Congress appropriated $29.1 million for this purpose, of which $27.8 million was received and $1.3 million (4 percent) was sequestered. The FY 1987 Continuing Resolution provided no funds for the IFC, but $7.2 million was included in the FY 1987 Supplemental Request. The FY 1988 Continuing Resolution (PL 100-202) included $20.3 million for the Corporation. An appropriation of $4.9 million was received in FY 1989 (PL 100-461). Appropriated in FY 90 (PL 101-167) was $74.7 million, of which $74.6 million was received and $0.07 million was sequestered. The Administration is requesting for FY 1991 the remainder of our subscription to the 1985 increase, which is $40.3 million.

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total Authorized U.S. Participation	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 84-350 _2/: Paid-in Capital........................	35,168		
Public Law 95-118: Paid-in Capital........................	111,493	For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1978 (PL 95-148)......	38,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1979 (PL 95-481)......	40,045
		1980 Continuing Resolution (PL 96-123)......................	19,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1982 (PL 97-121)......	14,448
	111,493		111,493
Public Law 99-190: Paid-in Capital........................	175,162	For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1986 (PL 99-190)......	29,077
		1986 Sequestration (PL 99-177)..............................	-1,250
		Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1987 (PL 100-71)...........	7,206
		1988 Continuing Resolution (PL 100-202).....................	20,300
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1989 (PL 100-461).....	4,892
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1990 (PL 101-167).....	74,678
		1990 Sequestration (PL 99-177, 100-119, 101-239)............	-71
		1991 REQUEST...	40,331

_2/ Public Debt Authorization

January 29, 1990

MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY (MIGA) JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 1991 APPROPRIATIONS

Budget Authority Request: None

The MIGA is a new international development institution affiliated with the World Bank which is designed to encourage the flow of investment to and among developing countries by issuing guarantees against non-commercial risks, carrying out a wide range of promotional activities, and encouraging sound investment policies in member countries. As of December 29, 1989, 55 countries were members of the MIGA, and other countries are expected to join the MIGA in the near future. The Agency began its investment guarantee operations in 1989.

The FY 1988 Continuing Resolution (PL 100-202) authorized U.S. participation in the MIGA and appropriated sufficient funds for purchase of the U.S. share of MIGA's capital. The United States ratified the MIGA Convention on April 12, 1988. The U.S. share is $222 million, or 20.5% of the total authorized capital of $1.08 billion.

No additional requests for this agency are anticipated. The 1988 appropriation provided for the full U.S. subscription, which was required to meet the minimum level of capitalization needed for MIGA. Insurance premiums will finance the MIGA's operations in the long run, and will make the Agency self-sustaining.

In accordance with the Continuing Resolution, the Secretary of the Treasury reported to Congress on July 8, 1988, regarding U.S. efforts to encourage the Agency to adopt certain policies. The U.S. Executive Director actively sought adoption of policies that would prohibit the MIGA from issuing guarantees for any investment that would:

-- be in a country that denies workers' rights;

-- be subject to performance requirements that would result in a reduction in a member country's employment or trade benefits; and

-- increase production of a product already in surplus and cause injury to producers of the product.

Considerable progress was made toward meeting Congress' concerns, and we will continue to press these issues forcefully with MIGA's management and with other MIGA members.

The Administration is not making a request for MIGA in FY 1991.

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY

(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total Authorized U.S. Participation	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 100-202:		1988 Continuing Resolution (PL 100-202):	
Paid-in Capital..........................	44,403	Paid-in Capital..	44,403
Callable Capital.........................	177,612	Callable Capital..	< 177,612 >
	222,015		222,015
		1991 REQUEST..	0

January 29, 1990

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
JUSTIFICATION FOR
FY 1991 APPROPRIATIONS

Budget Authority Request:

$ 57,449,324	paid-in capital
($ 57,313,367	current installment)
($ 135,957	arrears)
$ 2,235,076,561	callable capital
($ 2,235,076,561	current installment)
($ 0	arrears)

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is an intergovernmental organization, corporate in form, whose capital stock is owned by its member governments. It was established in 1959 to promote economic development in the developing countries in the Western Hemisphere. It does this by extending loans for specific development projects. It makes loans on near-market terms from its capital resources which consist of (1) paid-in capital subscriptions of members, and (2) members' callable capital subscriptions which are used to support borrowings in capital markets. As of the end of 1989, the IDB had 27 Western Hemisphere member countries including the United States and Canada but excluding Cuba. In addition, seventeen non-regional countries (fifteen European countries plus Japan and Israel) are also members of the Bank.

Cumulative loan commitments were $31.7 billion as of December 31, 1989. During 1989, 17 loans were extended from the IDB's capital window for a total of $2.2 billion. The bulk of this lending was directed to projects in agriculture, energy/power, transport and water supply/sewerage.

Seventh Replenishment of IDB Resources

In March 1989, IDB Governors reached agreement on the terms of a Seventh Replenishment of IDB resources (IDB-7) of $26.5 billion. United States agreement to participate in IDB-7 was based on a change in voting procedures which will give greater weight to donor country views in decision-making and a reorganization which will make the Bank a more effective catalyst of development in Latin America.

During IDB-7, the Bank will strengthen its dialogue with member countries in macro and sector programming. Country programming will ensure that IDB resources are allocated efficiently and in conformity with country development strategies.

IDB-7 will introduce sector lending into the IDB's lending program. Sector lending will account for up to 25 percent of lending, and, for the first two years, will be done in conjunction with the World Bank. Critical to United States approval of sector lending at the IDB was the new emphasis given to country programming under the reorganization.

Other important policy initiatives under IDB-7 include establishment of a new environmental unit and the strengthening of environmental programs and targeting lower-income groups for 50 percent of IDB lending.

Background

The United States was a charter member of the Inter-American Development Bank with an original capital subscription of $350 million, consisting of $200 million in callable capital and $150 million in paid-in capital, which was authorized in August 1959 (PL 86-147). The callable portion was appropriated in FY 1960. The paid-in portion was provided in three installments -- $30 million in FY 1960, and $60 million each in FY 1962 and FY 1963.

Three increases in the authorized capital of the Bank totaling $2,300 million were approved by the Bank's membership during the 1960s and early 1970s. The U.S. participated in all of these increases after authorization and appropriation of an additional $1,647 million in paid-in and callable capital.

In 1975 the member countries reached agreement on a major increase of the Bank's resources for the 1976-79 period. United States participation in the increase in the form of a $1,650 million subscription to capital, was authorized in May 1976 (PL 94-302), and consisted of $120 million in paid-in capital and $1,530 million in callable capital. Appropriations for the capital increase were received over FYs 1977 through 1979. In addition, $320 million in callable capital was subscribed in FY 1977 without appropriations, in accord with the then existing practice.

In 1978 international negotiations were completed for an $8 billion increase in the capital of the IDB, of which the U.S. share was $2,749 million or 34.5 percent. Of this U.S. share, $206 million or 7.5 percent was paid-in capital and the remainder ($2,543 million) was callable capital. A total of $2,474 million was authorized for the U.S. subscription in June 1980 (PL 96-259). In August 1981, the remaining $275 million was authorized for the U.S. subscription (PL 97-35). Appropriations for these subscriptions were obtained in fiscal years 1980 through 1983.

In early 1983 negotiations were concluded for a $14.8 billion increase in IDB capital resources. The U.S. share was 34.7 percent of the total or $5.2 billion. Authorizing legislation (PL 98-181) for the U.S. subscription was passed in November 1983. The FY 1984 Continuing Resolution (PL 98-151) provided funding of $38.0 million for paid-in capital and a program limitation of $806.5 million for callable capital. The FY 1985 Continuing Resolution (PL 98-473) provided funding of $38.0 million for paid-in capital and a program limitation of $806.5 million for callable capital. A FY 1985 supplemental appropriation (PL 99-88) included $40.0 million in budget authority for paid-in capital and an $849.0 million program limitation for callable capital subscriptions to complete the second tranche of our subscription. Included in the FY 1986 Continuing Resolution (PL 99-190) was $38.0 million in paid-in capital and $1.23 billion under program limitations for callable capital.

In FY 1987 (PL 99-591) $16.4 million was appropriated for subscription to paid-in capital and $1.11 billion of program limitations were enacted for callable capital subscriptions. The FY 1988 Continuing Resolution (PL 100-202) appropriated $31.6 million in budget authority for paid-in capital subscriptions and a program limitation of $119.4 million for subscription to callable capital. The Foreign Assistance Appropriation Act of FY 1990 (P.L. 101-167) included $31.5 million to paid-in capital, leaving $135,957 to complete the United States' subscription to paid-in capital under the Sixth Replenishment.

In March 1989, IDB Governors reached agreement on the terms of a Seventh Replenishment of IDB resources (IDB-7) of $26.5 billion. Authorizing legislation, the International Development and Finance Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-240), was passed in November 1989, and signed into law in December. The United States share will be 34.5 percent of the total $26.5 million replenishment, for a $9,169 million subscription to Ordinary Capital. The paid-in portion will be 2.5 percent, for a total United States paid-in subscription from FY 1991 - FY 1994 of $229 million. The United States' subscription to callable capital over the same time period will be $8,940 million.

The Administration's request for FY 1991 includes an appropriation of $57.4 million for the first tranche of the United States' paid-in capital subscription and a program limitation of $2,235 million for the first tranche of the United States' callable capital subscription.

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total Authorized U.S. Participation	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 86-147:		First Supplemental Appropriation Act 1960 (PL 86-213):	
Initial Subscription		Paid-In Capital	30,000
Paid-In Capital	150,000	Callable Capital	200,000
Callable Capital	200,000	For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agencies Approp's Act 1962 (PL 87-329):	
		Paid-In Capital	60,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agencies Approp's Act 1963 (PL 87-872):	
		Paid-In Capital	60,000
	350,000		350,000
Public Law 88-259:		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1965 (PL 88-634):	
Callable Capital	411,760	Callable Capital	205,880
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1966 (PL 89-273):	
		Callable Capital	205,880
	411,760		411,760
Public Law 90-325:		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agen. Approp's Act 1969 (PL 90-581):	
Callable Capital Stock	411,760	Callable Capital	205,880
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agen. Approp's Act 1970 (PL 91-194):	
		Callable Capital	205,880
	411,760		411,760
Public Law 91-599:		Second Supplemental Appropr. Act, 1971 (PL 92-18):	
Paid-In Capital	150,000	Paid-In Capital	25,000
Callable Capital	673,520	Callable Capital	200,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agen. Approp's Act 1972 (PL 92-242):	
		Paid-In Capital	75,000
		Callable Capital	136,760
		Joint Resolution Making Continuing Appropr., 1973 (PL 93-9):	
		Paid-In Capital	25,000
		Callable Capital	168,380
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agen. Approp's Act 1974 (PL 93-240):	
		Paid-In Capital	25,000
		Callable Capital	168,380
	823,520		823,520

(Dollars in Thousands)

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Authorization	Total Authorized U.S. Participation	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 94-302:		For'n Assist. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1977 (PL 94-441):	
Paid-In Capital	120,007	Paid-In Capital	20,000
Callable Capital	1,529,993	Callable Capital	200,000
		Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1977, (PL 95-26):	
		Paid-In Capital	36,000
		Callable Capital	120,000
		Non-appropriated Callable Capital, 1977	(319,995)
		For'n Assist. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1978, (PL 95-148):	
		Paid-In Capital	36,711
		Callable Capital	328,566
		For'n Assist. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1979, (PL 95-481):	
		Paid-In Capital	27,296
		Callable Capital	561,432
	1,650,000		1,650,000
Public Law 96-259 & 97-35:		1980 Continuing Resolution (PL 96-123):	
Paid-In Capital	206,189	Paid-In Capital	44,164
Callable Capital	2,543,020	Callable Capital	544,555
		1981 Continuing Resolution (PL 96-536):	
		Paid-In Capital	51,547
		Callable Capital	< 560,745 >
		For'n Assist. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1982, (PL 97-121):	
		Paid-In Capital	48,053
		Callable Capital	< 609,582 >
		1983 Continuing Resolution (PL 97-276/97-377):	
		Paid-In Capital	62,423
		Callable Capital	< 828,138 >
	2,749,209		2,749,209

(Dollars in Thousands)

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Authorization	Total Authorized U.S. Participation	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 98-181:		1984 Continuing Resolution (PL 98-151):	
Paid-In Capital	232,004	Paid-In Capital..	38,001
Callable Capital	4,923,859	Callable Capital...<	806,465 >
		For'n Assist. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1985, (PL 98-473):	
		Paid-In Capital..	38,001
		Callable Capital...<	806,465 >
		Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (PL 99-88):	
		Paid-In Capital..	40,001
		Callable Capital...<	849,000 >
		For'n Assist. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1986, (PL 99-190):	
		Paid-In Capital..	38,001
		Callable Capital...<	1,230,965 >
		1986 Sequestration (PL 99-177):	
		Paid-In Capital..	-1,634
		1987 Continuing Resolution (PL 99-591):	
		Paid-In Capital..	16,417
		Callable Capital...<	1,111,561 >
		1988 Continuing Resolution (PL 100-202):	
		Paid-In Capital..	31,600
		Callable Capital...<	119,404 >
		For'n Assist. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1990, (PL 101-167):	
		Paid-In Capital..	31,482
		Callable Capital...<	0 >
		1991 REQUEST..	
		Paid-In Capital..	135
		Callable Capital...<	0 >
	232,004		232,004
Proposed Legislation:		1991 REQUEST..	
Paid-In Capital	229,253	Paid-In Capital..	57,314
Callable Capital	8,940,306	Callable Capital...	<2,235,077 >
			2,292,526

January 29, 1990

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS
JUSTIFICATION FOR
FY 1991 APPROPRIATIONS

Budget Authority Request: $20,850,016 contribution
($20,576,000 current)
($ 274,016 arrears)

In addition to its capital lending operations, the IDB extends loans from the resources of the Fund for Special Operations (FSO) to the poorest countries of the region. FSO loans are made on concessional terms and are extended entirely from contributions provided by the United States and other members of the Bank. The FSO was established in 1959 as an integral element in the Bank's lending operations.

As of December 31, 1989, cumulative loan commitments from the FSO totalled $10.1 billion. During 1989, 12 loans were extended from the FSO for a total of $342 million. Sectors receiving substantial amounts of FSO resources included health, transportation, preinvestment, education and urban development.

Seventh Replenishment of IDB Resources

In March 1989, Governors of the IDB reached agreement on the terms of a Seventh Replenishment of IDB resources (IDB-7) of $26.5 billion. The Seventh Replenishment includes a $200 million replenishment of funds for the Fund for Special Operations. United States agreement to participate in IDB-7 was based on a change in voting procedures which will give greater weight to donor country views in decision-making and a reorganization which will make the Bank a more effective catalyst of development in Latin America.

During IDB-7, the Bank will strengthen its dialogue with member countries in macro and sector programming. Country programming will ensure that IDB resources are allocated efficiently and in conformity with country development strategies.

IDB-7 will introduce sector lending into the IDB's lending program. Sector lending will account for up to 25 percent of lending, and, for the first two years, will be done in conjunction with the World Bank. Critical to United States approval of sector lending at the IDB was the new emphasis given to country programming under the reorganization.

Other important policy initiatives under IDB-7 include establishment of a new environmental unit and the strengthening of environmental programs. Fifty percent of IDB lending will be targeted at lower-income groups. Preferential treatment will be granted to the five poorest borrowers of FSO resources, with 55 percent of FSO resources targeted for these countries (Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, and Honduras). The remainder of FSO resources is to be allocated among the other members of the poorest group of IDB borrowers.

Background

U.S. membership in the IDB, authorized in August 1959 (PL 86-147), provided for an initial $100 million U.S. contribution to the FSO. This original contribution was appropriated in two installments in FY 1960 and FY 1962.

Agreements were reached among the IDB member governments to increase the resources of the FSO on four occasions in the 1960s and early 1970s. The U.S. participated in all of these replenishments and a total of $2,700 million was appropriated for the U.S. contribution to these increases. The U.S. share of FSO replenishments has been gradually declining relative to other members of the Bank.

Congress authorized a U.S. contribution of $600 million to the FSO over the 1976-78 period under PL 94-302. This U.S. contribution represented 57 percent of the total increase in the FSO of $1,045 million. The U.S. share of the 1970 FSO replenishment was 67 percent.

In 1978, negotiations were concluded for a $1,750 million replenishment of FSO resources that would finance lending during the 1979-82 period. Authorizing legislation for the $700 million U.S. share of the replenishment was sought from the 96th Congress. In June 1980, legislation authorizing $630 million was enacted (PL 96-259). Authorization for the remaining $70 million was obtained in August 1981 in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (PL 97-35). Appropriations for this contribution were obtained in FYs 1980 through 1984.

A replenishment of FSO resources for the 1983-86 period was agreed to in early 1983. The negotiated U.S. share of the replenishment is $290 million but legislation authorizing a $350 million increase in U.S. contributions to the FSO (PL 98-181) was approved by Congress in 1983. The FY 1985 Continuing Resolution (PL 98-473) provided funding of $72.5 million for the first installment of the U.S.

contribution to the 1983-86 replenishment. A FY 1985 supplemental appropriation (PL 99-88) contained $72.5 million for the second tranche of the contribution, and $40.0 million was included in the FY 1986 Continuing Resolution (PL 99-190). The FY 1987 Continuing Resolution (PL 99-591) appropriated $17.3 million and $25.7 million was appropriated in the FY 1988 Continuing Resolution (PL 100-202) for the FSO.

Negotiations for an increase in IDB resources began in early 1986 but were not completed at the time of the FY 1990 budget request. The Foreign Assistance Act of FY 1990 (PL 101-167) appropriated $63.45 million to the United States' contribution to the Fund for Special Operations under the Sixth Replenishment.

In March 1989, IDB Governors reached agreement on the terms of a Seventh Replenishment of IDB resources (IDB-7) of $26.5 billion. Authorizing legislation, the International Development and Finance Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-240), was passed in November 1989, and signed into law in December. The United States' share will be 34.5 percent of the total, or $82.3 million.

In FY 1991 the Administration is requesting a total of $20.85 million. The request includes $20.57 million for the first installment of the United States's contribution under the Seventh Replenishment and arrears of $0.27 million to complete the United States' contribution under the Sixth Replenishment.

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total Authorized U.S. Participation	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 86-147:			
Initial U.S. Subscription	100,000	First Supplemental Appropriation Act 1960 (PL 86-213)	50,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agencies Approp's Act 1962 (PL 87-329)	50,000
	100,000		100,000
Public Law 88-259:			
First Replenishment (FSO I)	50,000	For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1964 (PL 88-258)	50,000
	50,000		50,000
Public Law 89-6:			
Second Replenishment (FSO II)	750,000	Second Supplemental Appropriation Act 1965 (PL 89-16)	250,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1966 (PL 89-273)	250,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1967 (PL 89-691)	250,000
	750,000		750,000
Public Law 90-88:			
Third Replenishment (FSO III)	900,000	For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agen. Approp's Act 1968 (PL 90-249)	300,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agen. Approp's Act 1969 (PL 90-581)	300,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agen. Approp's Act 1970 (PL 91-194)	300,000
	900,000		900,000
Public Law 91-599:			
Fourth Replenishment (FSO IV)	100,000	Second Supplemental Appropr. Act, 1971 (PL 92-18)	50,000
		Joint Resolution Making Continuing Appropr., 1973 (PL 93-9)	50,000
	100,000		100,000
Public Law 92-246:			
Fifth Replenishment (FSO V)	900,000	Joint Resolution Making Continuing Appropr., 1973 (PL 93-9)	175,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agen. Approp's Act 1974 (PL 93-240)	225,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agen. Approp's Act 1975 (PL 94-11)	225,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agen. Approp's Act 1976 (PL 94-330)	225,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agen. Approp's Act 1977 (PL 94-441)	50,000
	900,000		900,000

(Dollars in Thousands)

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Authorization	Total Authorized U.S. Participation	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 94-302:			
Sixth Replenishment (FSO VI)...........	600,000	Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1977, (PL 95-26)............	160,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1978, (PL 95-148).....	114,723
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1979, (PL 95-481).....	175,000
		1981 Continuing Resolution (PL 96-536).......................	25,000
		1983 Continuing Resolution (PL 97-276/97-377)................	46,677
		1984 Continuing Resolution (PL 98-151).......................	78,600
	600,000		600,000
Public Law 96-259 & 97-35:			
Seventh Replenishment (FSO VII)........	700,000	1980 Continuing Resolution (PL 96-123).......................	175,000
		1981 Continuing Resolution (PL 96-536).......................	175,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1982, (PL 97-121).....	173,177
		1983 Continuing Resolution (PL 97-276/97-377)................	175,000
		1984 Continuing Resolution (PL 98-151).......................	1,823
	700,000		700,000
Public Law 98-181:			
Eighth Replenishment (FSO VIII)........	350,000	For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1985, (PL 98-473).....	72,500
		Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (PL 99-88)............	72,500
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1986, (PL 99-190).....	40,000
		1986 Sequestration (PL 99-177)...............................	-1,720
		1987 Continuing Resolution (PL 99-591).......................	17,263
		1988 Continuing Resolution (PL 100-202)......................	25,732
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1990, (PL 101-167)....	63,450
		1991 REQUEST...	275
	290,000 _1/		290,000
Proposed Legislation:			
Ninth Replenishment (FSO IX)...........	82,304	1991 REQUEST...	20,575

_1/ Actual Replenishment Agreed To.

January 29, 1990

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
INTER-AMERICAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION
JUSTIFICATION FOR
FY 1991 APPROPRIATIONS

Budget Authority Request:	$25,500,000 paid-in capital
	($ 0 current installment
	($25,500,000 arrears)

During 1983 and 1984, the U.S. and the other interested member countries of the IDB worked on the creation of a new multilateral organization designed to support private sector activities in Latin America through equity and loan investments that focus primarily on small- and medium-scale enterprises. The new organization linked to the IDB, the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC), was formally established in 1986.

Legislation authorizing U.S. participation in the IIC and a subscription of $51 million was enacted by Congress during 1984 (PL 98-473). The FY 1985 Continuing Resolution (PL 98-473) provided funding of $10.0 million and a 1985 supplemental appropriation (PL 99-88) of $3.0 million was received to complete this first installment. Included in the FY 1986 Continuing Resolution (PL 99-190) was $11.7 million toward the second installment of the U.S. share of IIC capital. In FY 1988, $1.3 million was appropriated in the Continuing Resolution to complete the second installment.

The Administration did not make a request for the IIC in FY 1989 due to the bi-partisan budget agreement to reduce the Federal deficit. In FY 1990, Congress did not appropriate the $25.5 million requested by the Administration to purchase the last two tranches of the United States' initial subscription to IIC capital.

The Administration is requesting $25.5 million in FY 1991 to complete the United States' initial subscription to IIC capital.

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
INTER-AMERICAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION

(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total Authorized U.S. Participation	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 98-473:		For'n Assist. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1985, (PL 98-473):	
Inter-American Investment Corp.........	51,000	Inter-American Investment Corporation......................	10,000
		Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (PL 99-88):	
		Inter-American Investment Corporation......................	3,000
		For'n Assist. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1986, (PL 99-190):	
		Inter-American Investment Corporation......................	11,700
		1986 Sequestration (PL 99-177):	
		Inter-American Investment Corporation......................	-503
		1988 Continuing Resolution (PL 100-202):	
		Inter-American Investment Corporation......................	1,303
		1991 REQUEST..	25,500

January 29, 1990

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
JUSTIFICATION FOR
FY 1991 APPROPRIATIONS

Budget Authority Request: None
Arrears: None

The Asian Development Bank (ADB), which was established in 1966 and began ordinary capital lending operations in 1968, plays a key role in the economic and social progress of its developing member countries in Asia and the Pacific. Many of these countries are important to the foreign policy interests of the United States.

The Asian Development Bank is corporate in form: its capital stock is owned by its 47 member governments. The Bank makes loans at near market interest rates from its ordinary capital resources, which consist of (1) paid-in capital subscriptions of members, and (2) proceeds of borrowings in private capital markets which are based on members' callable capital subscriptions. As of December 31, 1988, the ADB had 47 member countries -- 32 regional countries, three of which are classified as developed (Japan, Australia and New Zealand), and 15 developed non-regional countries, including the United States, Canada and 13 European Countries.

The United States has approximately 12.43 percent of the voting power in the ADB, the same voting share as Japan. Japan and the United States are the largest shareholders. Through participation in the Bank, the United States contributes to an effective vehicle for economic development in Asia and thus helps to bring about conditions necessary for political stability in a part of the world that is of key importance to U.S. strategic and economic interests.

Lending Program

The Bank's ordinary capital (OCR) window lent $2.1 billion in FY 1989. As of September 30, 1989, cumulative ordinary capital loan commitments were $17.5 billion. The largest OCR borrowers are Indonesia, India, Pakistan, and the Philippines. Taking into account all ADB operations (OCR, Asian Development Fund (ADF) and equity investments), the largest borrowers were Pakistan, Indonesia, India, the Philippines, the People's Republic of China and Bangladesh. (India and the People's Republic of China do not borrow from the ADF.)

Background

U.S. membership in the ADB and an original capital subscription of $200 million, consisting of $100 million each of callable capital and paid-in capital, were authorized in March 1966 (PL 89-369). The U.S. joined the Bank in August 1966. The callable portion of the original capital subscription was appropriated in FY 1966 (PL 89-426). The paid-in portion of the original capital subscription was appropriated and provided in four installments -- $40 million in FY 1966 and $20 million each in FY 1969, FY 1970, and FY 1971 (PL 89-426, PL 90-581, PL 1-194 and PL 91-619, respectively).

In 1971, an expansion of the authorized capital by $1,990 million consisting of $1,592 million in callable capital and $398 million in paid-in capital was approved by the Board of Governors. A U.S. participation of $361.9 million in the capital increase was authorized in December 1974 (PL 93-537), consisting of $72.4 million paid-in capital and $289.5 million callable capital. Appropriations were received in FY 1975 for $24.1 million in paid-in capital. In addition, the Administration subscribed to $96.5 million in callable capital. In FY 1976 appropriations were received for $24.1 million in paid-in capital and $96.5 million in callable capital, and in FY 1977 for $24.1 million in paid-in capital and $66.3 million in callable capital. In addition, in FY 1977, the Administration subscribed to $30.2 million in callable capital.

In 1976, the ADB Board of Governors approved a $5,004 million increase in the Bank's capital stock to finance lending operations from 1974 through 1983. Individual members' share of the increase equaled 135 percent of their current stock and consisted of 90 percent callable capital and 10 percent paid-in capital. Legislation authorizing a U.S. subscription of $814.3 million ($732.9 million in callable capital and $81.4 million in paid-in capital) to the capital increase was received in 1977 (PL 95-118).

In FY 1978, a first installment of $168 million (including $16.8 million for paid-in capital) was appropriated (PL 95-148). In FY 1979, a total of $194.4 million (including $19.4 million paid-in capital) was appropriated (PL 95-481). In FY 1980, $153.7 million ($15.4 million for paid-in capital and $138.3 million for callable capital) was provided under a Continuing Resolution (PL 96-123). In FY 1981, the Continuing Resolution (PL 96-536) provided $24.8 million in appropriations for paid-in capital and $223.4 million for callable capital under a program limitation. In FY 1982, the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act (PL 97-121) provided $4.7 million for paid-in capital and $42.6 million for callable capital under a program limitation. In FY 1983, subscriptions to the second capital increase were completed with payments of $248,000 for paid-in capital and $2.2 million for callable capital under a program limitation (PL 97-256 and PL 97-377).

In 1983, the **third general capital increase of $8,093.5 million** to finance lending over the 1983-87 period was approved by the ADB Board of Governors. This represented a 105 percent increase in the number of shares each member was eligible to subscribe, and consisted of 5 percent paid-in capital shares and 95 percent callable capital shares. Legislation authorizing a U.S. subscription of $1,322.9 million ($66.1 million paid-in capital and $1,256.8 million callable capital) was received in 1983 (PL 98-181).

In FY 1984, the Continuing Resolution (PL 98-152) provided $13.2 million in appropriations for paid-in capital and $251.4 million for callable capital under a program limitation for a total of $264.6 million. The second tranche of $264.6 million ($13.2 million for paid-in capital and $251.4 million for callable capital) was contained in the Continuing Resolution for FY 1985 (PL 98-473).

In FY 1986, the Continuing Resolution (PL 99-190) provided $11.9 million in appropriations for paid-in capital and $226.2 million for callable capital under a program limitation for a total of $238.1 million for the third tranche. However, under PL 99-177, $.512 million in paid-in capital was sequestered. The Continuing Resolution for FY 1987 (PL 99-591) contained $13.2 million in appropriations for paid-in capital and $251.4 million in callable capital with a program limitation, for a total of $264.6 million for the fourth tranche. In FY 1988, the Continuing Resolution (PL 100-202) provided $15.1 million for paid-in capital and $276.5 million for callable, completing the U.S. contribution to GCI III.

The Administration is not making a request for the Asian Development Bank in FY 1991 because the United States has completed its payments for the current GCI.

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total Authorized U.S. Participation	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 89-369:		Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966 (PL 89-426):	
Paid-In Capital	100,000	Paid-In Capital	100,000
Callable Capital	100,000	Callable Capital	40,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1969 (PL 90-581)	20,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1970 (PL 91-194)	20,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1971 (PL 92-18)	20,000
	200,000		200,000
Public Law 93-537:		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1975 (PL 94-11):	
Paid-In Capital	72,381	Paid-In Capital	24,127
Callable Capital	289,524	Non-Appropriated Callable Capital, 1975	(96,508)
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1976 (PL 94-330):	
		Paid-In Capital	24,127
		Callable Capital	96,509
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1977 (PL 94-441):	
		Paid-In Capital	24,127
		Callable Capital	66,350
		Non-Appropriated Callable Capital, 1977	(30,158)
	361,905		361,905
Public Law 95-118:		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1978 (PL 95-148):	
Paid-In Capital	81,429	Paid-In Capital	16,799
Callable Capital	732,858	Callable Capital	151,189
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1979 (PL 95-481):	
		Paid-In Capital	19,451
		Callable Capital	175,061
		1980 Continuing Resolution (PL 96-123):	
		Paid-In Capital	15,390
		Callable Capital	138,352
		1981 Continuing Resolution (PL 96-536):	
		Paid-In Capital	24,827
		Callable Capital	< 223,380 >
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1982 (PL 97-121):	
		Paid-In Capital	4,714
		Callable Capital	< 42,632 >
		1983 Continuing Resolution (PL 97-276/97-377):	
		Paid-In Capital	248
		Callable Capital	< 2,244 >
	814,287		814,287

(Dollars in Thousands)

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Authorization	Total Authorized U.S. Participation	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 98-181:		1984 Continuing Resolution (PL 98-151):	
Paid-In Capital	66,153	Paid-In Capital	13,233
Callable Capital	1,256,847	Callable Capital	< 251,377
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1985 (PL 98-473):	
		Paid-In Capital	13,233
		Callable Capital	< 251,377
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1986 (PL 99-190):	
		Paid-In Capital	11,909
		Callable Capital	< 226,230
		1986 Sequestration (PL 99-177):	
		Paid-In Capital	-512
		1987 Continuing Resolution (PL 99-591):	
		Paid-In Capital	13,233
		Callable Capital	< 251,367
		1988 Continuing Resolution (PL 100-202):	
		Paid-In Capital	15,057
		Callable Capital	< 276,504
	1,323,000		1,323,000
		1991 REQUEST	0

January 29, 1990

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
JUSTIFICATION FOR
FY 1991 APPROPRIATIONS

Budget Authority Request:	$301,809,050 contribution
	($146,070,000 current installment)
	($155,739,050 arrears)

The Asian Development Fund (ADF) was created in 1974 to provide concessional funds on a regular basis within a multilateral framework to the poorest countries in Asia. United States' participation in the Asian Development Fund demonstrates our commitment to the economic development of countries in a region that is strategically and economically important to the United States.

Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Nepal are major borrowers from the Fund. These countries have relatively low per capita GNPs, rapidly growing populations, and limited productive capacity, all of which combine to constrain their ability to increase domestic savings significantly. They rely heavily on foreign capital inflows to finance domestic investments to increase economic growth. For these countries, the Fund is an important source of foreign capital. The Philippines and Indonesia, which had graduated from the ADF several years ago, were given renewed access to the soft loan funds because of their economic difficulties. This access will continue over the next few years, as needed.

The **Fourth Replenishment Agreement** for the Asian Development Fund (ADF V) was negotiated in April 1986. Changes that are important to the United States about the use of Fund and Bank (OC) resources were agreed to in the negotiations. As a result of the negotiations, the ADB has:

-- given greater encouragement to private sector development and to privatization of public sector entities;

-- established project quality safeguard procedures, including new internal procedures for improved management review of projects;

-- produced country strategy papers for most ADB borrowers in 1986-1988;

-- increased its technical assistance activities, in particular policy-based technical assistance;

-- hardened the terms of ADF lending, to match the hardening of IDA terms under IDA VIII.

The Administration's FY 1991 request will support the Asian Development Fund's lending under these improved criteria.

Asian Development Fund (ADF)

Assuming no changes in exchange rates, the full U.S. contribution is needed to avoid triggering a reduction in the contribution of other members. If the U.S. were not to provide any of its arrears, the ADF would run out of funds to lend early in 1991. (A 10 percent appreciation of the dollar reduces ADF available funds by 22 percent.)

Lending program:

As of September 30, 1989, cumulative loan commitments from the Asian Development Fund (ADF) totaled $8.9 billion. Total ADF lending in FY 1989 was $1.3 billion.

The funds for ADF lending are provided by ADB member governments. ADF loans are extended at concessional rates and are used to finance priority economic development projects in the poorest ADB member countries. The loans carry only a 1 percent service charge. The term is 40 years for the poorest countries, and 35 years for those countries which receive a blend of soft loan and hard loan funds.

Background:

In FY 1972, authorization for a multi-year U.S. contribution of $150 million in concessional funds to the ADB was sought from the Congress. A contribution of $100 million to the Bank's special funds was authorized in March 1972 (PL 92-245). The initial $50 million under this authorization was appropriated in FY 1974 (PL 93-240). The second $50 million installment was appropriated in FY 1975 (PL 94-11).

Authorization of the additional $50 million was signed into law on December 22, 1974 (PL 93-537), and an appropriation for this amount was requested for the Asian Development Fund for FY 1976. Only $25 million of the requested contribution was appropriated in FY 1976 (PL 94-300), and the remaining $25 million was appropriated in FY 1977 (PL 95-26).

Multilateral negotiations for a First Replenishment were held in 1975 leading to an $809 million replenishment of the ADF. This replenishment, to finance lending in the period

1976-78, became effective in June 1976. Authorization for a U.S. contribution totaling $180 million was received in 1977 (PL 95-118).

Appropriations of $49.5 million were provided in FY 1978 (PL 95-148), $70.5 million in FY 1979 (PL 95-481), $3.5 million in FY 1981 (PL 96-536), $7.8 million in FY 1982 (PL 97-121), and $20.4 million in FY 1983 (PL 97-256 and PL 97-377).

Agreement was reached in 1978 on a $2,000 million **Second Replenishment** (ADF III) to finance lending during the four-year period 1979-1982. Fourteen countries agreed to contribute resources. Six of these countries agreed to make an additional $150 million in voluntary contributions, raising total pledges to $2,150 million for the replenishment period. The U.S. share was 22.2 percent of the basic replenishment, or $445 million. However, the U.S. share of the total resources, including voluntary contributions, was 20.7 percent, compared with a 36.7 share from Japan.

Authorizing legislation for a U.S. contribution of $445 million was requested from the 96th Congress. In June 1980, legislation was enacted authorizing a U.S. contribution of $378.3 million (PL 96-259). Legislation to authorize the remaining $66.7 million was enacted in August 1981 (PL 97-35).

In FY 1980, appropriation of $111.3 million, as the first installment to this second replenishment of the ADF, was provided under a Continuing Resolution (PL 96-126). In FY 1981, a second tranche of $111.3 million was provided -- also under a Continuing Resolution (PL 96-536). In FY 1982, the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act (PL 96-121) provided $108.3 million. In FY 1983, the Continuing Resolution (PL 97-256 and PL 97-377) provided $111.25 million for the fourth tranche of the current replenishment and $20.4 million for the unfunded portion of the previous replenishment, for a total of $131.6 million for the ADF.

In 1982, the ADB Board of Governors approved a **Third Replenishment** in the resources of the Asian Development Fund (ADF IV) of $3,205 million, to finance lending during calendar years 1983-1986. The negotiated U.S. share of $520 million, representing 16.2 percent of the replenishment, compared with a Japanese share of 37.8 percent, was authorized by PL 98-181.

The Continuing Resolution for FY 1984 (PL 98-152) contained $100 million for ADF; $97 million of which was applied to the first tranche of ADF IV and $3 million of which completed U.S. contributions to ADF III.

The Continuing Resolution for FY 1985 (PL 98-473) contained $100 million for ADF IV ($33 million for the first tranche and $67 million for the second). A Supplemental Request for FY 1985 appropriated the remaining U.S. contribution to ADF II in the amount of $28.2 million (originally due in FY 1979) and completed U.S. contributions to the second tranche of ADF IV with an appropriation of $63 million.

The Continuing Resolution for FY 1986 contained $100 million for the third installment of the U.S. share of the third ADF replenishment (ADF IV). However, under PL 99-177, $4.3 million was sequestered. The Continuing Resolution for FY 1987 (PL 99-591) appropriated $91.4 million, which completed the U.S. contribution to the third tranche of ADF IV ($34.3 million) and provided part ($57.1 million) of the U.S. contribution to the fourth tranche of ADF IV.

In April 1986, negotiations were completed on the Fourth ADF Replenishment (ADF V), in the amount of $3.6 billion. The replenishment will cover the period 1987-1990. Eighteen developed and two developing countries agreed to contribute resources. The U.S. share of the replenishment is 16.23 percent, or $584.28 million. The Japanese share is 36.69 percent, or $1,321.22 million. In FY 1988, the Continuing Resolution (PL 100-202) provided $28 million for the fourth tranche of ADF IV.

In FY 1989, PL 100-461 provided $152.4 million. Of this amount, $44.9 million was used to complete U.S. payments for ADF IV, and $107.5 million represented part of the U.S. payment for the first tranche of ADF V. The FY 1990 Foreign Assistance Appropriations (PL 101-167) provided $177.18 million but $2.21 million of that was sequestered.

The United States remains in arrears on payments to the second tranche of ADF V ($9.7 million) and on the entire third tranche ($146.07 million).

The Administration is requesting $301.8 million in budget authority in FY 1991 for the Asian Development Fund. Of this request, $146.1 million is for the fourth tranche of ADF V and $155.7 million is for all of the arrears owed on the second and third tranche of ADF V.

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total Authorized U.S. Participation	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 92-245: Contributions to Consolidated Special Funds	100,000	For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1974 (PL 93-240): Consolidated Special Funds	50,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1975 (PL 94-11): Consolidated Special Funds	50,000
	100,000		100,000
Public Law 93-537: Asian Development Fund	50,000	For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1975 (PL 94-11)	25,000
		Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1977 (PL 95-26)	25,000
	50,000		50,000
Public Law 95-118: Asian Development Fund (ADF II)	180,000	For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1978 (PL 95-148)	49,512
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1979 (PL 95-481)	70,488
		1981 Continuing Resolution (PL 96-536)	3,535
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1982 (PL 97-121)	7,848
		1983 Continuing Resolution (PL 97-276/97-377)	20,384
		Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (PL 99-188)	28,232
	180,000		180,000
Public Law 96-259 & 97-35: Asian Development Fund (ADF III)	445,000	1980 Continuing Resolution (PL 96-123)	111,250
		1981 Continuing Resolution (PL 96-536)	111,250
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1982 (PL 97-121)	108,250
		1983 Continuing Resolution (PL 97-276)	111,250
		1984 Continuing Resolution (PL 98-151)	3,000
	445,000		445,000
Public Law 98-181: Asian Development Fund (ADF IV)	520,000	1984 Continuing Resolution (PL 98-151)	97,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1985 (PL 98-473)	100,000
		Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (PL 99-88)	63,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1986 (PL 99-190)	100,000
		1986 Sequestration (PL 99-177)	-4,300
		1987 Continuing Resolution (PL 99-591)	91,406
		1988 Continuing Resolution (PL 100-202)	28,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1989 (PL 100-461)	44,894
	520,000		520,000

(Dollars in Thousands)

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Authorization	Total Authorized U.S. Participation	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 100-202:		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1989 (PL 100-461).....	107,498
Asian Development Fund (ADF V).........	584,280	For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1990 (PL 101-167).....	177,183
		1990 Sequestration (PLs 99-177, 100-119, 101-239)............	-2,210
		1991 REQUEST..	301,809

January 29, 1990

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
JUSTIFICATION FOR
FY 1991 APPROPRIATIONS

Budget Authority Request: $10,135,766 paid-in capital
($ 8,987,308 current installment)
($ 1,148,458 arrears)

$ 135,389,294 callable capital
($ 134,809,613 current installment)
($ 579,681 arrears)

The African Development Bank (AFDB) was established in 1963 to make loans on near-market terms for the economic and social development of its fifty African members individually and through regional cooperation. In the first twenty years of operation the Bank was capitalized entirely by African countries. On May 7, 1982, the Bank amended its Charter to open its membership to non-regional countries. The United States formally joined the Bank in February 1983, taking up 5.8 percent of the Bank's shares.

United States membership in the African Development Bank demonstrates the willingness of the American people to cooperate with African countries in their efforts to develop their economies. United States participation in the Bank is an important way of demonstrating our continuing commitment to Africa and to the economic development and growth of African countries.

As a member of the Bank the United States plays a leadership role in pressing for more effective country programming strategies, and in strengthening the Bank's efforts to improve project quality in loan selection, implementation, and evaluation.

The Fourth General Capital Increase ordinary capital resources was negotiated in November 1986. The United States secured important changes in Bank policies in these negotiations:

-- more effective country programming and lending operations through development of country strategies;

-- enhanced efforts to improve project quality and ensure consistency with borrower country strategies through intensified monitoring of project implementation, including post evaluation activities;

- -- strengthened coordination with other donors to enhance absorptive capacity and the ability to service external debt;
- -- policy-based lending in support of needed market-oriented reforms conducted in conjunction with the World Bank and other development institutions.

These reforms should do much to enhance the quality of the Bank's loan program, strengthen the institution and, in general, facilitate future economic development in Africa. The Administration's request for FY 1991 will support the African Development Bank's implementation of these improved lending criteria.

Lending program

The Bank's lending is financed primarily through paid-in capital subscriptions of member countries and by borrowing in international capital markets. The African Development Bank gives priority to financing projects which will contribute to the economic development and social progress of its African member countries. The majority of the loans are provided to strengthen agriculture and to finance critically needed infrastructure projects. High priority is given to projects that mobilize local resources and assist member states to attract additional capital from non-African sources.

Although final figures are not yet available, AFDB lending in 1989 totaled roughly $1.7 billion. At the end of December 1988, the African Development Bank had extended 504 loans totalling $7.6 billion. In 1988 the African Development Bank made commitments of $1.4 billion in 27 loans to its regional members.

Background

The Bank's membership currently consists of seventy-five member countries: fifty African states and twenty-five non-African nations including most of the OECD countries and a number of advanced developing countries such as South Korea, India, China, Brazil, Argentina, and Yugoslavia. Non-regional membership in the Bank was made possible by a 1979 charter amendment adopted by the African member nations. Once this change was ratified by the requisite number of African states, the majority of non-regional countries joined the Bank in the early 1980s. African countries have two-thirds of the total shares in the AFDB and non-African countries have one-third of the shares.

The United States shareholding of 5.8 percent in the AFDB represents the largest amount held by a non-regional member and guarantees the United States an Executive Director of the Bank Board. This shareholding is the second largest share holding in the Bank behind Nigeria.

U.S. membership was authorized by Public Law 97-35 as was a U.S. subscription of $359.7 million to AFDB capital. The first installment of the U.S. subscription ($17.99 million for paid-in capital and $53.96 million, under program limitation authority for subscription to callable capital) was appropriated in FY 1981 (PL 97-12). A second and third installment with identical amounts for paid-in and callable capital subscriptions were provided under PL 98-151 and PL 98-473. In FY 1986, $16.2 million in budget authority for paid-in capital and $48.6 million in callable capital under program limitations were provided in the Continuing Resolution (PL 99-190). Under authority of PL 99-177, $696,000 of the FY 1986 appropriation for paid-in capital was sequestered. The FY 1987 Continuing Resolution (PL 99-591) provided $13.99 million for paid-in capital and $41.99 million for callable capital subscriptions. The final installment of $6.5 million for paid-in and $17.4 million for callable capital were appropriated in a FY 1987 supplemental.

In 1986, agreement was reached on a $13 billion increase in the capital of the AFDB. The U.S. share of the increase is $719.6 million of which $44.97 million is paid-in over five years. The first installment of that subscription ($8.99 million of paid-in capital and $134.9 million for callable capital subscriptions) was appropriated in the FY 1988 Continuing Resolution (PL 100-202). In 1989, Congress appropriated $7.3 million of paid-in capital and authorized $135.0 million in callable capital for the second installment (PL 100-461). In FY 1990, $9.5 million of paid-in capital was appropriated and $134.2 million in callable capital was authorized for the third installment (PL 101-167).

For FY 1991, the Administration requests $10.1 million of paid-in capital ($8.99 million for the fourth installment and $1.1 million for the arrears for the third installment) and $135.4 million in callable capital of which $0.6 million is arrears of callable capital from the third installment and $134.8 million is for the fourth installment.

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total Authorized U.S. Participation	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 97-35:		1981 Supplemental (PL 97-12):	
Paid-In Capital	89,933	Paid-in Capital	17,987
Callable Capital	269,800	Callable Capital	< 53,960 >
		1984 Continuing Resolution (PL 98-151):	
		Paid-in Capital	17,987
		Callable Capital	< 53,960 >
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1985 (PL 98-473)	
		Paid-in Capital	17,988
		Callable Capital	< 53,960 >
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1986 (PL 99-190)	
		Paid-in Capital	16,189
		Callable Capital	< 48,564 >
		1986 Sequestration (PL 99-177)	
		Paid-In	-696
		1987 Continuing Resolution (PL 99-591)	
		Paid-in Capital	13,988
		Callable Capital	< 41,981 >
		Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1987 (PL 100-71):	
		Paid-in Capital	6,492
		Callable Capital	< 17,375 >
			359,735
	359,733		
Public Law 100-202:		1988 Continuing Resolution (PL 100-202):	
Paid-In Capital	44,961	Paid-in Capital	8,999
Callable Capital	674,410	Callable Capital	< 134,918 >
	719,371		
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1989 (PL 100-461)	
		Paid-in Capital	7,345
		Callable Capital	< 135,063 >

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total Authorized U.S. Participation	Appropriations	Amount
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1990 (PL 101-167)	
		Paid-in Capital	9,560
		Callable Capital	< 134,230 >
		1986 Sequestration (PL 99-177)	
		Paid-In	-107
		1991 REQUEST:	
		Paid-in Capital	10,136
		Callable Capital	< 135,389 >
			145,525

January 29, 1990

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
JUSTIFICATION FOR
FY 1991 APPROPRIATIONS

Budget Authority Request:	$105,451,500 contribution
	($105,000,000 current installment)
	($ 451,500 arrears)

The African Development Fund (AFDF) was established in 1973 to complement the operations of the African Development Bank (AFDB) by providing concessional financing for high priority development projects in the poorest African countries. Fund membership includes 26 non-regional donor countries and the AFDB representing all of its African members. The United States joined the Fund in 1976.

United States support for the African Development Fund is an important demonstration of our commitment to Africa's development. The U.S. contribution to the African Development Fund is fundamental to the Fund's program to help meet the developmental needs of the poorest African countries, i.e., those with low per capita incomes and limited external debt repayment capacity. African Development Fund concessional lending is concentrated on those countries which have a 1982 per capita GNP of $510 or less.

The United States has a strong humanitarian interest in aiding the poorest countries of the world's least developed continent. Sub-Saharan Africa especially has endured severe hardships not only from the effects of world-wide recession but also from drought. United States' participation in the African Development Fund underscores the long-standing interest of the people of the United States in helping to reduce hunger and poverty in the poorest countries of the world.

The Fifth Replenishment Agreement for the African Development Fund was concluded in November 1987. The Administration's FY 1991 request will support the African Development Fund's lending within these parameters:

-- accord particular attention to the formulation of comprehensive country programs and to coordination of Fund activities with major donors;

-- promote economic policies which assure the most efficient distribution of resources, including market-based incentive systems and appropriate pricing policies;

- give agriculture the highest lending priority and provide strong support for lending for primary health programs and primary education;
- make limited policy-based loans in coordination with other donors;
- meet the primary needs of the poorest sections of the population in low income countries;
- foster employment creation and increased incomes;
- elicite or promote the direct involvement of the ultimate beneficiaries, including women, in the design and implementation of projects and programs;
- increased emphasis will be place on incorporating environmental considerations in all AFDF projects and programs.

Fund lending

The Fund's current lending program is giving highest priority to agricultural, transportation, public utilities, education and health projects. Although final figures are not available, it is estimated that the African Development Fund lending totaled $826 million in CY 1989. As of the end of December 1989, the Fund had extended 603 loans totaling $4,988 million. In 1988, the Fund made 56 loans totaling $763 million.

Background

The United States joined the Fund in November 1976 and made an initial contribution of $15 million ($5 million was appropriated in PL 94-303 and $10 million was appropriated in PL 94-441). The United States contributed an additional $10 million (PL 95-148) to a special increase in 1977.

United States participation in the First Replenishment of the Fund was authorized in 1977 (PL 95-118), and in 1979 $25 million for the U.S. contribution was appropriated (PL 95-481).

In June 1980, a U.S. contribution of $125 million to the Second Replenishment of the AFDF was authorized (PL 96-259). Payments on this contribution were made in 1980 ($25 million, PL 96-123), 1981 ($41.7 million, PL 96-536), and 1982 ($58.3 million, PL 97-121).

In 1983, a U.S. contribution of $150 million to the **Third Replenishment** was authorized (PL 98-181). Payments on this contribution were made in three $50 million installments. The FY 1983 Continuing Resolution (PL 97-377) and the FY 1984 Continuing Resolution (PL 98-151) each appropriated $50 million for the Third Replenishment. The final $50 million installment was appropriated in 1985 (PL 97-121).

In 1986, U.S. participation in the **Fourth Replenishment** and a contribution of $225 million was authorized in PL 99-190. A FY 1986 appropriation of $62.25 million for part of the U.S. contribution was included in PL 99-190 but $2.7 million of that amount was sequestered under PL 99-177. In FY 1987, PL 99-591 provided an appropriation of $53.8 million. The remaining $36.6 million of the second installment was provided in an FY 1987 Supplemental (PL 100-71) and the $75 million third installment was appropriated in FY 1988 in the Continuing Resolution (PL 100-202).

The cumulative amount of U.S. contributions to the AFDF is $654.5 million. This contribution is 13.2 percent of the total contributions to the African Development Fund. The United States is the second largest contributor after Japan.

In November 1987, a **Fifth Replenishment** for the African Development Fund was negotiated. The Fifth Replenishment of $2.7 billion will be provided to finance the Fund's 1988-1990 lending program. The proposed U.S.contribution of $315 million to the Fifth Replenishment is 11.8 percent of the total. Legislation authorizing U.S. participation in the Fifth Replenishment was approved by Congress in FY 1989. The United States contribution is to be provided in three installments of $105 million each during FY 1989, FY 1990 and FY 1991. In 1989, Congress appropriated $105 million for the first installment (PL 100-461). In FY 1990, $104.5 million of the second installment was appropriated.

The Administration's request for FY 1991 is for $105.5 million in budget authority: $105 million for the third installment and $0.5 million for the shortfall in the second installment of the U.S. contribution to the Fifth Replenishment of the AFDF.

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total Authorized U.S. Participation	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 94-302:		Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1976 (PL 94-303).....	5,000
Initial U.S. Subscription..............	25,000	For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agencies Approp's Act 1977 (PL 94-441)....	10,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agencies Approp's Act 1978 (PL 95-148)....	10,000
	25,000		25,000
Public Law 95-118:		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Agencies Approp's Act 1979 (PL 95-481)....	25,000
First Replenishment (AFDF I)...........	50,000		
Public Law 96-259:		1980 Continuing Resolution (PL 96-123)........................	25,000
Second Replenishment (AFDF II).........	125,000	1981 Continuing Resolution (PL 96-536)........................	41,667
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1982 (PL 97-121)......	58,333
	125,000		125,000
Public Law 98-181:		1983 Continuing Resolution (PL 97-377)........................	50,000
Third Replenishment (AFDF III).........	150,000	1984 Continuing Resolution (PL 98-151)........................	50,000
		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1985 (PL 98-473)......	50,000
	150,000		150,000
Public Law 99-190:		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1986 (PL 99-190)......	62,250
Fourth Replenishment (AFDF IV).........	225,000	1986 Sequestration (PL 99-177)................................	-2,677
		1987 Continuing Resolution (PL 99-591)........................	53,788
		Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1987 (PL 100-71)............	36,639
		1988 Continuing Resolution (PL 100-202).......................	75,000
	225,000		225,000
Public Law 100-461:		For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1989 (PL 100-461).....	105,000
Fifth Replenishment (AFDF V)...........	315,000	For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1990 (PL 101-167).....	104,548
		1991 REQUEST..	105,452

January 29, 1990

ENHANCED STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT FACILITY
JUSTIFICATION FOR
FY 1991

Budget Authority Request:	$10,602,000	contribution
	($ 0	current installment)
	($10,602,000	arrears)

The Enhanced Stuctural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) was established on December 29, 1987, to enable the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to provide balance of payments assistance on concessional terms to low-income developing countries experiencing protracted payments problems and prepared to undertake multi-year economic reform programs. It is an integral part of concerted international efforts to help the poorest countries, particularly those in Sub-Saharan Africa, to implement the structural economic reforms which are essential to the increased growth and development necessary to alleviate pervasive poverty and improve basic human needs. Sixty-two countries are eligible for ESAF loans, although the two largest, India and China, have indicated that they do not intend to avail themselves of the facility's resources. A number of the eligible countries are of key importance to the United States, such as Bolivia, Zaire, Kenya, and Pakistan. Eleven countries are currently undergoing ESAF reforms, including some of the countries mentioned above.

ESAF programs are developed in close collaboration with the World Bank through the Policy Framework Paper (PFP) process, under which a member using the ESAF develops a medium-term PFP, in cooperation with Fund and Bank staff, outlining a 3-year adjustment program including structural measures and delineating in broad terms the expected path of macroeconomic policies. ESAF loans are subject to strict monitoring arrangements. Loans are disbursed over a 3-year period with repayments in 10 equal semiannual installments beginning 5 1/2 years and ending 10 years from the date of disbursement. Interest rates will depend on subsidy contributions by donors although the objective is a concessional rate of 0.5 percent. Resources available to ESAF total approximately SDR 7.5 billion (approximately $9.6 billion at current exchange rates), including loans of SDR 5.3 billion ($6.8 billion) and subsidy contributions of SDR 2.2 billion ($2.8 billion). Major industrial countries and some developing countries provide the resources for the ESAF.

U.S. Contribution to the ESAF

For FY 1990, the Administration sought budget authorization and appropriation for the full proposed U.S. contribution of $150 million to ESAF, to be disbursed over a 12-year period. Yearly outlays are small, $3 million in FY 1990. The appropriation of $139,398,000 for FY 1990 fell short of the request by $10,602,000.

The U.S. contribution is modest. It is a payment to the Interest Subsidy Account of the ESAF for the purpose of reducing the interest rate on ESAF loans. It does not include any loans to the ESAF trust -- the major part of the ESAF -- and is significantly less than contributions from all of the other major industrial countries.

Impact of United States' Arrears on the ESAF

U.S. financial support for the ESAF is essential to its credibility and thus to its efforts to promote growth-oriented economic reforms in lower-income countries in a manner suited to their needs and circumstances. Failure to authorize and appropriate the full amount of the Administration request will reduce the ESAF's ability to achieve its objectives on concessional terms. This could also be viewed as signaling a reduced U.S. commitment to the facility and could undermine efforts to gain recipient country agreement to comprehensive structural and macroeconomic reforms. Appropriating the small amount necessary to fulfill the modest U.S. contribution would help maintain U.S. credibility in the IMF, strengthen our voice in the IMF on ESAF issues, and further the ongoing viability of the ESAF. The ESAF and other Fund programs are cost-effective means for achieving essential U.S. policy interests and are critical to the well-being of the world economy.

Background

The U.S. contribution to the ESAF was authorized in FY 1990 (PL 101-167), but fell short of the Administration's $150 million request by $10,602,000.

For FY 1991, the Administration is requesting the arrears of $10.6 million in budget authority to complete the U.S. contribution to the ESAF.

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

(Dollars in Thousands)

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
ENHANCED STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT FACILITY

Authorization	Total Authorized U.S. Participation	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 101-240: Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility	150,000	For'n Ass. & Rel'd Prog's Approp's Act 1990, (PL 101-167)....	139,398
		1991 REQUEST..	10,602
	150,000		150,000

January 29, 1990

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS ON EXIMBANK'S BUDGET ESTIMATES FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30,1991

February 1990

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EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John D. Macomber	President and Chairman of the Board
Eugene K. Lawson	First Vice President and Vice Chairman
Richard C. Houseworth	Director
Rita M. Rodriguez	Director
Vacant	Director

OFFICERS

John D. Macomber	President and Chairman of the Board
Eugene K. Lawson	First Vice President and Vice Chairman
Hart Fessenden	General Counsel
James R. Sharpe	Executive Vice President
James K. Hess	Treasurer-Controller
Joan P. Harris	Corporate Secretary

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

FISCAL YEAR 1991 BUDGET

The Export-Import Bank is chartered by Congress in the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended. Its basic purpose is to assist in financing the export sale of U.S. goods and services. To operate its programs in 1991, the Bank requests:

- a limitation of $500 million for direct loan obligations;
- up to $114 million of the amount available for direct loans may be available for tied-aid credits;
- an appropriation equal to the amount of such tied-aid credits which are made from time to time, not to exceed $114 millon;
- a limitation of $10.599 billion for guarantee and insurance commitments; and
- a limitation of $23.171 million for administrative expenses.

The purpose of the Export-Import Bank is to aid in financing and promoting U.S. exports. To accomplish its objectives, the Bank's authority and resources are used to assume commercial and political risks that exporters or private sector institutions are unwilling or unable to undertake, overcome maturity and other limitations in private sector export financing, assist U.S. exporters to meet foreign officially sponsored export credit competition, and provide leadership and guidance in export financing to the U.S. exporting and banking communities and to foreign borrowers. The Bank is also actively assisting small- and medium-size businesses to increase their exports.

DIRECT CREDIT PROGRAM

The direct credit program addresses the inability of the private sector to offer financing for U.S. capital goods exports on terms sufficiently competitive to enable a sale to go forward when compared to financing offered by foreign official export credit agencies to their exporters. By addressing this problem, the U.S. Government attempts to ensure that U.S. exporters do not suffer widespread losses of export sales as a result of subsidized financing offers by other governments to their exporters.

The decision to operate a subsidized U.S. Government supported direct credit program is based on a belief that the long-run benefits to the U.S. economy resulting from U.S. capital goods manufacturers being competitive from a financing standpoint with their foreign counterparts outweigh the costs of offering subsidized credits to finance such exports. That is, the economic benefit of a subsidized direct loan program arises from using the program's resources to neutralize the effect of export credit subsidies offered by other governments. If Exim targets its resources to those export transactions which face such foreign credit competition, the Bank permits foreign buyers' purchase decisions to be based on market factors (price, technology, service) as opposed to a non-market factor (the availability of subsidized credit from a foreign government). To the extent that Exim activities allow market forces to determine purchase decisions, Exim helps to maintain the optimal level of U.S. productivity by ensuring that U.S. capital goods industries operate at market-determined (not foreign government determined) output levels.

The interest rates charged by Eximbank are the minimum rates adopted by member nations of the Organization Of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and are revised semiannually, except for loans for aircraft, to reflect changes in the weighted average of interest rates on government bond issues in a basket of five currencies (dollar, yen, pound, mark, lire). In accordance with the review of rates in January 1990, loans of over five years are currently 9.65% for intermediate countries and 8.30% for relatively poor countries.

Interest rates for aircraft loans are reviewed every two weeks. At January 30 they were 9.15% for loans up to 10 years and 9.70% for loans over 10 years.

The only exceptions allowed to the minimum rate structure are: (1) when the prevailing market rate of a particular currency is below the minimum rate currently allowed, or (2) if one of the bidders offers a mixed credit where official aid and an export credit are blended into one financing package.

The tied aid "war chest" is reviewed annually for utility. In FY 90 Congress appropriated $110 million to counter foreign tied aid credits. The issue of tied aid credits will be re-initiated within the framework of the OECD. The negotiations will be long, arduous and will require significant resolve and leverage on the part of the U.S. Hence, the Bank will need a war chest in FY 91 to achieve progress in the negotiations. Given greater financial leverage over the next five years, it may be possible, with a combination of negotiations and a war chest facility, to limit the "predatory" uses and amounts going to largely commercially oriented projects.

From FY 1987 to FY 1989 the Bank has used all of its direct loan authority. It is expected that the loan authority for FY 1990 of $612.4 million and the requested FY 1991 amount of $500 million will be entirely used.

INTERMEDIARY CREDIT PROGRAM

Commercial banks and other parties are frequently reluctant to provide fixed interest rates on export transactions because of the substantial fluctuations in their cost of funds. In many instances, however, fixed rate financing is necessary for the U.S. exporter to obtain a foreign order. Exim's Intermediary Credit Program enables responsible parties to extend O.E.C.D. minimum fixed-rate, medium-term or long-term export loans to buyers of U.S. exports that face officially subsidized competition. Intermediary loans are structured as "stand-by" loan commitments with the intermediary lender eligible to request disbursement by Exim at any time during the life of the loan to the foreign buyer. An intermediary lender must lend to the foreign borrower at the minimum OECD fixed rate, but may charge fees.

Eximbank's loan commitment covers up to 85% of the contract price of an export sale financed by the lender. Currently, Eximbank's lending rate to the Intermediary on these commitments can be up to 150 basis points below the applicable O.E.C.D. lending rate, depending on the amount of the loan involved. The intermediary is required to lend to the borrower at the O.E.C.D. minimum rate. In FY 1989 the Bank authorized $201.7 million of intermediary loans.

GUARANTEE AND INSURANCE PROGRAMS

The Bank increases private financial participation in U.S. export sales by guaranteeing or insuring banks and exporters against certain commercial and political risks of non payment involved in export transactions. Since financing is a critical element in many export sales, the guarantee and insurance programs help exporters increase their export sales through increased availability of financing from private capital markets. FY 1989 combined insurance and guarantee authorizations were $5,602.5 million.

The exporter insurance program encourages additional exports by overcoming financing and risk perception constraints by efficiently providing risk protection for those exports requiring short-term (up to 180 days) and medium-term (up to five years) credit terms and for which private sector credit insurance is not available. At the present time the capacity of the private sector to offer export credit insurance is extremely limited, indicating an important role for public assistance in this area, particularly with regard to small and medium-size businesses.

The FY 1991 budget requests a limitation of $10,599 million for guarantee and insurance authorizations.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

In FY 1989, the Bank for the first time established a non-country specific loan loss reserve. The $4.8 billion reserve, composed of $3.2 billion for loans and $1.6 billion for guarantee and insurance claims is equal to about 40% of the Bank's outstanding loans and outstanding and pending guarantee and insurance claims.

It is important to emphasize that establishing a loss reserve does not mean that loans are written off. It is simply a recognition that because of current economic conditions, the prospects at this point in time for full collection of some loans and guarantees is sufficiently far into the future that a reduced value for these types of loans should be recorded in the Bank's financial statements. This will be reviewed on a semiannual basis and adjustments will be made to the reserve as appropriate.

Establishing the reserve will not impact the budget deficit. As a revaluation of assets, it is not a cash transaction; therefore, there is no net outlay impact.

This action will reduce the Bank's income in FY 1989 by $4.6 billion. This added to an operating loss of $289 million results in a total reported net loss for FY 1989 of $4.9 billion. The loss for FY 1990 is projected to be $244 million and for FY 1991, $223 million.

These losses will further reduce the Bank's retained earnings and result in $5.5 billion negative retained earnings and a total negative equity of $4.5 billion as of September 30, 1991.

The Bank's negative equity position will not impair its ability to carry on its export support programs. The Bank's obligations carry the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Consequently, Exim can still fund its operations and operate its export financing support activities.

The existence of a loan loss reserve will not change the analysis or judgments currently being made to approve or deny new loan applications. Since the inception of the Bank, in order to approve a new loan, the Board of Directors has had to determine that the loan provides reasonable assurance of repayment. This criteria will continue to be met, and new loans will not automatically have a reserve set aside for them.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The administrative expense budget of the Bank provides funding for personnel, support services, and operating expenses.

The Bank's FY 1991 request of $23,171,000 for administrative expenses will support a full-time equivalent personnel level of 336. Of the $23,171,000 requested, $17,428,000 (75%) is for compensation and benefits, $2,321,000 (10%) is for rent of office space, and $481,000 (2%) is for travel. The remaining balance of $2,941,000 will be used for necessary operating expenses such as telecommunications, purchases of supplies, support services, equipment leasing and maintenance, printing, postage, and other service contracts.

Over the past several years, the administrative funding level provided for the Bank has been less than requested. Since personnel costs make up 75% of administrative costs, the only way to maintain operations within the approved levels was to reduce staff. Although the Bank has an approved staff level of 345 FTE, only 318 could be provided for in FY 1989. It is projected that the Bank can only staff up to 330 FTE in FY 1990 and 336 FTE in FY 1991. The Bank needs its full administrative request to avoid diminishing its ability to properly execute the Bank's mandates and protect and service its loans and guarantees.

Many of the more experienced commercial banks have largely withdrawn from the export finance market. The result has been a broader range and less export experience applicant seeking assistance in more difficult markets. This has increased staff time in processing applications and the Bank's response time per case has been increasing. Additional staff are also needed to step up efforts to collect outstanding claim payments.

The Bank is committed to providing necessary services to the exporting community on a timely basis, increasing debt collection efforts, processing claim payments expediently and attempting recoveries of those payments to the fullest extent possible, providing a thorough portfolio and risk analysis on a regular basis, reaching new exporters and expanding small business awareness of their export potential, and continuing an intensive Management Information System effort which will provide critical information to help management evaluate risk, target program resources and evaluate program results. The staff reductions of the past several years have amply demonstrated that the Bank cannot operate at the current personnel levels for an extended period of time without impairing its ability to properly execute the Bank's mandates from the Executive and Legislative Branches.

ADVISORY AND ASSISTANCE SERVICES

The Bank is currently in the process of developing new mainframe computer information and operational support systems. The existing systems were developed almost 20 years ago and no longer meet the Bank's financial and management needs. Many of these systems were designed to run on equipment that is now obsolete, and although they have been converted to run on existing equipment, many of their original design constraints remain. As a result, they are difficult and expensive to maintain and do not provide the range of information which is needed today.

Some specific effects produced by this situation include:

- The tendency to develop micro-computer based systems which results in numerous independent systems scattered around the Bank.
- The record keeping for accounting and certain other purposes requires excessive computer and maintenance time from the Treasurer-Controller and Information Management Divisions.
- Differences in the type of data collected between the claims systems at FCIA and the Bank, and between the Bank's Claims Division and the Treasurer-Controller's Office prevents efficient interaction of files, thus requiring extensive manual work.
- Information for Paris Club reschedulings, as well as the provision of figures for implementing agreements, often requires several weeks to prepare.

A redesign of the information systems was not only desirable but essential in order to fulfill the Bank's mandates in an efficient and effective manner.

The use of outside consultants for this project provide several benefits:

- The Bank can quickly obtain certain expertise related to systems development which Bank staff do not have.
- The Bank can avoid building a large permanent staff that would be needed to develope and implement the new systems but would not be needed to maintain the systems once they were in place.
- By working with the consultants in developing and implementing the new systems, the Bank's staff can obtain the knowledge required to maintain the systems once the development process is complete.

ADVISORY AND ASSISTANCE SERVICES

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES
($ THOUSANDS)

Account Title and Symbol Export-Import Bank of the U.S. No. 83-4027-0-3-155		FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991
I. Contractual Services				
Management &	B.A.	1,713	2,481	1,255
Professional	Oblig.	1,713	2,481	1,255
Support Services	Outlays	1,713	2,481	1,255
II. Personnel Appointments	B.A.	-	-	-
	Oblig.	-	-	-
	Outlays	-	-	-
III. Advisory Committees 1/	B.A.	-	-	-
	Oblig.	-	-	-
	Outlays	-	-	-
TOTAL	B.A.	1,713	2,481	1,255
	Oblig.	1,713	2,481	1,255
	Outlays	1,713	2,481	1,255

1/ Less than $500.

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1991

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

The Export-Import Bank of the United States is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as may be necessary in carrying out the program for the current fiscal year for such corporation; Provided, That none of the funds available during the current fiscal year may be used to make expenditures, contracts, or commitments for the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology to any country other than a nuclear-weapon State as defined in Article IX of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons eligible to receive economic or military assistance under this Act that has detonated a nuclear explosive after the date of enactment of this Act.

REQUESTED LIMITATION OF PROGRAM ACTIVITY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1991
LIMITATION OF PROGRAM ACTIVITY

During fiscal year [1990] 1991 and within the resources and authority available, gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans shall not exceed [$615,000,000:] $500,000,000: Provided, That [gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans pursuant to the medium-term financing program shall not exceed $215,000,000: Provided further, That the interest subsidy authority and the tied aid grants authority provided under this heading are subject to authorization: Provided further, That there are hereby appropriated $110,000,000 to be made] up to $114,000,000 of the above limitation available for direct loans may be available for [tied aid] grants [in accordance with section 15 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, or at the discretion of the Chairman of the Export-Import Bank, in accordance with the Trade and Development Enhancement Act of 1983, as amended:] which may be combined with loans, guarantees and insurance provided by the Export-Import Bank as tied aid credits in accordance with section 15 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended: Provided further, That [there are hereby appropriated $20,000,000 to be made available for interest subsidy payments in accordance with section 2(f) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading for interest subsidy payments may be used in conjunction with any loan guaranteed from authority provided under this heading: Provided further, That the funds made available under this heading for both grant and subsidy purposes shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That $110,000,000 of the funds made available for tied aid grant purposes and $20,000,000 of the funds made available for interest subsidy payments shall be subject to the limitation on the gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans specified under this heading: Provided further, That funds made available for grants or interest subsidy payments shall be made available only as authorized by law: Provided further, That loan guarantee authority to the Export-Import Bank of the United States may be used by the Bank to participate in the financing of commercial sales of defense articles and services destined for Greece and Turkey, notwithstanding any other provision of law: Provided further, That the authority provided by the previous proviso shall not be used for the procurement of defense articles or services for use on Cyprus] there is appropriated to the Export-Import Bank an amount equal to the grant element of such tied aid credits which are made available from time to time, not to exceed $114,000,000: Provided further, That during the fiscal year [1990] 1991, total commitments to guarantee loans [shall not exceed $10,384,000,000 of contingent liability for loan principal:] may be made only to the extent that the total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, shall not exceed $10,599,064,000: Provided further, That the direct loan [,] and tied aid grant [and interest subsidy] authority provided under this heading shall remain available until September 30, [1991] 1992. (Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990.)

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

BUDGET REQUEST
($ in thousands)

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Loan Authorizations:			
Regular Loans	$ 695,000	$ 612,356	$ 500,000
TOTAL	$ 695,000	$ 612,356	$ 500,000
Guarantee and Insurance Authorizations:			
Guarantees	$1,257,607	$ 2,344,408	$ 2,438,164
FCIA Insurance	4,344,857	7,847,000	8,160,900
TOTAL	$5,602,464	$10,191,408	$10,599,064
GRAND TOTAL	$6,297,464	$10,803,764	$11,099,064

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

POSITION WITH RESPECT TO LENDING, GUARANTEE AND INSURANCE AUTHORITY

(In millions of dollars)

	1989 Actual	1990 Estimate	1991 Estimate
Statutory authority...........	$40,000.0	$40,000.0	$40,000.0
CHARGES AGAINST AUTHORITY:			
Loan program:			
Outstanding Loans.........	9,384.6	9,138.6	8,948.6
Undisbursed Loans.........	1,925.0	1,665.9	1,362.7
Rescheduled Claims........	1,827.1	1,740.4	1,658.0
Subtotal................	13,136.7	12,544.9	11,969.3
Guarantee and Insurance Program:			
Guarantees................	2,047.7	2,397.2	2,587.1
Insurance.................	1,345.3	1,670.4	1,965.0
Subtotal................	3,393.0	4,067.6	4,552.1
Total charges against authority.............	$16,529.7	$16,612.5	$16,521.4
Unused authority........	$23,470.3	$23,387.5	$23,478.6

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

REQUESTED LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1991

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed [$22,000,000] $23,171,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) shall be available during fiscal year [1990] 1991 for administrative expenses, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, and not to exceed $16,000 for official reception and representation expenses for members of the Board of Directors: Provided, That (1) fees or dues to international organizations of credit institutions engaged in financing foreign trade, (2) necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contact or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Export-Import Bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses or collections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or appraisal of any property in respect to which an application for a loan has been made, and (3) expenses (other than internal expenses of the Export-Import Bank) incurred in connection with the issuance and servicing of guarantees, insurance, and reinsurance, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes of this heading. (Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990).

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

Comparative Statement of Administrative Expenses
($ thousands)

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Estimated
Personnel compensation:			
Full-Time in permanent positions........	$11,947	$12,493	$13,094
Non Full-Time in permanent positions....	959	1,027	1,109
Overtime................................	106	135	103
All Other...............................	451	395	400
	13,463	14,050	14,706
Personnel benefits contribution:			
Retirement..............................	1,044	1,187	1,360
Health benefits.........................	473	540	620
Employee life insurance.................	24	26	28
FICA taxes..............................	245	279	325
All Other...............................	234	300	389
	2,020	2,332	2,722
Travel and transportation of persons......	239	450	481
Transportation of things..................	32	39	35
Rent, communications and utilities:			
Standard level user charges.............	2,166	2,212	2,321
Communications..........................	479	495	522
Postage.................................	47	58	57
All Other...............................	296	395	414
	2,988	3,160	3,314
Printing and reproduction.................	57	138	140
Other services:			
Contractual services and supplies.......	675	932	1,223
Official reception and representation expense..............................	14	16	16
	689	948	1,239
Supplies and materials..................	466	492	534
Total expenses........................	$19,954	$21,609	$23,171
Savings...............................	436	-	-
Budget Limitation.......................	$20,390	$21,609	$23,171

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

FISCAL YEAR 1991
BUDGET REQUEST

JANUARY 1990

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

FY 1991 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATION

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) encourages the participation of United States private capital and skills in the economic and social development of less developed friendly countries.

OPIC is a self-sustaining activity and requires no direct annual appropriation; however, limitations on its direct loan, loan guarantee, and pilot equity program are set annually by the Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee.

Limitation on Direct Investment Loans

Fiscal Year 1987 Actual	($23,000,000)
Fiscal Year 1988 Actual	($23,000,000)
Fiscal Year 1989 Actual	($23,000,000)
Fiscal Year 1990 Actual	($20,000,000)
Fiscal Year 1991 request	**($23,000,000)**

Limitation on Guaranteed Loans

Fiscal Year 1987 Actual	($200,000,000)
Fiscal Year 1988 Actual	($200,000,000)
Fiscal Year 1989 Actual	($175,000,000)
Fiscal Year 1990 Actual * - Includes $40,000,000 earkmarked for Poland	($215,000,000)*
Fiscal Year 1990 request	**($185,000,000)**

1/90
R. Horanburg
457-7072

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

FY 1990 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATION

Limitation on Direct Loans

Fiscal Year 1989 Actual......................	($23,000,000)
Fiscal Year 1990 OMB Budget Request..........	($17,000,000)
House Appropriation Committee Recommendation. (H.R. 2939, Passed House July 21, 1989)	($23,000,000)
Senate Appropriation Committee Recommendation (H.R. 2939, Passed Senate September 26, 1989)	($17,000,000)
*** FINAL.. (Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990, P.L. 101-167, November 21, 1989)	($20,000,000)

Limitation on Guaranteed Loans

Fiscal Year 1989 Appropriation...............	($175,000,000)
Fiscal Year 1990 OMB Budget Request..........	($175,000,000)
House Appropriation Committee Recommendation. (H.R. 2939, Passed House July 21, 1989)	($189,000,000)
Senate Appropriation Committee Recommendation ($40,000,000 earmarked for Poland) (H.R. 2939, Passed Senate September 26, 1989)	($229,000,000)
*** FINAL.. (Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990, P.L. 101-167, November 21, 1989)	($215,000,000)

Limitation on Pilot Equity Program

Fiscal Year 1990 OMB Budget Request...........	($3,000,000)
House Appropriation Committee Recommendation. (H.R. 2939, Passed House July 21, 1989)	($ 0)
Senate Appropriation Committee Recommendation (H.R. 2939, Passed Senate September 26, 1989)	($ 0)
*** FINAL.. (Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990, P.L. 101-167, November 21, 1989)	($ 0)

International Organizations and Programs

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1991

United States International Development Cooperation Agency

(785)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO&P)

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
226.115	274.137	225.000

This appropriation will fund U.S. voluntary contributions to international organizations and programs that support development, humanitarian and scientific activities. Some programs in the account directly serve specific U.S interests such as nuclear non-proliferation, weather forecasting and improvements in health. Others serve more generalized interests such as our interest in cooperating in the development process. An effort has been made to distribute resources in the account in a way that maximize the impact on such organizations while still protecting the role the U.S. has played in others.

Three new items are proposed in the account this year. Contributions for the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Climate Studies Fund are being requested to reflect increased concern for addressing global environmental issues. The growing realization of the environmental importance of tropical forests, preserving biological diversity, and fighting against the degradation of soils and watersheds requires that we join other member states, such as Japan and the Nordic countries, in contributing to the ITTO. As the primary international mechanism for donor cooperation and development assistance in tropical forestry, the TFAP, launched in 1987, seeks to conserve tropical forestry resources while making optimal use of their potential contribution to sustainable development. The WMO's Climate Studies Fund, established in June 1989, is intended to provide support for increased worldwide scientific activities in climatology.

Basic Interests

United States voluntary contributions to these international programs provide the basis for U.S. efforts to improve their effectiveness and influence their substantive direction. U.S. contributions through this account:

--serve U.S. national interests that cannot be met through unilateral or bilateral action; e.g., worldwide weather data and coordination of global responses to such dangers as ozone depletion, tropical deforestation and global climate change;

--encourage the acceptance of international responsibilities by other nations;

--strengthen U.S. efforts to integrate and coordinate multilateral technical assistance to contribute effectively to real economic development;

--provide tangible demonstration of U.S. support for humanitarian activities;

--serve to advance U.S. ideals and ideas affecting the evolution of the international system; and

--complement U.S. bilateral assistance programs.

Examples of benefits derived from U.S. contributions include:

--The UN Development Program (UNDP), with projects in more than 150 countries and territories, is the largest single source for grant multilateral technical assistance. Its programs are based upon five-year Country Programs that identify each recipient's overall priorities. The UNDP has moved further toward improvements in programming and management reform. The United States and other donors have encouraged UNDP to play a more active role as coordinator of UN system operational activities for development at the field level.

--The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) has continued to play a major role in addressing the many problems affecting children in the world. In addition to its time-proven programs in water and sanitation and in primary health care, UNICEF has aggressively embarked on a major program thrust aimed at decreasing mortality rates for children. The program emphasizes the use of inexpensive technology, such as oral rehydration salts and vaccination.

--U.S. interests in nuclear non-proliferation are directly served by the International Atomic Energy Agency's worldwide safeguards program. Part of the U.S. voluntary contribution is used to fund nuclear safety activities related to technical cooperation projects, thereby promoting the safe handling and use of nuclear materials. Much of the U.S. voluntary contribution is spent either in the United States or for U.S. equipment which results directly in income for U.S. firms and individuals and creates future demand for U.S. equipment and services.

--The unique catalytic and coordinating role of the UN Environment Program (UNEP) has been instrumental in the development and implementation of international agreements on the environment. These include the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, and the Montreal Protocol to the Vienna Convention, which have stimulated action on global enviromental problems of particular concern to the United States. U.S. business also benefits from UNEP's promotion and development of uniform international guidelines, observed by all trading nations, for transfers of toxic chemicals and hazardous materials.

--OAS Development Assistance Programs, covering such activities as drug abuse control, financing and external debt management, and tourism, are an important component of the work of the organization.

--The United Nations Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund, established in June 1988, is providing humanitarian assistance and relief to the Afghan people, who have become internally displaced inside Afghanistan, and to those who are returning to their homes to rebuild their farms, villages and country.

--The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) provides development assistance in the form of grants and concessional loans for capital projects aimed at increasing food production in developing countries and improving the lot of the rural poor and landless. The IFAD engages nontraditional donors such as the OPEC countries and the more advanced developing countries in a significant development effort with OECD donors.

--The International Convention and Scientific Organization Contributions (ICSOC) facilitate continued U.S. participation in certain international scientific conventions and activities serving U.S. domestic interests. The programs proposed for funding in this request protect the more important direct benefits to American scientific, educational, cultural and business communities formerly derived through membership in UNESCO.

--Activities of the World Meteorological Organization's (WMO) Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP) enhance critical meteorological capabilities in other countries, including telecommunications in the Caribbean and Central America, which are vital to U.S. hurricane detection and forecasting efforts.

--Financing projects that are smaller than those usually considered by other multilateral or bilateral financial institutions, the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) helps recipients in the least developed countries by providing concessional capital assistance for small-scale investment projects designed to promote private sector socio-economic development and national self-reliance.

--The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) is the only international forum for engaging both producing and consuming countries in efforts to address all aspects of the world tropical timber economy, including sustainable logging practices and timber management.

--U.S. contributions to the UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA) and the UN Trust Fund for South Africa (UNTFSA) provide tangible evidence of a U.S. commitment to peaceful change in that region by funding many recipient students attending school in the United States.

--The UNIDO Investment Promotion Service brings together U.S. investors and developing country investment promotion officers. The Investment Promotion Service offers investment promotion officers from developing countries firsthand knowledge of U.S. business and financial practices, thereby facilitating their dealings with potential investment partners from the U.S. private sector.

--The World Meteorological Organization's Climate Studies Fund is intended to provide support, especially in the developing countries, for increased scientific activities in climatology; including global observations of climate and greenhouse gases, ozone depletion and the atmospheric environment.

--The Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) is currently the most promising endeavor underway in coordinating, among both donor and recipient countries, support for sustainable development throughout the forestry sector in the tropics.

--The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) provides an international mechanism for protecting endangered species of wildlife and plants against over-exploitation through international trade.

--The United States has taken the lead in organizing the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which provides a mechanism for addressing the issue of global climate change on a multilateral basis.

--UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT) provides worldwide humanitarian assistance to victims of torture and their families and serves to strengthen our worldwide human rights efforts.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS
Voluntary Contributions)
Budget Authority ($000)

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
UN Development Program (UNDP).	$109,919	$107,752	$108,500
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF).	60,400	64,350	50,000
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	22,000	21,646	24,000
UN Environment Program (UNEP).	9,500	11,807	10,000
OAS Development Assistance Programs (OAS)	10,000	9,839	10,000
UN Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund. . .	---	13,283	6,500
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	2,500	34,438	6,250
International Convention and Scientific Organization Contributions (ICSOC).	2,000	1,967	2,000
World Meteorological Organization. . . .	1,960	1,968	2,000
UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). . .	1,500	1,476	1,500
International Tropical Timber Organization	---	---	1,000
UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA).	800	788	800
UNIDO Investment Promotion Service . . .	250	492	500
WMO Special Fund for Climate Studies . .	---	---	500
Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) . .	---	---	500
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).	650	738	500
UN Trust Fund for South Africa (UNTFSA).	500	492	250
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	---	98	100
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	100	98	100
UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) .	800	787	---
UN Fellowship Program.	245	241	---
World Heritage Fund (WHF).	220	216	---
World Food Program (WFP)	980	964	---
UN Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW). .	200	197	---
UN Institute for Namibia (UNIN).	110	107	---
UN Center on Human Settlements (Habitat)	400	393	---
UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)	941 a/	---	---
International Civil Aviation Organization	100 a/	---	---
UN Conference on Trade and Development	20 a/	---	---
UN Economic & Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).	20 a/		---
Total	226,115	274,137 b/	225,000

a/ FY 1989 funds reprogrammed in accordance with Section 562 of Public Law 100-461.

b/ Reflects deductions to meet war on drugs (.43 percent) and Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (1.4 percent) requirements.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1989 **Actual**	FY 1990 **Estimated**	FY 1991 **Request**
109.919	107.752	108.500

Purpose: UNDP coordinates and funds U.N. technical assistance implemented by the UN specialized agencies as well as by its own Office for Project Services with emphasis on the poorest countries. It is the largest single source for grant multilateral technical assistance.

Background: UNDP was established in 1965 through the U.N. General Assembly's decision to merge two United Nations organizations: the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA), set up in 1949, and the Special Fund which was set up in 1958 to provide pre-investment assistance to relatively large development projects. UNDP was created to improve the coordination and effectiveness of assistance that 35 U.N. Specialized Agencies and programs were providing. UNDP emphasizes five types of project activities: (a) surveying natural resources and identifying industrial and commercial potential; (b) stimulating capital investment; (c) vocational and professional skill training; (d) transferring appropriate technologies and enhancing recipient absorptive capacity; and (e) promoting the coordination and integration of economic and social development efforts.

Governments provide voluntary contributions for the core resources of UNDP. The recipient developing countries supply 60 percent of required project resources through cash contributions, physical facilities and services, locally-procured supplies and the provision of counterpart personnel. Additional financing comes from third parties, e.g., governments co-financing special projects or programs which UNDP funds from general resources. In 1989, UNDP expenditures totaled approximately $937 million for over 5,000 projects.

Its coordinating role within the U.N. system permits a multi-sectoral approach to the needs of developing countries. Implementation of UNDP programs, which cover all sectors of economic development, are increasingly focussing on building recipient countries' national capacity to manage their own development, policy planning, human resources development, and environmental protection. UNDP complements the aid programs of the United States, the World Bank, and other important donors. Although its annual program is modest in size, public and private follow-up investment well exceeds the UNDP contribution.

Through its 112 field offices and resident representatives, UNDP helps host governments to define development goals and formulate comprehensive development plans. UNDP's roundtable process provides prospective donors — United Nations agencies, multilateral development banks, and bilateral contributors — with a forum to discuss a country's economic situation and development needs.

U.S. Interests: The FY 1991 request is in keeping with the need for the U.S. to maintain its longstanding leadership role in UNDP in the face of increasing pressure from the Nordic countries and Japan to wield greater influence in the organization commensurate with their increasing contributions. The U.S. has retained its position as UNDP's largest donor with Sweden and the Netherlands close behind. A U.S. contribution at our requested level should assist in retaining the influential role of the U.S. in moving UNDP toward further improvements in programming and management reform as well as in the execution of its function as coordinator of U.N. system operational activities for development at the field level.

U.S. support for UNDP is tangible evidence of U.S. commitment to solving the problems of developing countries. Financing multilateral technical assistance through UNDP helps the United States and other likeminded donors to resist expanded and proliferating funding for technical assistance through the assessed budgets of the U.N. Specialized Agencies. Similarly, it strengthens the U.S. system's ability to address effectively development and environmental problems which are regional or global in nature. Increasing our contribution at the time we are calling upon other major donors to do the same will ensure that we continue to play a leadership role in addressing these issues. UNDP serves U.S. interests by promoting international stability and helping to create an environment conducive to U.S. trade and investment activities. UNDP's emphasis on agricultural production and rural development is directed to areas which the U.S. agrees are key. We have encouraged UNDP to direct a substantial portion of its resources toward strengthening management capacity in developing countries.

The UNDP Administrator has always been an American, and many of his key subordinates are also Americans. As of June 1, 1989, there were 151 U.S. citizens employed by UNDP as professionals. The U.S. economy benefits from UNDP. UNDP ordered more than $32 million in U.S. equipment, awarded $13.6 million in technical contracts to U.S. firms, and trained 1,287 recipients of UNDP-funded fellowships in the United States.

Other Donors: The United States pledge for FY 1989 was $111 million, or 11.7 percent of $946.9 million in total voluntary contributions pledged. Other major pledges to the Program included: $87.9 million from Sweden (9.3 percent); $83.3 million from Japan (8.8 percent); $78 million from Italy (8.2 percent); $76 million from Norway (8 percent); $72.4 million from Denmark (7.6 percent); $72.1 million from the Netherlands (7.6 percent); $69.1 million from the Federal Republic of Germany (7.3 percent); $55.7 million from Canada (5.9 percent); $43.8 million from France (4.6 percent); and $43 million from the United Kingdom (4.5 percent).

UNDP in the 1990s - The 36th UNDP Governing Council Session in June 1989 began the process of defining the role of UNDP in the 1990s. A major focus of the exercise is to ensure that UNDP, working in collaboration with U.N. system implementing agencies, is equipped to deal with the key issues of economic policy reform and structural adjustment. During 1991 UNDP will build upon the policy and program directions agreed to this year. These are to focus on national capacity building and to place UNDP's funding within the broad context of worldwide technical assistance flowing from the U.N. system, multilateral development banks and bilateral donors.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In millions of dollars)

FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
60.4 a/	64.350	50.0

Purpose: UNICEF encourages and assists the long-term humanitarian development and welfare of children in developing countries. UNICEF does so through educational programs which make governments, communities, and private groups aware of the plight of children and the possibilities for improving their situation. It also provides goods and services to help meet basic needs in maternal and child health, sanitation, clean water, nutrition, elementary education, and social services in support of self-help efforts. In disasters, UNICEF also provides emergency assistance.

Background: The United Nations General Assembly created UNICEF in 1946 to aid impoverished children left in the wake of World War II. Initially an emergency aid program, UNICEF, by 1953, had evolved into a long-term, voluntary development fund aimed at improving conditions for the poorest children of the developing world.

UNICEF has programs in 118 developing countries. In its work, UNICEF cooperates closely with governments, private groups and local communities in developing nations, as well as other UN entities and aid donors to protect children and enable them to develop their full mental and physical potential. Individual governments establish their priorities as a result of studies of major needs, and UNICEF assists in implementing mutually agreed upon programs.

UNICEF assistance includes both goods and expert services. All programs have a direct relation to the welfare of children and mothers. Some programs -- such as clean water and sanitation -- also benefit other members of the community. Programs are designed to involve local communities as much as possible and to use equipment and materials which can be locally obtained and maintained. Such projects are frequently linked to resources from other bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, e.g., the UN Capital Development Fund and the bilateral U.S. A.I.D. program. At the urging of the U.S. and other donors, UNICEF is increasing the attention it gives to assuring that the programs it supports can be maintained and sustained by local resources over the longer term.

UNICEF's assistance is allocated on a sliding scale according to such factors as the number of children, the wealth of the country, and, especially, the infant and child mortality rate. Allocations are scaled so that the larger countries do not monopolize most of

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a/ Of which $3 million is available as funds in trust for CHILDHOPE or similar organizations to help homeless or street children.

the assistance and the per-child allocation among countries of similar size favors the poorest countries which receive approximately five and a half times as much per child as do the middle-income developing countries.

UNICEF has a small emergency assistance unit and continues to play a key role in many international relief efforts. For example, from the beginning UNICEF has played an important role in the emergency drought relief efforts in Africa. In 1989, the UNICEF Executive Director headed "Operation Lifeline Sudan," the UN's emergency relief effort in the Sudan. In 1987, UNICEF succeeded in focussing global attention on the situation of children and mothers in southern Africa, through the publication of its report, Children on the Front Line. As part of its continued efforts in this area, a second edition was released in 1989.

Because it is careful to maintain an apolitical approach to its work, UNICEF frequently finds acceptance in countries seriously destabilized by civil strife, and has been a key humanitarian aid donor in Nigeria (during the Biafran crisis), Cambodia, Lebanon, El Salvador, Uganda, Sri Lanka, Mozambique, northern Ethiopia, Afghanistan and, most recently, the Sudan.

U.S. Interests: UNICEF's approaches have generally been consistent with U.S. humanitarian development assistance priorities. UNICEF complements and reinforces U.S. bilateral assistance programs -- U.S. A.I.D.'s own Child Survival Fund, for instance. Since 1986, officers from U.S. A.I.D., UNICEF, WHO, PAHO, the World Bank and UNDP have held a series of meetings, both in Washington and New York, aimed at increased coordination of their several programs, especially in childhood immunization and oral rehydration therapy, and problems threatening the progress made in child survival. In December, 1988, UNICEF, along with U.S. A.I.D., UNDP, WHO and the World Bank, co-sponsored the Third International Conference on Oral Rehydration Therapy (ICORT III), which was held in Washington.

Official U.S. support for UNICEF also conforms with the humanitarian ideals of the American people, who have supported UNICEF generously through private donations over the years. U.S. participation enables the United States to serve humanitarian aims in some nations where direct bilateral assistance is not politically feasible or desirable. In these cases, multilateral aid often serves as an alternative to dependency on Soviet-bloc assistance and provides a western-oriented presence. UNICEF also furthers U.S. political and humanitarian interests in the developing world by mobilizing assistance from public and private sources throughout the world for programs which benefit children and mothers. The position of UNICEF

Executive Director (currently James P. Grant) has always been held by a U.S. citizen.

Other Donors: The United States has always been a leader for UNICEF and one of its largest contributors. In 1989, the U.S. pledged $60.4 million, or 18.1 percent of $333 million in estimated total contributions. Other major pledges included: $42.1 million from Sweden, $36.4 million from Italy, $31.5 million from Norway and $27.4 million from Finland.

FY 1991 Program: UNICEF's programs have a widespread, positive impact on the well-being of the neediest, most vulnerable population groups. They should be supported to the fullest possible extent even in the face of difficult funding decisions. More than any other program in the UN system, UNICEF has earned the trust and admiration of the U.S. Congress and the American people. As the acknowledged leader in the field of child survival and development, UNICEF has been immensely successful in reducing dramatically infant and child mortality rates in developing nations. The best-known approach has been through well publicized mass childhood immunization and oral rehydration therapy (ORT) campaigns. The 1989 State of the World's Children report estimates that these basic, low-cost health interventions save the lives of over one million children every year.

UNICEF pursues vital but less well known work in many other essential areas as well, including water supply and sanitation, nutrition and household food security, social services, education and emergency relief. A contribution of $50 million will signal the continued and unflagging U.S. commitment to support the work of UNICEF, which complements and reinforces other U.S. humanitarian aid efforts -- notably U.S. A.I.D.'s own Child Survival Fund. This request will also help ensure continued UNICEF activity in politically sensitive countries -- where U.S. foreign policy considerations sometimes preclude direct, bilateral U.S. aid -- and will help reinforce U.S. influence over UNICEF's policies and programs.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
22.0	21.646	24.0

Purpose: The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is the central element of international efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. Through its system of international safeguards, the IAEA provides assurances that fissionable or related materials used in civil nuclear programs are not diverted for non-peaceful purposes. The IAEA is also the primary focal point for international cooperation in nuclear safety. The U.S. voluntary contribution is used in part to strengthen the IAEA's safeguards system in ways that improve its effectiveness and enhance its ability to use the most advanced techniques and equipment available. In addition, the U.S. voluntary contribution is used to encourage adherence to and support for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and/or the Treaty of Tlatelolco by assisting nuclear projects in a number of developing countries that are party to these important nuclear arms control treaties.

Background: The United States historically has strongly supported the IAEA and its safeguards system, which serves critical U.S. security and non-proliferation interests. Under Article III of the NPT, all non-nuclear weapon states party to the Treaty (140) are required to accept IAEA safeguards on all nuclear material in peaceful uses under their jurisdiction. Thus the NPT and IAEA are inextricably linked as the cornerstones of international efforts to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons.

-- IAEA Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund (TACF): The IAEA's program of technical cooperation was initiated in the late 1950s to assist developing countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. At present, the IAEA is providing assistance in the form of nuclear training, expert services, and equipment to approximately 80 of its 113 member-states. For many IAEA members, the IAEA's technical cooperation program is the most important component of the IAEA's activities. Although contributions to the TACF are voluntary, target "indicative planning figures" (IPFs) are agreed upon annually by the Agency's members. These targets have provided (since 1981) steadily increasing technical assistance resources, which a number of developing states regard as essential for continued support of the IAEA and its important safeguards function.

-- Program of Technical Assistance to IAEA Safeguards (POTAS): The U.S. POTAS program began in 1975 as a means to assist the IAEA in the development and continued implementation of the most effective safeguards system possible. Working primarily through the U.S. Department of Energy and U.S. National Laboratories, the POTAS program supports vital research aimed at the development and transfer of new technology for international safeguards. The work of POTAS, and similar programs in other countries, is the key component of the Agency's efforts to develop and apply effective safeguards to new, and more complex, nuclear facilities. In addition, POTAS supports necessary training in safeguards equipment maintenance, and makes U.S. experts available to the IAEA Safeguards Department to assist inspectors and other staff in carrying out their duties.

-- Other Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Activities: Funds provided under this account support initiatives -- which fall outside the purview of POTAS -- related to the development of IAEA safeguards approaches for sophisticated technologies and facilities of specific concern and interest to the United States. In addition, funds in this account are used to provide training to third world personnel directly involved with the application of IAEA safeguards, and to resolve problems which could materially affect non-proliferation efforts in other countries.

-- "In-Kind" Technical Cooperation: In addition to its cash contribution to the TACF, the United States provides technical assistance to IAEA members through project support, fellowships at U.S. institutions and facilities, and training courses in peaceful nuclear technologies, including nuclear safety and radiation protection. States party to the NPT and Treaty of Tlatelolco receive preferential treatment in the allocation of these resources.

-- Cost-Free Experts (CFE): In an effort to assist the Agency with key program initiatives on a short-term basis, the United States provides American experts to the IAEA on a "cost-free" basis. U.S. experts have, historically, served the Agency in a broad range of program areas including nuclear safety, research and isotopes, technical cooperation, and public information. (Safeguards CFEs are funded under the POTAS program.)

-- Technical Assistance Contingencies: A limited amount of funds are made available each year to provide assistance directly to the IAEA for specialized, short-term needs (e.g., equipment, training courses, expert services, laboratory and facility construction, etc.)

U.S. Interests:

- Strengthening the IAEA: Given the fact that the IAEA fulfills a vital role in promoting U.S. security and non-proliferation interests, the U.S. voluntary contribution serves important U.S. interests by strengthening IAEA programs and, in particular, its safeguards activities. Moreover, the U.S. contribution promotes specific and concrete measures in support of the President's pledge to Congress to "strengthen the hand" of the IAEA.

- Support of U.S. nuclear non-proliferation objectives: As part of U.S. efforts to maintain and strengthen the critical components of the international non-proliferation regime, the United States implements its long-standing policy of providing preferential funding in nuclear assistance to NPT/Tlatelolco parties almost exclusively through the IAEA technical cooperation program. This practice enables the U.S. to point to some of the tangible benefits of participation in these important arms control treaties, and thereby strengthens support for the treaties among developing states. The NPT is the principal international, political barrier to nuclear weapons proliferation.

- Cost-savings to the U.S. Government: The United States has encouraged the substitution of international safeguards by the IAEA for U.S. bilateral safeguards on nuclear materials and equipment which the United States has provided to recipient countries worldwide. Re-imposition of bilateral safeguards arrangements would require sizable organizational and financial resources. Guarding against diversion of U.S.-supplied nuclear material and equipment is accomplished most cost-effectively through the use of the IAEA safeguards system. In addition, a substantial portion of the U.S. voluntary contribution is expended in the United States for equipment and training, expert services, and research activities.

- Promotion of nuclear safety: Part of the U.S. voluntary contribution is used to fund nuclear safety activities related to technical cooperation projects, thereby promoting the safe handling and use of nuclear materials.

- Furtherance of U.S. political and economic interests: Provision of U.S. technical assistance to developing states generates valuable political support for U.S. objectives in the IAEA and elsewhere. In addition, IAEA technical cooperation activities enhance economic and social development in many states with which the U.S. wishes to maintain strong economic and commercial ties.

Other Donors: Although the United States remains the largest single contributor of extrabudgetary resources to the IAEA, a significant number of other states have made cash and in-kind contributions to the IAEA in support of technical assistance, safeguards, public information, and other high priority programs. A total of 60 states provided cash contributions to the Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund (TACF) in 1989 which supports technical cooperation projects in member states. The United States contributed the largest share of resources to the TACF in 1989 (approximately 30%), followed by the Soviet Union (12.5%), Japan (11.3%), the Federal Republic of Germany (10.2%), France (7.8%), the United Kingdom (6%), and Canada (3%). Several international organizations and approximately 50 donor states offered extrabudgetary and in-kind assistance to members for the provision of experts, equipment, and/or training in various applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. In addition to the United States, 13 other member states provided assistance to the IAEA safeguards program in 1989 under programs similar to POTAS.

FY 1991 Program: In 1991, the United States voluntary contribution of $24 million is currently planned to be divided as follows:

— Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund ($11.5 million): U.S. assistance to the Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund (TACF) will continue to support projects involving the safe application of nuclear energy and radiation sources to promote human health, agriculture, power production, industrial development, and related research activities in developing states.

-- Program of Technical Assistance to Safeguards ($7 million): In 1991, POTAS will continue to address a number of safeguards technology issues which the IAEA's Department of Safeguards identifies as high priority needs. These include new technology for facilities in states of particular regional security concern, and a number of projects, many in cooperation with allies (Japan, the FRG, the U.K., and France), to develop and implement advanced safeguards systems for large automated facilities producing and fabricating plutonium. This latter effort is important both to maintain effective international safeguards and to minimize the resource requirements needed to implement them at these new facilities. Other efforts include development of new software to replace the present safeguards information system which is now a decade old and outmoded in some respects, implementation of next generation surveillance equipment with increased reliability to replace the present obsolescent system, and, continuing to strengthen the IAEA's infrastructure for supporting and implementing safeguards.

-- Other Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Activities ($975,000): In 1991, the United States will continue to utilize funds under this account to develop safeguards approaches related to new uranium enrichment processes and spent fuel management. In addition, 1991 funds will support training courses in the United States (safeguards accounting and physical protection of nuclear material), as well as research studies on technical aspects of proliferation problems. A small percentage will be reserved to address critical short-term non-proliferation problems that may arise.

-- In-Kind Technical Cooperation ($4.175 million): In 1991, funds designated for in-kind technical cooperation will be used to support 20-25 projects (equipment, experts, training), 175-200 IAEA fellowships, and 5-6 training courses, to benefit primarily NPT and Treaty of Tlatelolco Parties. The additional funds requested for technical cooperation in 1991 will be used to strengthen support among developing nations for the Treaty in the period prior to the 1995 NPT Extension Conference, when parties will meet to decide the Treaty's further duration.

-- Cost-Free Experts ($250,000) and Technical Assistance Contingencies ($100,000): These funds will be used to respond to requests from the IAEA for assistance with high priority initiatives.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM (UNEP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
9.5	11.807	10.0

Purpose: UNEP plays a catalytic and coordinating role on international environmental issues. Although UNEP conducts a number of specific project activities, particularly in the developing world, its focus increasingly has been to collect and disseminate information, and to generate and stimulate international responses to environmental problems.

Background: UNEP was established in 1973 in response to a recommendation of the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm. UNEP stems from a U.S. initiative, and the United States has been an active participant in the program since its inception.

UNEP headquarters are in Nairobi, with regional offices in Bangkok, Geneva, Mexico City, Manama and Washington and specialized offices in Geneva and Paris. Its policy oversight body is the Governing Council, consisting of 58 member countries elected by the UNGA to three-year terms and apportioned regionally.

During the May 1989 meeting of UNEP's Governing Council, the international community agreed on six broad areas of concentration for UNEP programs: Atmosphere (including climate change, global warming, ozone depletion and acidic deposition); pollution and shortage of fresh water resources; human impact on oceans and coastal areas; land degradation (including desertification and deforestation); loss of genetic resources and biological diversity; and hazardous wastes and toxic chemicals. These correspond with issues identified by both the administration and Congress as priorities for the United States. For many years, UNEP has promoted scientific research and international action on atmospheric issues.

U.S. Interests: UNEP's role as the focal point for environment action within the UN system has continued to grow. As environmental issues gain increasing public, and political, attention, centralized, coordinated, multilateral action is essential if we are to succeed in confronting global environmental problems.

A 1987 study of U.S. benefits derived from participation in UNEP noted that 29 UNEP programs have contributed to the goals and objectives of 19 different U.S. Government agencies. UNEP programs provide the U.S. with access to formal and informal channels for exchange of scientific research and techniques, thereby broadening the U.S. domestic research base and providing American scientists and technicians with opportunities for collaboration with foreign colleagues, particularly from the developing world, on complex international environmental issues. UNEP's programs provide the U.S. with a forum for making significant impact on the environmental policies of other countries, and an opportunity to address issues with transboundary implications.

A number of UNEP programs have direct domestic uses for the United States. For example, EPA passes on information drawn from UNEP's databases to industry and other U.S. Government agencies. These databases include: the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS), a technical library that serves as a repository for information on subjects dealing with the environment; the Global Resources Information Data Base (GRID), which is a part of the GEMS system; the International Register for Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC), which tracks the use of over 80,000 chemicals; and the environmental database called INFOTERRA. Similarly, a number of agencies use UNEP data in biotechnology research. The Regional Seas Program provides an early warning mechanism for oil spills.

UNEP program activities are financed by voluntary contributions to the Environment Fund, to which the U.S. has historically contributed the largest share. The May 1989 UNEP Governing Council session approved, by consensus, a target of $100 million for the Environment Fund by 1992, instead of 1995, as originally envisaged.

Other Donors: In 1989, the United States pledged $9.5 million or 24.7 percent of about $38.5 million pledged to UNEP's Environment Fund. Other major pledges to the Fund included: Japan - $7.1 million (18.5 percent); United Kingdom - $4.7 million (12.2 percent); U.S.S.R. - $4.2 million (11 percent); Sweden - $2.59 million (6.74 percent); Federal Republic of Germany - $2.57 million (6.67 percent); Finland - $1.3 million (3.36 percent); and France - $1.08 million (2.8 percent).

FY 1991 Program: Of the $10 million requested, $9.2 million will go directly to UNEP's Environment Fund. The remaining $800 thousand will be used for support of multilateral environmentally-related activities such as the Vienna Convention for Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, related protocols and the South Pacific Regional Seas Program. The $800 thousand will also be used to finance activities related to the negotiation of a framework convention on climate change.

The Caribbean and South Pacific Environment Programs are the only multilateral region-wide programs that directly affect the natural environment of U.S. states and territories. These programs sponsor regional projects and legal conventions -- cost-effective means to raise the collective environmental standards of these regions.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1989 **Actual**	FY 1990 **Estimated**	FY 1991 **Request**
10.0	9.839	10.0

Purpose: OAS Development Assistance Programs mobilize multilateral resources in the hemisphere, other non-member countries and international public and private institutions to promote economic development.

Background: The OAS undertook in the sixties to strengthen the underpinnings of representative government through mutual economic assistance. It created the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Since then the OAS has prepared feasibility studies which the IDB, the World Bank and the private sector used to justify more than $6.5 billion in down-stream financing of major development projects. The OAS focused its limited resources on human development — education, training, scientific and technological specialization and institutional development — economic planning, foreign trade promotion, tourism, upgrading and commercialization of traditional crafts, etc. Over 91,000 specialists benefited from these programs and, in turn, helped disseminate new technologies and mobilize heretofore untapped human and natural resources.

The progress achieved by some countries — Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Venezuela -- has converted them from beneficiaries of OAS programs into net donors. In 1988, Brazil contributed $2.3 million, Mexico $1.8 million and Argentina $800 thousand. The OAS, therefore, is no longer so predominantly dependent on the U.S. for voluntary contributions even though the U.S., with 87% of the GNP of OAS members, remains the overwhelmingly dominant economy in the hemisphere.

In keeping with U.S. objectives of budgetary austerity and streamlining of management/administration in international organizations, the OAS has drastically restructured its General Secretariat. Personnel was cut by 55% during the 1982-1989 period; some programs have been dropped and new programs adopted consistent with current priorities, e.g. drug abuse control. Overhead costs have been sharply reduced and program direction, execution and accountability significantly enhanced. Today, the OAS has an infrastructure attuned to the specific needs of member countries capable of delivering effective, low-cost programs and technical cooperation.

U.S. Interests: U.S. policy seeks the strengthening of OAS effectiveness as a forum for dealing with hemispheric issues. Outcomes favorable to the United States on such issues have been consistently more possible in the OAS than in other international fora, most recently in thwarting Nicaraguan efforts to condemn the U.S. for the trade embargo. The level of U.S. contributions to the OAS is perceived as a measure of the U.S. commitment to the Inter-American system and willingness to continue mutual efforts in development.

Other Donors: OAS development programs funded by members' voluntary contributions in 1988 totalled $19.4 million, of which the U.S. contribution of $12 million accounted for 62%. Other voluntary contributions, including those from non-member observer countries (Spain, Canada, Israel, Italy, etc.), bring the overall total to $28 million, reducing the U.S. share to 43%.

FY 1991 Programs: Priority areas are the following: drug abuse control, financing and external debt management, environment, tourism, foreign trade, education, technological services (metrology, quality control, standardization), and skills training and marketing of handicrafts.

-- Special Development Assistance Fund (CIES) - $4.0 million. This fund specializes in regional planning, and pre-feasibility studies for financing by the public (Inter-American Development Bank) and private sectors. The 1991 program will focus principally on environmental protection, food processing, export and tourism promotion, and employment generation. The Caribbean is a special target area. Projects are carried out principally by OAS specialists and externally contracted experts.

OAS members contributed $7.2 million in 1989. The estimated budget for 1991 is $10.0 million.

-- Special Multilateral Fund - $4.0 million. This fund supports programs with national institutions to strengthen education, science, and technology. The 1991 program will focus mainly on drug abuse education, basic education and education for work.

Other programs will be carried out in biotechnology and food processing, environment and natural resources, materials and microelectronics and informatics.

OAS members contributed $7.429 million to the fund in 1989. The estimated 1991 budget is $10.0 million.

Special Projects Fund - $1.750 million. Its priorities are the same as for the Special Multilateral Fund, but the method of cooperation permits the more developed countries to pool resources for the benefit of the less developed members.

Educational projects, including drug abuse, will absorb approximately 50% of the budget, science and technology the remaining 50%.

OAS members contributed $1.7 million to the fund in 1989. The estimated 1991 budget is $3.1 million.

--Special Cultural Fund - $250,000. This fund's focus is on job creation to preserve traditional artisanal techniques and also to upgrade products to commercial standards for export. A network of Inter-American Centers, which receive supplemental funding from countries, are the principal vehicle in carrying our the program. The fund also supports restoration of monuments, libraries, information and communications as well as the integration of folk culture into formal and informal education to convert it into a more positive factor of overall development.

OAS members contributed $656,300 to the fund in 1989. The budget estimate for 1991 is $900,000.

UNITED NATIONS AFGHANISTAN EMERGENCY TRUST FUND

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In millions of dollars)

FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
0	13.283	6.5

Purpose: The Trust Fund was established in June 1988 to provide relief and assistance to the Afghan people as they begin to return to their homes and rebuild their lives and country.

Background: Nine years of Soviet occupation and war have devastated Afghanistan. Countless thousands of Afghans were killed. Approximately three million Afghans fled to Pakistan in the years following the Soviet invasion; another two million are estimated still to be living in Iran. In addition, several million have been displaced within Afghanistan itself. In fact, population distribution within the country has been dramatically altered, putting significant pressure on the fragile infrastructure and slender food resources of many regions of the country.

In addition to its human losses, Afghanistan has also suffered extensive damage to all sectors of its economy. Homes, and indeed whole villages, have been destroyed, fields are laced with mines, and irrigation systems vital in arid Afghanistan have been decimated. Health care and educational systems among the refugees and in many sections of Afghanistan are minimal or non-existent.

The United Nations system is working to meet this massive relief and reconstruction challenge. The Secretary General has appointed Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan as the Special Coordinator for Afghan humanitarian affairs. Prince Sadruddin is responsible for coordinating the work of the UN specialized agencies involved in Afghan relief and reconstruction efforts (including the UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, and the WFP) to ensure adequate, cost-effective and non-duplicative UN actions, organizing specially needed projects, such as a mine-clearing program and seeking donor contributions. The Trust Fund was established to receive these contributions.

A donors pledging conference was held on October 12, 1988, four months after the initial donors meeting in July. Almost $900 million was pledged to the United Nations for humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan. (Approximately two-thirds of this amount was pledged as in-kind assistance by the Soviet Union, but it's not yet clear how much of this amount will be useful to the Afghans and actually made available by the USSR). As its first contribution to the Fund, the U. S. made available $17 million in food aid in June 1988. Our FY 1989 multilateral contribution amounted to $55 million; an additional $95 million of humanitarian aid to Afghans was provided bilaterally.

U. S. Interests: The United States has an enormous investment in Afghanistan. We have taken world leadership on an issue of major significance to much of the non-aligned movement, the Muslim world, and Western Europe. We have done this in countless fora: in the United Nations and its agencies, in NATO and throughout the world with an active political and diplomatic offensive.

In our public diplomacy and diplomatic initiatives, we have committed ourselves not only to support the Afghans in their struggle for freedom, but also to participate in rebuilding their country. The enormity of this task demands an international response. We believe the UN must play a major role in mobilizing international resources and expertise to help Afghan refugees and displaced persons to resettle and reconstruct their war-devastated country. The Trust Fund administered by the UN Coordinator for Humanitarian Assistance for Afghans is a critical component of this international effort.

U. S. contributions to the Trust Fund will serve our interests in several ways, including maintaining a substantial level of influence with all parties concerned, giving us an authoritative voice with which to encourage other donor states to contribute to the Trust Fund, demonstrating to other Islamic countries that we have a genuine interest in what happens to the Afghan people and that we were not just interested in them as long as the Soviets were in their country, and fulfilling the repeated pledges which we have made over the years to support the Afghan people as they rebuild Afghanistan.

Program Focus: Trust Fund programs and projects have been defined and developed. The UN Office of the Coordinator for Afghanistan (UNOCA) has been established and is operating. The main focus of UNOCA is to coordinate all UN relief efforts inside Afghanistan for internally displaced persons and returning refugees. Two broad phases are envisaged in the overall Afghan project. Phase one is the preparation and implementation of basic relief programs for the refugees as they return to their homes. A continuing mine education and mine-clearing program has been established. Food aid and agricultural supplies (seed and tools) have been provided. Projects rebuilding Afghanistan's irrigation networks, delivering basic health care and rebuilding the education system have been supported. It is envisaged that food and cash for work programs will be initiated as soon as possible to establish and support a fledgling, private sector economy. Phase two will focus on major reconstruction projects. The United States will seek to monitor the emerging programs closely to assure that they are appropriate and make the best use of the scarce resources available.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (in millions of dollars)		
FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
2.500	34.438	6.250

Purpose: IFAD focuses international development assistance on increasing food production in the poorer developing regions. The Fund's activities are directed specifically at small farmers and the landless poor, through concessional loans and grants. In addition, IFAD engages nontraditional donors such as the OPEC countries and the more advanced developing countries in a significant development effort with the more traditional OECD donors.

Background: IFAD is a United Nations specialized agency created in 1977 with strong leadership from the United States. For the initial capitalization and first and second replenishments, the United States has pledged a total of $460 million to IFAD, while the other OECD donors have pledged $1 billion and OPEC $1 billion.

IFAD's tripartite governing structure divides voting strength in the Fund's Governing Council and Executive Board equally among OECD members (Category I), OPEC members (Category II) and the LDCs themselves (Category III). Relationships among IFAD's members are generally constructive, with little political polarization. In practice, decisions have been made on the basis of consensus rather than actual votes.

U.S. Interests: The United States is the only country which enjoys a permanent seat on IFAD's Executive Board, the body which approves projects and determines policy (all other countries must rotate on and off the 36 member Board). As a result of this permanent seat, the United States is always able to make its views known regarding the design of IFAD's projects and to closely monitor the consistency of IFAD's projects with the U.S. Government's own development objectives. The A.I.D. Administrator is the United States Governor of the Fund and the Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs is the Alternate Governor.

U.S. support for IFAD reflects the Administration's continuing commitment to programs that directly benefit needy people in developing countries and that engage private voluntary organizations in development.

Program Focus: IFAD is primarily a facilitating and co-financing institution for the world's poorest people. For the eleven-year period 1978-88, cofinanciers invested $3,517 million in all projects (34.7% of total project cost) supported by the Fund compared to IFAD's investment of $2,353 million (23.3% of total project cost). Host country contributions were $4,245.6 million (42.0% of total project cost). During 1988, IFAD initiated 94 percent of the projects it funded and cooperating institutions initiated 6 percent. In 1988, 59 percent of IFAD's regular loans were highly concessional (50 year term and 1% service fee) and were directed at the poorest countries. All projects are designed to benefit low income rural people, especially landless families and women. In the 1977 - 1988 period, 82 percent of IFAD's loans to Africa were targeted to people with annual per capita incomes below $300 in 1976 prices.

In developing its projects, IFAD closely studies the policy environment of a potential loan to identify potential obstacles to smallholder production. If host country policies discourage small farmer agricultural production (through controlled prices, state-owned marketing channels, etc.), IFAD will encourage the recipient government to make the adjustments necessary for market-based incentives.

Funding Status: The U.S. completed its contribution to IFAD's second replenishment with $2.5 million appropriated in FY 1989.

Basic agreement on a third replenishment for IFAD was reached in June, and a number of additional elements were finalized in October 1989. The $566.3 million replenishment agreed upon will support a lending program of $250-$350 million a year, well above the $154 million average of the 1984-88 period. Since the OPEC countries did not provide a contribution level which other donors deemed adequate for a three-year replenishment, it was agreed to shorten the third replenishment period to two years, with formal notification of participation due June 30, 1990, and final contributions due June 30, 1992.

The first element of the replenishment follows the traditional 60-40 OECD-OPEC burdensharing with OPEC providing $124.4 million and OECD $186.6 million. However, the second element is based on the LDC members contributing significant amounts of convertible currencies ($63.8 million) for the first time. These contributions will be matched by the OECD countries on a three to one basis.

Due to budget limitations and a desire not to substitute for OPEC contribution shortfalls, the U.S. agreed to maintain its normal share of the basic replenishment and to match LDC contributions on a two to one basis up to an LDC funding level of $50 million. This caps the U.S. contribution at $82.8 million.

The Administration is requesting the $6.250 million which, along with $34.438 million appropriated in FY 1990, fulfills the first half of its obligation by the end of FY 1991.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION & SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION CONTRIBUTIONS (ICSOC)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In millions of dollars)

FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
2.0	1.967	2.0

Purpose: To continue support for U.S. participation in and to meet U.S. commitments to international conventions and scientific organizations engaged in work considered essential and important to U.S. interests and formerly funded through membership in UNESCO.

Background: The United States withdrew from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) effective December 31, 1984. Annual contributions in the ICSOC program beginning in FY 1986 have enabled the U.S. Government to assist U.S. scientific and other communities to maintain positions of leadership in multilateral programs and to take initiatives to implement new activities that serve U.S. interests. The ICSOC program would not continue as individual budget requirements in the future should the United States resume membership in UNESCO.

U.S. Interests: The U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO does not alter the U.S. policy of supporting international cooperation in educational, scientific, cultural and communication activities where there are technical, economic and political benefits to the United States. The programs proposed for funding in this request protect the more important, direct benefits to American scientific, educational, cultural and business communities formerly derived through membership in UNESCO. The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the Man and the Biosphere Program, the International Hydrological Program, and the International Geological Correlation Program were of U.S. origin or created with the encouragement of the United States, and we have a continuing interest in the work they do.

The U.S. contribution to the IOC enables American vessels to gain access to foreign waters for research and makes possible the participation of U.S. oceanographic experts in research workshops, in both cases providing access to data otherwise unobtainable.

Largely based on U.S. initiatives and leadership, new global long-range investigations are being implemented to better understand natural and man-influenced processes effecting change in the earth's environment and to take steps to protect this environment as well as mitigate the effects of natural hazards. The International Council of Scientific Unions and associated bodies in collaboration with other governmental and non-governmental organizations are undertaking a major, decades-long, collaborative effort entitled the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program--a Study of Global Change. The UN-sponsored International Decade of Natural Disaster Reduction will provide opportunities for the nongovernmental scientific, engineering, and social science communities to focus attention through multilateral collaboration during the 1990s to reduce loss of life, property damage and social and economic disruption caused by natural disasters. Data exchange networks associated with all the above efforts provide information on a global scale essential for comprehending global problems and not otherwise available through bilateral or regional agreements.

The Universal Copyright Convention, along with the Berne Convention, provides the major international copyright protection, available to the United States. The other conventions, similarly, respond to the needs of U.S. constituencies and provide benefits to them.

FY 1991 Program: The following items reflect estimates of activity by the United States in these forums.

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). The IOC is the only intergovernmental body for coordinating oceanographic programs on a global scale. Maintaining U.S. membership provides a unique mechanism for promoting U.S. interests in a number of high-priority areas. These include:

Global Climate Research - The IOC is responsible for coordinating a number of climate-specific programs essential for the collection of oceanographic data to support, correct and plan global climate research programs. These activities directly benefit U.S. interests as defined by Congress in the Global Climate Protection Act of 1987.

Oceanographic Data Exchange - Cost savings derived by the United States through this IOC program are estimated at $3.57 billion (archive replacement value) for bathymetric and oceanographic data. A 1985 study concluded that the annual dollar benefit of this data was approximately $115 million.

Tsunami Warning System - This system monitors earthquakes in the Pacific and warns of resulting tsunami (tidal wave) travel time and impact. U.S. interests in the Pacific and coastal states benefit directly. Support through the IOC for the International Tsunami Information Center in Honolulu is $5.25 million annually.

Bathymetric Charting - A project of particular interest to the United States is the International Bathymetric Chart of the Caribbean, the first phase of a longer-term project for geological and geophysical mapping of the region. The United States will acquire new, higher quality charts of its own economic zone, as well as others, at a fraction of the cost of a U.S. effort.

Global Sea-level Observing System - A new global network of 250 sea-level monitoring stations is being implemented to provide data essential to climate research.

Marine Pollution Research and Monitoring - The global assessment of oceanic contaminants and biological effects of pollution is expected to provide a scientific basis for regulatory actions under various international conventions, e.g., the London Dumping Convention. The IOC cooperates closely in this program area with the UN Environment Program (UNEP).

Global Ocean Services - The IOC coordinates a global system of real-time marine meteorological and oceanographic observations used by U.S. forecasters for medium- and long-range forecasts, and by U.S. shipping and maritime interests to promote safety at sea. They also are vital for climate research.

Given the documented direct benefits received by the United States, and the key role the IOC is expected to play in support of climate research, a contribution of $500,000 is warranted.

International Geosphere-Biosphere Program - A Study of Global Change (IGBP). This new, long-range program was authorized by the International Council of Scientific Unions in 1986 with the objective of describing and understanding the interactive physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total earth system, the unique environment that it provides for life, the changes that are occurring in this system, and the manner in which they are influenced by human actions. National programs are being organized involving many agencies and professional bodies. The planning and coordination of multilateral activities, including the contributions of national efforts, are being guided by a Special Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions. The Special Committee includes prominent U.S. scientists. Concern and attention to global climate change, which is an element of IGBP, has been endorsed by heads of governments at economic summit meetings. Partial support of the international coordination of this program, now budgeted by ICSU at over $1.6 million per year would be provided by a contribution of $140,000.

Natural Hazards Program (NHP). This UNESCO program, in collaboration with other international governmental and nongovernmental organizations, promotes cooperative efforts on the assessment, prediction, and mitigation of natural hazards such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, floods and land slides. Particular attention will be given to supporting scientific, engineering and social science contributions to natural disaster reduction in the 1990s within the framework of the UN International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR). Support of activities of particular benefit to U.S. interests at a rate of $120,000 per year would be provided to bodies of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and other nongovernmental organizations.

International Nongovernmental Cooperative Research and Training Programs. UNESCO funds are provided for a variety of research and training activities sponsored by nongovernmental organizations of direct benefit to U.S. scientific and engineering interests not included in the above categories. These funds are of particular value in supporting high quality projects sponsored by the Scientific Unions and Associated Bodies of the International Council of Scientific Unions. In addition, support is provided for activities of direct benefit to the U.S. sponsored by the International Social Science Council, the Microbiological Resources Centers, the Pacific Science Association, and other international scientific and engineering organizations. A contribution of $405,000 directly to the work of international nongovernmental organizations would make up some of the loss in subsidies from UNESCO.

International Geological Correlation Program (IGCP). This program directs the attention of geologists worldwide to projects on mineral and petroleum deposits and correlates data on geological strata, research projects, and standards for geological maps and earth science projects. Continued participation in these programs, heretofore funded through the UNESCO budget, would cost $80,000 per year.

Man and the Biosphere Program (MAB). This is an interdisciplinary program of ecological research that enables U.S. Government agencies and American scientists to carry out studies abroad among its 114 member states, acquire data, and cooperate in the development of new resource management techniques for ecosystems of particular interest to the United States, e.g. tropical forests, and ecosystems, Caribbean islands, temperate ecosystems and high latitude polar regions. Although the United States lost its place on the MAB Intergovernmental Coordinating Council, $390,000 per year would support U.S. participation in selected international projects and workshops. U.S. influence on the MAB Secretariat, made possible with funds from this account, has helped to direct MAB research toward programs of interest to the United States, such as global climate change and its effects on biological diversity and sustainable development.

International Hydrological Program (IHP). This program undertakes studies and promotes standards and cooperation among UN specialized agencies and nongovernmental organizations that provide the United States with information on water resources worldwide. Although the United States lost its place on the IHP Intergovernmental Council because of withdrawal from UNESCO, a contribution of $100,000 per year would permit the United States to remain active in important IHP projects.

International Libraries, Archives and Science Documentation Program. This activity sets standards for and provides data on international library, information, and archival activities. The U.S. contribution strengthens U.S. participation and leadership in key research areas and in the development of international information policies and standards favorable to U.S. interests. These include trans-border data flow, security of data transmitted internationally, and exchange of scientific and technical information. Other programs include education and training in library, information, and archival sciences and preservation of cultural records. There has been much progress in the development of standards for information products and services as a result of the U.S. contribution. Continued U.S. participation is of particular benefit to the American information storage and retrieval industry. Support is estimated at $200,000 per year.

Intergovernmental Committee on the Universal Copyright Convention (ICUCC). The United States is a signatory to the Convention and is expected to make an appropriate contribution to the costs of the Committee, whose work benefits U.S. copyright interests, including those relating to home video and audio recording and protection of computer software and satellite signals; $60,000 would be sufficient.

International Conventions. The United States has ratified several international conventions that are vital to U.S. interests. They include the Beirut Agreement (1984) and the Florence Agreement (1950) concerning the international transfer of educational, cultural, and scientific goods; the Convention on the Exchange of Official Publications (1958); and the Convention on the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970). Continued U.S. participation would require a payment to cover administrative overhead costs in lieu of dues to UNESCO, estimated to total $5,000 per year.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION
VOLUNTARY COOPERATION PROGRAM (WMO/VCP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In millions of dollars)

FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
1.960	1.968	2.0

Purpose: The World Meteorological Organization's Voluntary Cooperation Program (WMO/VCP) provides training and equipment to assist developing countries in the establishment and improvement of national meteorological and hydrological services. The program enables these states to acquire and utilize weather data for domestic purposes, and to participate in the exchange of global weather information. Most WMO/VCP funds support the efforts of developing countries in the World Weather Watch (WWW) and the World Climate Program (WCP). The WWW promotes the prompt, world-wide exchange of weather information; its major activities include the Global Observing System (GOS) to collect surface and upper atmospheric weather data, and the Global Telecommunications System (GTS) to provide for the rapid collection, exchange, and distribution of raw and processed data. The WCP coordinates global climate monitoring, the use of climate data, and research into understanding and predicting climate. Within the WCP, the World Climate Data Program focuses on the data acquisition process.

Background: The WMO established the VCP in 1967 in response to a U.S. initiative. The WMO/VCP is an important element of the WMO Technical Cooperation Program, which manages assistance projects in developing countries. As a result of WMO/VCP support to the WWW, WMO's member states are better able to predict impending natural disasters due to severe weather, such as tropical cyclones. The WWW also plays an important role during man-made disasters, such as accidental release of hazardous materials, as occurred during the Chernobyl nuclear incident. Real-time, global meteorological information, provided through the WWW on a daily basis, is vital for civil aviation.

A WMO panel of experts annually reviews requests for WMO/VCP support. Approval is based on the compatibility of the request with the objectives of the WMO, the suitability of the project for the requesting country, and the ability of the country to sustain the project. After approval, project descriptions are distributed to donor countries to solicit support. The WMO maintains close coordination with other international and regional organizations (UNDP, FAO, UNEP, and EEC) to avoid duplicating or competing with their efforts. Major donor countries also coordinate their activities. The bulk of the U.S. contribution to WMO/VCP consists of in-kind assistance, using U.S. equipment and facilities. Only a small part of the total contribution (approximately $100 thousand) is actually transferred to the WMO Secretariat for a special

WMO/VCP fund, VCP(F), which is managed by WMO with the advice of its panel of experts. The VCP(F) covers some overhead expenses and supports projects not sponsored by any donor country, but which are necessary to achieve the overall objectives of WMO. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce, administers the U.S. contribution to the WMO/VCP on behalf of the United States.

During 1989, U.S. donations provided equipment, supplies, and expert services to approximately 60 developing countries. They also supported two major training seminars in the U.S. on aeronautical meteorology and on hydrological forecasting. The U.S. organized as well three regional training seminars on the use of satellite imagery in the Caribbean, drought management in Africa, and equipment maintenance in Latin America. In addition, some 30 graduate and undergraduate students received support for their studies in meteorology and hydrology.

U.S. Interests: WMO/VCP provides a means for the U.S. to join other nations and international organizations in carrying out large projects which would be difficult for the U.S. to fund alone. The WMO/VCP program to enhance meteorological telecommunications in the Caribbean and Central America, for example, is vital to U.S. hurricane detection and forecasting capabilities. The UK, France, Netherlands, and Brazil joined with the U.S. to fund and implement this project. Another project, CLICOM (climate computing) -- largely developed by the U.S. using IBM PCs -- provides developing countries with computer hardware and software to process their climate data, encouraging them to increase their collection efforts and share the data with other countries. This provides the foundation for the kind of world-wide, long-term effort needed to establish baseline information about the global climate.

Through the WMO/VCP, the U.S. receives recognition for its support of projects in severe weather detection and forecasting, flood mapping, agricultural and marine meteorology, and the like. USAID uses the information from these projects for early warning of natural disasters around the world. The U.S. Department of Agriculture also uses information from these programs to forecast global agricultural production.

Other Donors: WMO expects to receive WMO/VCP pledges of about $7.5 million in 1989, including the U.S. contribution of $1.968 million (26%), indicating a steady increase in total contributions from $5.4 million in 1986.

FY 1991 Program: New or increased support is planned in four areas of particular interest to the U.S.:

--The demand for graduate level education, for specialized training courses especially in computer and satellite use, and for training in advanced technologies has increased substantially over the past two to three years. The U.S. intends to meet this demand to the maximum extent possible.

--Meteorological communications in Africa, Central America, and the Caribbean depend on old equipment that is ever more difficult and expensive to maintain. Satellite communications, using U.S. satellites, are the logical solution to this problem. The U.S. could play a leadership role in these efforts, particularly in the Caribbean and Central America.

--WMO's leading role in supporting and promoting scientific assessments of environmental issues -- especially by monitoring ozone levels and gathering data on climate change -- is growing in importance. Developing countries will need increased support in order to participate more fully in international efforts to characterize the global climate -- and their participation will be essential to a complete understanding of worldwide climate change.

--The African Locust Control Project, which began during 1989 with a notably successful campaign, will continue for the next several years. The primary need from WMO/VCP is for rugged, mobile, automated weather stations to detect and track the meteorological causes of infestations, and predict the strength and movement of locust hordes. Through WMO/VCP, the U.S. is joining several countries and the FAO in responding to this regional problem.

UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (UNCDF)

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1989 **Actual**	FY 1990 **Estimated**	FY 1991 **Request**
1.5	1.476	1.5

Purpose: The United Nations Capital Develpment Fund (UNCDF) provides concessional capital assistance to the least developed countries (LDCs) for small-scale investment projects designed to promote socio-economic development and national self-reliance.

Background: The General Assembly established UNCDF in 1966 and, in 1967, placed it under the Administrator of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), subject to policy guidance from the UNDP Governing Council. UNCDF is headed by an Executive Secretary and is supported by a small secretariat staff. UNCDF's structural link with UNDP allows it to draw on UNDP's central services and to utilize its network of resident representatives in developing countries, thereby keeping operating costs to a minimum.

A combination of special features makes UNCDF's role in the multilateral financing system unique. UNCDF's mandate and operational policies enable it to (a) focus on the poor by working at the grassroots level with laborers, small farmers, micro-entrepreneurs the unemployed, low-income urban dwellers and other vulnerable groups; (b) help meet basic needs for food, safe drinking water, and sanitation as well as develop the productive sectors and income generating activities in agricultural and small-scale industries; and (c) invest in small-scale projects ($200,000 to $5 million) that are not large enough to be considered by other multilateral financiing institutions.

U.N. Specialized Agencies, working with host governments, international development banks and private entities, execute UNCDF projects. In 1987, UNCDF amended its project funding process to allow expansion in annual new project starts and synchronize commitments of project funds more closely with actual annual funding requirements. In 1988, UNCDF approved a total of $71.5 million in new commitments, funded primarily from UNCDF general resources but increasingly utilizing joint financing arrangements Project expenditures for 1987 were $39.2 million.

U.S. Interests: U.S. support of UNCDF is consistent with our policy of helping the poorest people. Two-thirds of the countries served by UNCDF are located in Africa, where drought and the cumulative effects of desertification have exacerbated chronic economic problems. While reflecting current economic realities, our continued support demonstrates our view that UNCDF is a well-run program.

UNCDF has concentrated on the basic needs of the rural sector. In 1988, the following programs received UNCDF allocations: transportation (26.1%); agriculture (38.6%); drinking water (10.6%); industry (6.8%); shelter (8.9%); education and training (3.3%); health (1.4%); and energy (4.3%).

Other Donors: Total pledges for 1989 amounted to $36.7 million, of which the U.S. pledge of $1.5 million represented 4.1 percent. Major donors to UNCDF in 1989 were: Sweden - $7.6 million (20.9 percent); the Netherlands - $5.9 million (16 percent); Italy - $4.3 million (11.6 percent); Denmark - $4.2 million (11.5 percent); Norway - $4.19 million (11.4 percent); Finland - $3.05 million (8.33 percent); and Switzerland - $3.04 million (8.30 percent).

FY 1991 Program: UNCDF will continue its efforts to expand the scope and volume of its project commitments. In addition, UNCDF will continue to coordinate its activities with UNDP and other development agencies so that there is follow-up to pre-investment activities, capital and technical assistance, and financing of operating costs.

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION (ITTO)
PROJECT ACCOUNT

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In millions of dollars)

FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
0	0	1.0

Purpose: The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) is the only international forum for engaging both producing and consuming countries in efforts to address all aspects of the world tropical timber economy, including sustainable logging practices and timber management.

Background: The text of the International Tropical Timber Agreement was established by the 1983 United Nations Conference on Tropical Timber to provide a forum in which producing and consuming countries cooperate in finding solutions to problems facing the tropical timber economy. The U.S. was actively involved in negotiation of the Agreement which entered into force in April 1985, becoming the first international commodity agreement to have a conservation mandate. There are currently 43 member governments (including the EEC) representing 95% of world trade in tropical timber and more than 70% of the earth's remaining tropical rainforests.

The Agreement is administered through the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) with primary objectives in areas of improved forest management, market transparency and industry. Forestry priorities include promoting research, development and implementation of improved forest management and reforestation practices for sustained timber production, and encouraging the development of national policies aimed at sustainable use and conservation of tropical forests and their genetic resources and at maintaining ecological balance within affected regions and the biosphere.

ITTO pursues its objectives through a Council comprised of all member governments and three permanent committees open to all members. The committees correspond to ITTO's priority interest areas of reforestation and forest management, forest industry and market information.

ITTO administration is funded by annual assessments on member governments (the U.S. share is 5%, currently funded from the International Conferences and Contingencies (ICC) Account). However, ITTO carries out its primary operational programs through a special Project Account supported by voluntary contributions from member countries. Contributions to the project fund have been the major source of ITTO financing in the area of forest management and conservation.

U.S. Interests: ITTO uniquely serves U.S. interests as the only international forum for engaging both producing and consuming countries in efforts to improve sustainable development of dwindling tropical forest resources. ITTO's recognition of the timber market's dependency on resource conservation and sustainable use links U.S. market interests with U.S. priorities for conservation and sound management of tropical forests.

ITTO project activities in the field of reforestation and forest management also closely parallel U.S. interests in tropical forestry. In keeping with the mandate of Congress (PL 99-529), the U.S. places great importance on conservation and sustainable development of tropical forests. Natural forest management based on sustainable use for timber production is a priority goal of ITTO.

President Bush joined other Western leaders in the Paris Economic Summit in July 1989 in calling for greater efforts to promote sustainable use of tropical forests. The ITTO Project Account is one of the two main multilateral mechanisms toward this end.

Although a young organization, ITTO has developed a rigorous project cycle to ensure effective use of limited resources. The project cycle governs the submission, review, approval and monitoring of projects, as well as the disbursement and management of project funds. From the first, U.S. priorities regarding sustainable development of forest resources have been reflected in project approval and funding decisions. In addition, donor countries have adopted the practice of earmarking their donations for projects they endorse. Thus, a U.S. contribution would be used only for projects conforming to U.S. priorities, including humanitarian concerns (e.g. protection of indigenous forest populations) and reliance on the private sector.

It should be noted that ITTO is specifically mandated to complement, rather than duplicate, ongoing multilateral efforts related to tropical timber. The organization has therefore emphasized the funding of forest management projects intended to fill the critical gaps in current understanding of sustainable forest development. This position is entirely consistent with and supportive of U.S. objectives to focus international efforts in which we participate on the most pressing problems, given the growing demand for limited budgetary resources.

Other Donors: To date, the U.S. has made no contributions to ITTO's voluntary project account. However, support for the project account by other industrialized countries has been high, and several consumer countries have made substantial donations. Combined donations/pledges to the ITTO project account during FY 1988 and FY 1989 include $6.6 million from Japan; $2 million from Finland; $2 million from France; $1.6 million from Switzerland; $1 million from the Netherlands; $1 million from Italy; $.6 million from Denmark; and $.5 million from Sweden.

FY 1991 Program: In FY 1991, ITTO will continue to fund priority forest management projects. In keeping with an action plan in the area of reforestation and forest management presented at the May 1989 Council Meeting, particular attention is expected to be given to establishing model or pilot sustainable forestry projects in key forest ecosystems, expanding to other geographical regions application of forest management principles developed in earlier projects and disseminating research results among producing countries. Several projects already approved will continue to be subject to careful monitoring in FY 1991 to ensure quality control. In addition, the U.S. intends to press for further work to encourage the development of national policies aimed at sustainable forest development, conservation of genetic resources and maintenance of ecological balance within regions.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL & TRAINING PROGRAM FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA (UNETPSA)

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1989 **Actual**	FY 1990 **Estimated**	FY 1991 **Request**
.8	.788	.8

Purpose: To provide scholarships for secondary and college level education and advanced technical and vocational training to students, primarily from the Republic of South Africa, who are denied such education and training in their own societies. The training helps prepare these students to assume leadership roles in the development of their countries.

Background: The U.N. Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA) was established by the U.N. General Assembly in 1967 by integrating earlier special programs designed to assist in the education and training of persons in minority-ruled southern Africa. Following the independence of the Portuguese territories and of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), UNETPSA ceased giving new grants to students from those nations, although renewals will continue to be made until existing students finish their studies. UNETPSA's objective is to enable these young people to play a full role in their societies as they become independent or as majority rule is achieved and to provide general support for the concept of peaceful transition in southern Africa.

UNETPSA's ability to award new scholarships is based on total annual contributions and pledges received, balanced against the increasing cost of education and the need to renew the awards of continuing students. The total number of awards granted under the program during 1988 were 1,358, of which 879 were new awards and 479 were renewals.

During this period, the largest student placement was in North America (405), followed by Africa (339).

U.S. Interests: The primary United States interest in supporting UNETPSA is to indicate U.S. support for the aspirations of the young people in southern Africa to be a vital part of their societies as they become independent or as majority rule is achieved. U.S. support will help develop a core of specialists, technicians, and administrators who are able to assume positions in the governments.

Other Donors: In 1989, the U.S. contribution of $800,000 represented 16.8 percent of the total contributions of $4.8 million. Other major donors included: Norway - $898,000 (18.6 percent); Denmark - $663,000 (13.9); Finland - $463,000 (9.7); Japan - $400,000 (8.4); and Sweden - $320,000 (6.7).

FY 1991 Program: Faced with an ever-increasing demand for a static or decreasing resource, the Advisory Committee on UNETPSA (with 13 members, including the U.S., and three observer states and four observer organizations) is constantly seeking new ways to provide scholarships to students from southern Africa. These include scholarships in Commonwealth countries at no cost to the program, the promotion of co-financing arrangements and tuition waivers, and the encouragement of study in Africa and other low-cost regions.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO) INVESTMENT PROMOTION SERVICE (IPS)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In millions of dollars)

FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
.250	.492	.500

Purpose: The UNIDO Investment Promotion Service office (IPS) in Washington is the chief United Nations vehicle in North America for private sector participation in the industrialization process of developing countries. It strengthens industrial cooperation by promoting joint venture opportunities to U.S. firms. It also coordinates activities of developing country institutions and enterprises to identify sources of American know-how, direct investment, financing, market access and specialized consulting services.

Background: UNIDO became the sixteenth specialized agency of the United Nations on January 1, 1986, with a mandate to promote industrial development in developing countries in coordination with the private sector. The IPS represents the clearest recognition within the UN system of the importance of private investment capital in the development process by promoting the flow of external financial, technological and managerial resources to developing countries.

The Washington IPS coordinates closely with the Departments of State and Commerce, the World Bank, International Finance Corporation, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, other multilateral lending institutions, chambers of commerce and regional business associations.

The Washington IPS office is one of nine such offices worldwide; the others are located in Cologne, Milan, Paris, Seoul, Tokyo, Vienna, Warsaw and Zurich.

U.S. Interests: Promotion of private sector development is a major U.S. priority. The IPS network worldwide reflects UNIDO's recognition of the importance of private investment capital in the industrial development process. The IPS program stimulates the private sector in development countries, which produces a catalytic impact on their domestic economies. Industrialization of the developing countries leads ultimately to increased markets for U.S. goods and services. The Washington IPS office provides developing countries with first-hand knowledge of U.S. business and financial practices, and this facilitates dealings with potential investment partners from the U.S. private sector. A $500,000 FY 1991 contribution would fully fund the core activities of the office, demonstrate U.S. support for its activities, and ensure the intended benefits for U.S. private sector interests.

Other Donors: None

FY 1991 Program: Program emphasis will be twofold:

1) To accelerate current activities of direct contact with industry associations, chambers of commerce, state and regional development associations, and financial institutions, as well as private American businesses, to promote investment projects in developing countries; and,

2) To improve every aspect of the Washington IPS communication network by using public and private sources, institutions and organizations, publications, and personal appearances.

World Meteorological Organization
Climate Studies Fund

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY1991 Request
0	0	.5

Purpose: The World Meteorological Organization's Special Fund for Climate and Atmospheric Environment Studies (Climate Studies Fund) is intended to provide support for increased scientific activities in climatology, including global observations of climate and greenhouse gases, training in developing countries on climate change and its local effects, and scientific studies of climate change, ozone depletion, and the atmospheric environment. The goal of the Climate Studies Fund is to initiate scientific activities which respond to current international needs, using extra-budgetary contributions over a limited period of time.

Background: Resolution 5 of the 41st Session of the World Meteorological Organization's Executive Council (EC-XLI) established the Climate Studies Fund with an initial target of $22 million for 1990-91. In passing the resolution, the Executive Council recognized that additional demands are being placed on the Organization as a result of increasing environmental concerns. Special projects and activities of relatively short duration can provide the initial response to these demands, with follow-on efforts handled over the longer term within the WMO regular budget.

U.S. Interests: WMO plays an important role in providing most of the scientific information and expertise which forms the basis for international agreement and action on such issues as global climate change and the protection of the ozone layer. Through the WMO, the U.S. is particularly involved in global climatological analyses and forecasts, routine climate monitoring, climatological reference stations, detection of climate change, and improved climate predictions. The current demands for long-term climate information go beyond the primary thrust of the WMO for shorter-term weather information which is supported by the WMO regular budget and the Voluntary Cooperation Program. This requires a different approach to data collection and analysis, data quality assurance, observational coverage, processing of information, and prediction studies. The modest climate-related portion of technical assistance under the Voluntary Cooperation Program would be massively supplemented and reinforced by a much larger special program of limited duration, through the Climate Studies Fund.

While the U.S. conducts much of the leading work in the area of climate and environmental quality, it is not possible to gather global information without the cooperation of all other nations. To carry out adaptation or limitation strategies to ameliorate the dangers to the global environment, the U.S. must rely on multilateral support. Moreover, without scientifically sound global participation and understanding, suggestions for international action are likely to be ill-conceived, and possibly counter-productive.

Other Donors: The WMO will seek voluntary funding from member countries, other international organizations, and multilateral financial institutions.

FY 1991 Program: The Climate Studies Fund aims to support the following seven major new or enhanced climate-related areas of activity:

-- Education and training on issues and aspects of atmospheric and climate change, through special regional scientific seminars, fellowships for individual study, and public information programs.

-- Expanded oceanic and atmospheric observations in the tropics and southern hemisphere.

-- Establishment of a Global Atmosphere Watch, a global climatological reference network, and a climate change detection project; the reference network was cited with approval in the 1989 G-7 Economic Summit statement.

-- Assistance for scientists from developing countries in conducting climate modeling and analysis.

-- Accelerated CLICOM (climate computing) installations.

-- Enhanced monitoring of background air pollution.

-- Expanded ozone observation and analysis.

TROPICAL FORESTRY ACTION PLAN (TFAP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
0	0	.5

Purpose: The Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) provides the framework for coordinating, among both donor and recipient countries, support for sustainable development throughout the forestry sector in the tropics.

Background: The TFAP was launched in 1987 under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), World Bank, World Resources Institute and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in cooperation with bilateral assistance agencies and tropical countries, to enhance donor cooperation and more effectively focus donor funding within the tropical forestry sector. The basic objective of the plan is to conserve tropical forest resources while making optimal use of their potential contribution to sustainable development. The TFAP process covers five closely-related major priority areas for action to address the world's deforestation crisis: forestry in land use, conservation of tropical forest ecosystems, forest-based industrial development, fuelwood and energy, and institution building including training, extension and research. The U.S. was actively involved in shaping the TFAP process and has been a major proponent of the action plan since its inception.

TFAP is implemented through national forestry sector reviews conducted at the request of tropical countries to identify policy reforms, institutional programs and field projects needed to achieve sustainable use of country forestry resources in the five priority areas, and to produce a national level forestry action plan. As part of the sector review and planning process, roundtables are convened among host governments and donor agencies to coordinate action plan preparation; secure political involvement, commitment and support; and establish an effective implementation schedule.

TFAP activities are administered by the TFAP Coordinating Unit of the FAO Forestry Department with oversight by the TFAP Board of Forestry Advisors. The Coordinating Unit serves as the secretariat of the Advisory Board, which is comprised of bilateral donor agencies, UNDP, the World Bank, regional developments banks and other participating members of the international donor community. The U.S. is an active member of the Advisory Board through the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.).

Support and funding to conduct forestry sector reviews and develop national forestry action plans is provided by members of the TFAP Board of Forestry Advisors through the provision of the temporary services of expert personnel and through voluntary contributions to the TFAP Multi-Donor Trust Fund. Since it became operational in

1987, the trust fund has become an increasingly important source of support for TFAP implementation activities.

U.S. Interests: U.S. interests and priorities regarding the wise use and conservation of tropical forests are very well served by TFAP, which is currently the most promising endeavor underway in coordinating international support for sustainable development in the tropics and providing a basis for positive action involving both tropical countries and the donor community. Virtually all bilateral and multilateral donors and most tropical countries are involved in the TFAP process. Such widespread participation enhances the opportunity for success in meeting U.S. goals for sustainable forest development and conservation in the tropics.

TFAP also provides an unprecedented framework for governments, development agencies, international organizations and nongovernmental organizations to integrate their activities in a given country. By reducing duplication and expanding cooperation, the cost effectiveness of individual donors' programs will be increased. This is not only consistent with U.S. objectives for international cooperation but would also enhance the benefits of U.S. forestry assistance projects.

In view of the U.S. Government's continuing emphasis on the importance of tropical forest conservation objectives, including President Bush joining our Paris Economic Summit partners in July 1989 in calling for "strong support to rapid implementation of the Tropical Forest Action Plan," it is incumbent upon the U.S. to participate in this effort. We cannot continue to exhort the developing world to preserve its tropical forests, nor call upon our allies to fund this effort, without ourselves contributing to the multilateral trust fund established for this purpose.

FY 1991 Program: Non-U.S. contributions to the TFAP trust fund in 1989 were used to support forestry sector reviews and pursue national forestry action plans in various stages of preparation for more than 40 countries. As of the ninth session of the TFAP Board of Forestry Advisors in November 1989, 67 tropical countries had become actively involved in the TFAP process. Forestry sector reviews and related country level exercises had been completed for 20 countries and were underway in another 38 countries. Based on the sector reviews and subsequent round table sessions, ten tropical countries had adopted national forestry action plans. These accomplishments were supported in great part by trust fund resources.

In FY 1991, the TFAP Coordinating Unit and Advisory Board will continue to draw on the fund to finance the increasing demands of ongoing sector reviews. Special emphasis will be placed on assisting tropical countries in identifying national priority areas and preparing proposals for action programs and projects at the country level. In addition, efforts will be made to mobilize technical forestry expertise to ensure that innovative approaches to improved conservation and environmental management are brought to bear in the development of country action plans. In view of the increasing number of completed sector reviews anticipated, attention is also expected to be given to monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the sector review and action planning process.

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES)

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
.650	.738	.500

Purpose: The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) provides a mechanism for protection of endangered species of wildlife and plants against over-exploitation through international trade.

Background: CITES resulted from a conference held in Washington, D.C. in 1973 at U.S. invitation, to promote conservation of endangered and potentially threatened species of wild flora and fauna. It has since become the key instrument for international wildlife conservation, with 95 countries as Parties to the Convention including most major producers and consumers. CITES is also a significant element of U.S. conservation policy and continues to receive broad public support domestically.

CITES' principal achievements are the identification of over-exploited species and establishment of trade controls to protect those species. Other notable accomplishments include: (1) designation of wildlife authorities for the first time in many countries; (2) development of guidelines for the safe shipment of live specimens of plants and animals; (3) preparation of a species identification manual for use by custom officials at ports of entry; (4) improved standardization of documentation, annual reporting on worldwide wildlife trade, and information requirements to amend listings of endangered and threatened species. (5) more effective trade controls for specimens such as elephant ivory, rhinoceros horn, whale products, reptilian leather, exotic plants and rare birds; (6) improved acquisition and exchange of wildlife trade data and statistics; and (7) improved cooperation among Party members in conservation of endangered species.

U.S. contributions to the CITES Trust Fund support meetings of Parties and certain operations of the Secretariat such as enforcement of the Convention's trade regulations and identification of appropriate levels of trade control. The Trust Fund is administered by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), which provides administrative support to the Secretariat. Since the Trust Fund is not adequate to finance all project work authorized by the Parties, CITES has established a Special Projects Fund supported by voluntary contributions from member Parties, conservation groups and trade associations. Contributions are earmarked for projects of special interest such as population studies of heavily traded species (e.g., Nile crocodiles).

U.S. Interests: All countries, including the U.S., benefit from CITES protection of the endangered and potentially threatened species of wild plants and animals which represent the world's irreplaceable living resources. The Convention was concluded after

Congress, in response to strong public support, directed the Administration (in the Endangered Species Act) to negotiate an international agreement to prevent over-exploitation of wildlife.

The U.S. has been actively involved in CITES since its inception and currently serves as Chair of the CITES Standing Committee. Such participation provides the primary vehicle for U.S. leadership in an area of wildlife protection having unusually broad international acceptance of common policy goals and complements U.S. implementation of the Convention domestically through the Endangered Species Act. U.S. participation is also a principal means by which U.S.-based conservation and trade organizations, strongly supportive of CITES, exert influence internationally on wildlife issues directly through the U.S. government.

In addition, CITES facilitates private American commercial ventures in wildlife. Farming and ranching of some endangered species have resulted in successful breeding of certain animals, such as the American alligator, and their subsequent removal from endangered status. Such actions substantially benefit U.S. producers and traders.

Both the American public and other countries look to the U.S. to remain in the vanguard of international conservation and preservation of endangered plants and animals.

Other Donors: Contributions to the CITES trust fund received in the 1988/89 biennium amounted to $2.39 million of which the U.S. contributed $820,000 or 34 percent. Other major donors included: Japan - $350,772 (14.7 percent); the Federal Republic of Germany - $267,286 (11.2 percent); United Kingdom - $121,765 (5.1 percent); and France - $103,063 (4.3 percent).

FY 1991 Program: The U.S. contribution will support Secretariat efforts in several important areas. Of particular note is the work of the Ivory Quota Control Unit. Beginning in 1990, financing of the Unit will be included in the core budget of CITES to enhance the oversight role among member states. Also important is the continuation of studies now underway through the Secretariat to evaluate trade in several plants and animals, such as the South American caiman and some species of cacti, which may warrant trade protection under CITES. These studies will clarify the status of subject species and determine levels of trade control, if any, needed. In addition, the Secretariat will pursue its work with producer governments to develop domestic implementing legislation for improved enforcement of trade controls, and will continue to assist member parties with general implementation of convention provisions as necessary.

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA (UNTFSA)

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
.500	.492	.250

Purpose: The U.N. Trust Fund for South Africa (UNTFSA) provides humanitarian assistance to victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia.

Background: The Trust Fund For South Africa was established in 1965 to provide assistance to persons living in South Africa and Namibia who are being victimized by legal and social discrimination. The Fund provides legal assistance to persons persecuted under South African legislation, offers relief to such persons and their dependents, and provides relief assistance for refugees from South Africa.

The Trust Fund is administered by a 5-member Committee of Trustees who disburse grants to voluntary organizations and other appropriate bodies concerned with relief and assistance to victims of apartheid, and facilitates the activities of these organizations.

The growing opposition to apartheid within South Africa and the actions undertaken by foreign investors and operators have dramatically increased the vulnerability of those actively opposing apartheid as well as endangered the economic status of the black majority in these areas. The Trust Fund can play an important, if limited, role in ameliorating the problems facing the black population in these areas. It is important that the United States play an appropriate part in helping these people to withstand the pressures of apartheid.

U.S. Interests: Support of the Trust Fund demonstrates U.S. commitment to the cause of freedom in southern Africa and provides a positive indication of our opposition to the system of apartheid.

Other Donors: Our FY 1989 pledge of $500,000 is estimated to represent 14 percent of anticipated pledges. Major contributors for 1989 include: Sweden $752,000 (21.8 percent); Denmark $677,000 (19.6 percent); Norway $615,000 (17.8 percent); and Finland $344,000 (10 percent).

FY 1991 Program: Many statutes and procedures based upon racial discrimination continue to exist in the Republic of South Africa. Additionally, there will be economic dislocations connected with divestitures and other economic measures taken to induce political and legal changes in the Republic. The funds in FY 1991 will continue to support efforts through the South Africa judicial system to sustain the position of black South Africans and will provide assistance to families of those persecuted under existing repressive legislation.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC)

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1989 **Actual**	FY 1990 **Estimated**	FY 1991 **Request**
0	.098	.100

Purpose: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is an international mechanism established to provide an intergovernmental forum to analyze and respond to the growing changes in the Earth's atmosphere as a result of natural and man-made chemicals.

Background: Climate changes resulting from global warming could have consequences for every nation and every aspect of human activity. The U.S. has taken the lead in organizing the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) under the auspices of WMO and UNEP, and we chair the Response Strategies Working Group (RSWG) of the IPCC. The IPCC is committed to an ambitious schedule of work leading up to a report to the Second World Climate Conference in the fall of 1990. RSWG's section of the report will discuss a menu of possible response strategies ranging from energy efficiency to reforestation and implementation mechanisms from market incentives to legal and institutional alternatives. The FY 1991 funding request is in keeping with the need for the U.S. to maintain its leadership role in the global climate change issue. Politicians throughout the world are pressing for increased international action on this issue. Because of the constantly increasing tempo of economic, scientific and political developments it is difficult to clearly specify activities in FY 1991, but it is clear that there will be a substantial increase in activity.

There will be major increases in the activities and responsibilities of the Panel thoughout 1991 as additional countries become involved in the issue, and as additional sectors of economic activity are examined to determine the potential impact of climate change and possible strategies for responding to the impact. There will also be extensive and complex negotiations on a framework climate convention. The U.S. will have to play a leading role in shaping these negotiations to be certain that policy responses embodied in the convention are based on careful analysis of the science and impacts of climate change.

U.S. Interests: Several national scientific assessments have alerted the U.S. Government to increasing concentrations in the atmosphere of greenhouse gases from natural and man-made sources, and the need to develop a sound international basis to consider response strategies. The Global Climate Protection Act, passed by the Congress in 1987 is, in part, a recognition of the need for the United States to be integrally involved in both domestic and international developments on this issue. In addition, there is a growing international concern that action must be taken. As one of the countries likely to be most affected by climate change and by decisions as to the manner in which to respond to this global problem, the United States must play a leading role in the determination of those decisions.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE (UNVFVT)

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1989 **Actual**	FY 1990 **Estimated**	FY 1991 **Request**
.100	.098	.100

Purpose: The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (the Fund) provides worldwide humanitarian assistance to victims of torture and to their families. Its major goal is to provide medical and psychological assistance to victims and to their families. Secondary goals are legal, financial, and social assistance to victims and their families.

Background: The United Nations General Assembly established the Fund in 1981. The United States strongly supported the Fund's establishment and has contributed financially to it since FY 1985. Since the fund began operations in 1983, more than 96 grants totalling nearly $4 million have been authorized for over 65 projects in collaboration with about 40 organizations. The projects are from 30 countries on four continents. These grants are aimed at the medical and psychological rehabilitation of victims of torture, including grants to the well-known and respected International Rehabilitation and Research Center for Torture Victims in Copenhagen, Denmark and to the Medecins san Frontiers (Doctors Without Borders), France. Furthermore, several rehabilitation projects are carried out for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Ninety percent of the Fund expenditures are made in developing countries. Grants are awarded by the Fund's Board of Trustees who report directly to the UN Secretary General. The Board's mandate requires it to distribute aid through "established channels of humanitarian assistance," such as hospitals, research and training centers, and overseas doctors projects. The Board may contribute to ongoing projects or it may give to a humanitarian operation, providing detailed criteria of the Board's desires for a particular project. These projects fall essentially into the following fields: psychotherapy, medical care, social rehabilitation, and training of professionals and volunteers (doctors, psychologists, physiotherapists, para-medical personnel, social assistants) for the specialized treatment of victims of torture.

U.S. Interests: U.S. contributions to the Fund are important to our multilateral human rights objectives in the UN Human Rights Commission and supplement U.S. bilateral human rights efforts. They demonstrate clearly to world opinion that the United States is dedicated to unselfish support of the unfortunate victims of human rights violations. Equally as important, the very nature of the Fund singles out for censure those nations that chronically violate human rights, thus achieving a U.S. policy objective without the direct action of the United States. Furthermore, the Fund works through NGOs and private sector facilities.

Other Donors: As of January 1989, approximately $1,164,355 in contributions was received from governments for the 1988 calendar year. The U.S. contribution of $100,000 will represent approximately 11.6 percent. Other major donors include: Finland- $155,000; Denmark- $295,000; Federal Republic of Germany- $115,000; Sweden- $96,000; Norway- $75,000; Japan- $50,000; Netherlands- $50,000; Switzerland- $50,000. The Fund has also received contributions from non-governmental organizations as well as from several individuals.

FY 1991 Program: The Board of Trustees expects the Fund to expend about $400,000 for hospitals and overseas doctors projects treating torture victims. The Fund plans to expand its operations from its present purely medical and psychological concentration to include some social services to torture victims and their families in rebuilding shattered lives through self-help projects and small stipends while rehabilitated victims look for work. The Fund will place increased emphasis on emergency relief for political prisoners, rehabilitation, and training doctors in the care of torture victims.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AID - Agency for International Development
CFE - Cost-free Experts
CIES - Special Development Assistance Fund, of the Organization of American States
CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CLICOM - Climate computing
EC-XLI - 41st Session of the Executive Council of the World Meteorological Organization
EEC - European Economic Community
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
ESCAP - United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO - United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
GEMS - Global Environmental Monitoring System
GNP - Gross national product
GOB - Global Observing System, of the World Meteorological Organization
GRID - Global Resources Information Database
GTS - Global Telecommunications System, of the World Meteorological Organization
HABITAT - United Nations Center on Human Settlements
IAEA - International Atomic Energy Agency
ICORT - International Conference on Oral Rehydration Therapy
ICSOC - International Convention and Scientific Organization Contributions
ICSU - International Council of Scientific Unions
ICUCC - Intergovernmental Committee on the Universal Copyright Convention
IDB - Inter-American Development Bank
IDNDR - United Nations International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGBP - International Geosphere-Biosphere Program, of the International Council of Scientific Unions
IGCP - International Geological Correlation Program, of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
IHP - International Hydrological Program, of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
INSTRAW - United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
IOC - Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPS - Investment Promotion Service, of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

IRPTC - International Register for Potentially Toxic Chemicals
ITTO - International Tropical Timber Organization
LDC - Less developed country
MAB - Man and the Biosphere Program, of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO - Non-governmental organization
NHP - Natural Hazards Program, of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPT - Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
OAS - Organization of American States
OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPEC - Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
ORT - Oral Rehydration Therapy
PAHO - Pan American Health Organization
PC - Personal computer
POTAS - U.S. Program of Technical Assistance to Safeguards, of the International Atomic Energy Agency
RSWG - Response Strategies Working Group, of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
TACF - Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund, of the International Atomic Energy Agency
TFAP - Tropical Forestry Action Plan
UN - United Nations
UNCDF - United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP - United Nations Development Program
UNEP - United Nations Environment Program
UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNETPSA - United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa
UNFDAC - United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
UNGA - United Nations General Assembly
UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO - United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM - United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNIN - United Nations Institute for Namibia
UNOCA - United Nations Office of the Coordinator for Afghanistan
UNTFSA - United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa
UNVFVT - United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture
VCP - Voluntary Cooperation Program, of the World Meteorological Organization
WCP - World Climate Program, of the World Meteorological Organization
WFP - World Food Program, of the United Nations
WHF - World Heritage Fund
WHO - World Health Organization
WMO - World Meteorological Organization
WWW - World Weather Watch, of the World Meteorological Organization

United States Department of State
Bureau for Refugee Programs

Migration and Refugee Assistance

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

Fiscal Year 1991

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

AND

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE

FY 1991

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET PRESENTATION

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MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

FY 1991

SUMMARY STATEMENT

(dollars in thousands)

1989 Actual		1990 Estimate		1991 Request		Incr./Decr. (-)	
Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds
107	$440,677	107	$444,746*	107	$450,648	--	$ 5,902

Summary

The mission of the Department's refugee program is to uphold the humanitarian principles of the United States through aiding victims of persecution, civil strife, and disasters that compel people to flee their homelands. The program supports U.S. foreign policy objectives vis-a-vis countries affected by problems of refugees and conflict victims and the United States takes a leading role in the international community in dealing with these issues. Today there are over 14 million refugees and at least 5 million displaced persons worldwide in need of assistance. We are entering the 1990's with unusual opportunities to resolve the situations of about half of these refugees.

The objectives of the Department's program include protection of refugees, provision of basic needs to sustain life and health for needy refugees, assistance through multilateral organizations to support countries hosting refugee populations, and resolution of refugee situations. The primary long-term solutions are voluntary repatriation, resettlement and integration in the country of first asylum, and, for a small minority, resettlement to a third country (including the United States).

The Migration and Refugee Assistance Appropriation is used to fund (1) contributions to multilateral organizations and voluntary agencies assisting refugees and conflict victims overseas, both for short-term assistance and longer-term solutions, (2) activities to admit refugees to the United States, (3) specific support of the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the International Organization for Migration, as authorized by the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act, and (4) administrative costs of the Bureau for Refugee Programs to implement these programs.

The Department's goal is to sustain U.S. leadership in helping the international community address the needs of refugee programs. In order to carry out this goal, the Refugee Program must address the relatively predictable needs of certain ongoing refugee situations, including efficient management of the U.S. refugee admissions program. In addition, the Refugee Program must respond to new needs arising from foreign policy successes in achieving peaceful solutions on the one hand, and outbreaks of war and civil strife on the other. Both positive and negative events generate need for the Department's resources.

*/ Includes $70,000,000 supplemental appropriation request.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

FY 1991

SUMMARY BY PROGRAM

(dollars in thousands)

	1989 Actual*	1990 Estimate**	1991 Request	Incr/Decr(-)
REFUGEE ADMISSIONS	$225,000	$155,612	$185,220	$29,608
Carryover into FY90	-21,273	21,273	--	-21,273
Transfer to HHS	--	-14,936	--	14,936
FY 1990 Supplemental	--	70,000	--	-70,000
Sub-total	203,727	231,949	185,220	-46,729
REFUGEE ASSISTANCE				
East Asia	29,500	23,815	39,000	15,185
Africa	66,030	54,981	75,200	20,219
Near East	81,800	71,900	88,300	16,400
Western Hemisphere	11,020	8,000	12,700	4,700
Resettlement Assistance Ethnic Turks/Bulgaria	--	9,957	--	-9,957
Sub-total	188,350	168,653	215,200	46,547
OTHER ACTIVITIES				
Refugees to Israel	28,000	24,893	30,000	5,107
Other International Organizations	12,600	11,036	11,700	664
Sub-total	40,600	35,929	41,700	5,771
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	8,000	8,215	8,528	313
TOTAL	440,677	444,746*	450,648	5,902

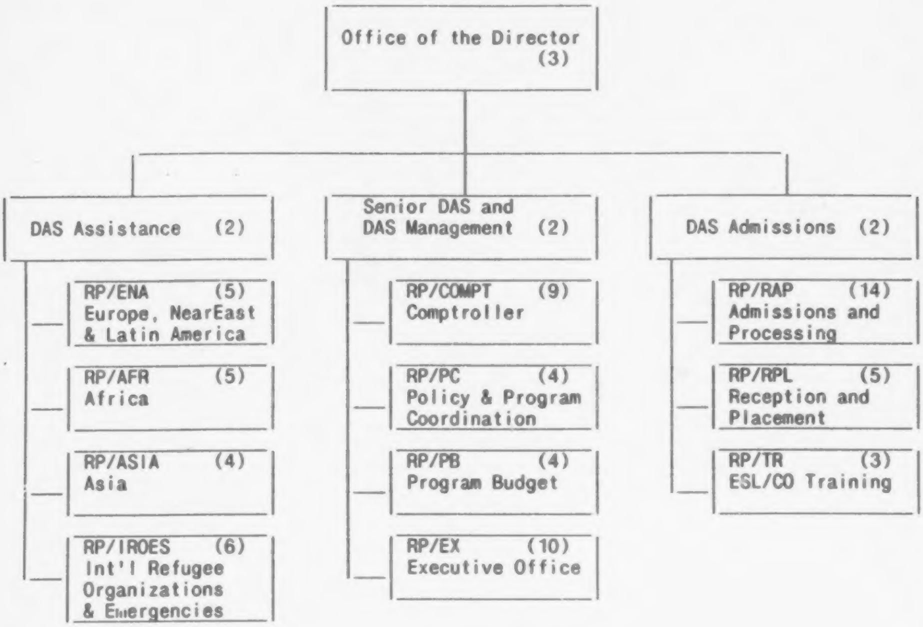
*/ Enacted appropriation adjusted to relect actual use of FY 1989 no-year supplemental appropriation.

**/ Includes $70,000,000 supplemental appropriation request.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

FY 1991
Organization Chart

Total Positions: 107


Office of the Director (3)
DAS Assistance (2)
Senior DAS and DAS Management (2)
DAS Admissions (2)
RP/ENA (5) Europe, NearEast & Latin America
RP/AFR (5) Africa
RP/ASIA (4) Asia
RP/IROES (6) Int'l Refugee Organizations & Emergencies
RP/COMPT (9) Comptroller
RP/PC (4) Policy & Program Coordination
RP/PB (4) Program Budget
RP/EX (10) Executive Office
RP/RAP (14) Admissions and Processing
RP/RPL (5) Reception and Placement
RP/TR (3) ESL/CO Training

Overseas Staff

Refugee Counselor, Geneva, SWITZERLAND	6
Refugee Coordinator, Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS	1
Refugee Coordinator, Islamabad, PAKISTAN	2
Refugee Coordinator, Khartoum, SUDAN	2
Refugee Coordinator, Lilongwe, MALAWI	1
Refugee Coordinator, Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA	1
Refugee Coordinator, Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA	2
Refugee Coordinator, Singapore, SINGAPORE	1
Refugee Coordinator, Manila, PHILIPPINES	2
Refugee Counselor, Bangkok, THAILAND	11
Total	29

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

FY 1991

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

(dollars in thousands)

Refugee Admissions

1989 Actual	1990 Estimate	1991 Request	Incr/Decr(-)
$203,727	$231,949*	$185,220	-$46,729

The Department of State requests $185,220,000 for its Admissions Program for FY 1991, a decrease of $46,729,000 from the FY 1990 level. This decrease results from the transfer of Soviet processing from Vienna/Rome to Moscow and the elimination of funds for voluntary agency processing and care and maintenance costs in Western Europe. The FY 1991 request is estimated to support activities related to the admission of approximately 110,000 persons to the United States, including 95,000 refugees and 15,000 Amerasian immigrants and qualifying family members.

The President, as required by the Refugee Act of 1980, will initiate consultation with Congress and determine the actual admissions ceiling shortly before FY 1991 begins. The specific regional ceilings established in the consultations process will be based on an assessment of the worldwide refugee situation at that time. For planning and budget request purposes, however, the Department has conducted its annual analysis of current worldwide refugee situations and expected trends to arrive at the regional assumptions outlined below. The following table compares the FY 1991 estimate with FY 1989 actual admissions and the FY 1990 level established by the Presidential determination.

Refugee Admission Levels

Geographic Region	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Ceiling	FY 1991 Request
East Asia:			
1st Asylum	27,999	25,000	23,000
Orderly Departure Program	8,002	11,500	14,000
Amerasians	9,683	15,000	15,000
Eastern Europe	8,948	6,500	5,500
Soviet Union	39,553	40,000	40,000
Near East/South Asia	6,980	6,500	6,000
Western Hemisphere	2,605	3,500	3,500
Africa	1,922	3,000	3,000
TOTAL	105,692	111,000**	110,000

* Includes FY 1989 no-year supplemental appropriation carryover of $21,272,645 and FY 1990 supplemental appropriation request of $70,000,000, but excludes transfer to HHS of $14,936,000.

** The Presidential Determination ceiling includes an additional 14,000 numbers for private sector initiatives. Of these, 10,000 shall be used for Soviets and 4,000 for any region.

Overview of admissions policy. For 99 per cent of the world's refugees, the prospect of safe return to their home countries or establishing new lives in first asylum countries is preferred to resettling in the United States or another third country. While resettlement is not an option for most refugees, for some it remains the only viable option available.

The U.S. refugee admissions program aims to provide resettlement opportunities to selected refugees for whom these other options are not possible and/or who have special ties to the United States. The program is consistent with the United States' long-standing commitment to humanitarian principles; it supports individuals who are victims of persecution and who have no recourse other than to search for new homes and new lives in foreign lands. For those refugees whom we resettle in the United States, the admissions program offers a chance to rebuild their lives free of political, racial, ethnic, and religious persecution. For some refugees, resettling in third countries other than the United States is preferred because of close ties the refugees have with those countries. The United States encourages multilateral participation in the resettlement effort.

East Asia/First Asylum

Since 1975, Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian nationals have fled seeking asylum in neighboring countries from which over 850,000 refugees have been admitted to the United States and more than 700,000 to other countries. The June 1989 International Conference on Indochinese Refugees reaffirmed the commitment of the international community to offer asylum to refugees and responded to developments of the past decade by creating new procedures to address the ongoing outflows from Vietnam. The Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) adopted by the Conference reaffirms the principal of offering first asylum, provides for easing the burden on first asylum countries, calls for developing the Orderly Departure Program as an alternative to clandestine departures from Vietnam, and endorses a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) program for voluntary repatriation to Vietnam. The United States and other resettlement nations committed themselves to resettlement of long-stayer populations. New arrivals will be screened for refugee status, with only those qualifying being available for third country resettlement.

We estimate that, at the beginning of FY 1991, there will be a population of about 154,000 in first asylum camps in Southeast Asia, which will be increased by about 20,000 arrivals during the year. Under the CPA, not all of these persons will be considered candidates for resettlement. The budgeted FY 1991 admissions level for East Asia/First Asylum is 23,000. This level of admissions will underscore to first asylum countries our continuing commitment to a generous resettlement policy, including longstayers, and our fair share of qualifying new arrivals.

The FY 1991 admissions program will fund immigrant visa processing for persons in first asylum countries who qualify and assist with their medical screening and departure arrangements.

East Asia/Orderly Departure Program

The United States strongly supports the Orderly Departure Program (ODP), which was inaugurated in 1979 by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Vietnam with several participating countries to provide a safe and humane alternative to Vietnamese who might otherwise attempt to depart Vietnam clandestinely by land or sea. Since 1979, the existence of this alternative has been regarded as an important factor in reducing the number of Vietnamese arrivals in countries of first asylum, as well as reducing the suffering and death of many who would have become "boat people." The United States has resettled more than 80,000 persons through the ODP. Expansion of the ODP is a key element of the CPA, as a preferred way to allow emigration from Vietnam.

ODP admissions to the United States consist of people of particular humanitarian concern because of their close ties with the United States: former U.S. Government employees, reeducation center detainees and close family members of American citizens and permanent resident aliens.

In July 1989, the United States and Vietnamese governments reached an agreement establishing the special released reeducation center detainees resettlement program, for detainees and their families. This agreement will result in the admission of large numbers of these persons in FY 1991 both as immigrants and as refugees, thus giving the former detainees a viable alternative to clandestine departures.

The FY 1991 budget provides for the admission of 14,000 refugees under the Vietnamese ODP program in addition to immigrants, parolees, and those admitted under the Amerasian program.

East Asia/Orderly Departure Program/Amerasians

Section 584 of the FY 1988 Continuing Resolution authorized Vietnamese-Amerasians to be admitted to the United States as immigrants but eligible for refugee benefits. Legislation for the admission of Amerasians and qualifying family members may be extended beyond its expiration in September 1990. Neither refugee ceilings nor immigrant numerical limitations apply to their admission. Funding is projected in this budget for 15,000 admissions numbers for Amerasians and family members. Total projected admissions of over 24,600 in FY 1989 and FY 1990, together with FY 1991 plans should go a long way toward achieving the goal of admitting all those who wish to come to the United States.

ODP Immigrants

The United States will continue vigorously to encourage greater use of immigration channels rather than refugee admissions, wherever possible, to achieve family reunification. Individuals may use the immigrant channel for admission to the United States if family members already resettled in the United States have attained the status (permanent resident or citizen, depending on the relationship) which permits them to file immigrant petitions. The maximum number of immigrants permitted under the immigration quota is 20,000 per country per year, plus immediate relatives who are exempt from the quota. Within this request, funds have been included to provide limited assistance for up to 20,000 Vietnamese ODP immigrants.

Eastern Europe

The FY 1991 request supports the admission of 5,500 refugees from this region. Because of new realities of virtually unrestricted freedom of travel and significant internal democratization in Eastern Europe, we expect a significant decline in the numbers of refugee status approvals from this region. Over the course of FY 1990, Eastern Europeans pending interview (80% of whom are Poles and Hungarians) will be processed expeditiously. As of November 22, 1989, the United States stopped interviewing previously registered P-6 (refugees otherwise of national interest) Poles and Hungarians and registering new cases. We are watching closely developments elsewhere in the region in order to make other policy adjustments as appropriate.

Soviet Union

The estimated FY 1991 budget request supports 40,000 admissions from the Soviet Union which will be processed at the Embassy in Moscow. In fiscal years 1988 and 1989 alone, almost 60,000 Soviets were resettled in the United States. In FY 1989 Soviet applications for resettlement in the United States in Vienna and Rome were about 46,300 and in Moscow about 54,000. The Administration outlined its plan to deal with this surge in Soviet emigrants seeking admission to the United States and its resource implications during the FY 1990 Congressional consultations process. The plan includes phasing out processing in Vienna and Rome during FY 1990.

The Near East and South Asia

A level of 6,000 admissions from the region is estimated for FY 1991. Iranians, notably persecuted religious minorities, will continue to constitute the largest proportion of NEA admissions. Some Afghan refugees with ties to the United States will continue to request U.S. resettlement, particularly those with longstanding applications. Qualified cases from other countries in the region will also be considered within this admissions level.

Western Hemisphere

The budget request supports the admission of 3,500 refugees from this region. Within this number, the United States will continue to accept Cuban political prisoners and their immediate family members in accordance with the bilateral Migration Agreement of 1984, which was reimplemented in November 1987. In addition, the United States will continue to process eligible refugees from other Latin American and Caribbean countries for whom repatriation or resettlement in place are not possible.

Africa

Many African refugees are able to settle and integrate into their countries of asylum and many others eventually return to their homes. Over the years relatively few have sought resettlement outside of Africa. However, resettlement outside the region remains necessary for a small number of refugees, particularly those in life-threatening situations, or for urban refugees unable to resettle in their countries of first asylum. Ethiopian refugees in Sudan, in other countries of the Horn of Africa, and in Europe are expected to remain the single largest group in need of resettlement. Refugee admissions from southern Africa may increase if the situation there deteriorates further. The FY 1991 request level supports 3,000 African refugee admissions.

Summary of Costs

The total cost of all admissions activities in FY 1991 is estimated at $185,220,000. After a refugee is approved by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for the United States refugee admissions program, the refugee receives a medical examination, sponsorship in the United States is assured, travel arrangements are prepared, and all other steps necessary for admission to the United States are completed. Most of the requested funds for the Admissions program (over 90 percent) are directly related to costs incurred on behalf of refugees whose actual admission will occur in FY 1991. Specifically, most transportation costs and the reception and placement grant costs are incurred when the refugee departs the asylum country for resettlement in the United States. Funds are used to support ongoing activities related to admissions, such as pre-screening of refugee applicants, processing of applicant case files, medical examinations, and training and orientation. Some of the expenses incurred, however, are attributable to activities on behalf of refugees whose admission dates fall in the following fiscal year because of the effect of the processing pipeline.

All program areas connected with admitting refugees to the United States are described in detail below. Activities connected with any necessary monitoring and evaluation of these programs may be funded from within these amounts.

Amerasian Admission Costs

Within the total $185,220,000 admission request, the admission of 15,000 Amerasians in FY 1991 is estimated to require about $36,000,000. These funds are included within the Processing, Transportation, Reception and Placement, and Training and Orientation category requests that follow, but are not separately identified by activity. The actual amount expended may be adjusted to reflect the actual number of admissions in the FY 1991 ceiling following the Congressional consultations process as well as actual operating cost increases or decreases at that time.

Refugee Processing Abroad, $18,470,000

In FY 1991, the Department requests $18,470,000 for refugee processing activities. Substantial savings will be realized as a result of moving all Soviet processing to Moscow, eliminating the resources formerly requested for voluntary agency processsing and for the care and maintenance of Soviets in Western Europe.

In FY 1991, the Department of State will continue to contract with private voluntary agencies to assist with processing refugees to be resettled in the United States. The voluntary agencies typically process cases of many more persons than will actually be admitted to the United States as refugees; indeed, one of the voluntary agencies' responsibilities is to initially screen all applicants to assess their eligibility for the U.S. refugee program and to identify those who may be eligible for immigrant visas. Thus, small percentage increases or decreases in the projected admissions levels do not greatly affect the workload of the agencies.

Joint Voluntary Agencies (JVA) process U.S.-bound refugees in East Asia, Sudan, and Pakistan. One voluntary agency is designated as the JVA for each processing post; that agency then processes all refugees and potential immigrants among the refugee population at its location. The Department also requests funds for administrative services related to the orderly departure program (ODP) in Vietnam as a direct processing cost. Funding for JVA processing and ODP administrative services is estimated to be $11,885,900 in FY 1991.

The processing category also includes funding for the voluntary agencies in Europe which process Eastern European and other refugees in Europe for admission to the United States. Processing in Europe is estimated to require about $4,400,600 in FY 1991.

In addition to overseas processing operations, the Department funds certain services performed in the United States which are essential to the smooth and efficient operation of the admissions process. These include maintaining a data management center, operating a case allocation and reception and placement grant verification system and other research services. Cost estimates in FY 1991 for these domestic operations about $2,183,500.

Transportation and Processing, $79,500,000

In FY 1991, the Department requests $79,500,000 for transportation, processing and related services provided by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

The Department of State funds the transportation of refugees resettled in the United States through a program administered by IOM. Funds provided for transportation loans and related services cover most refugees resettled in the United States. These services in some regions include medical screening and treatment as well as documentation. Amerasian immigrants entering under the provisions of Section 584 of the FY 1988 Continuing Resolution receive services provided to refugees. Other immigrants enter the United States on privately prepaid tickets.

This activity includes funding for international and domestic airfares, IOM processing, medical screening, communications, documentation, and transit accommodations where required. The estimated costs for this activity are $91,000,000. The cost of the airfares (over 80% of this total) is provided for refugees in the form of a loan; loan beneficiaries are responsible for repaying a designated sum over time after resettlement. Therefore, funding for refugee transportation, in any given year, is partially offset by loan repayments from the refugees previously resettled. For FY 1991, the Department projects anticipated net loan repayments of about $11,500,000. The uncovered portion of transportation and IOM processing costs for which appropriated funds are needed is the FY 1991 request of $79,500,000.

Reception and Placement Grants, $64,680,000

In FY 1991 the Department requests $64,680,000 to fund the Reception and Placement (R&P) program. The Department projects increasing the per capita grant level to $588 from the FY 1990 request level of $560 due to inflation.

The Reception and Placement program provides basic services to refugees for initial resettlement in the United States. These services include pre-arrival planning, reception at the airport, initial housing, food, orientation to their communities, and counseling and referral.

The Department administers this program through cooperative agreements with private voluntary agencies. Recognizing the importance of private cash and in-kind contributions to the success of this program, the Department contributes (through a per capita grant for each refugee assisted) towards the cost of providing reception and placement services, but does not cover all expenses incurred by the agencies. Due to federal budgetary constraints and inflation in recent years, the value in real terms of the per capita grant level has fallen by about 7% since FY 1987. Voluntary agency resources have been heavily drawn upon during this period. By raising the per capita in FY 1991, the Department intends to partially compensate for inflationary increases.

Within the overall program level of $64,680,000, the Department may fund different resettlement services for groups of refugees with special resettlement needs as well as studies to evaluate such needs. For example, the Department funds separate grants for reception and placement services for unaccompanied minors destined for foster care programs.

The Department coordinates its reception and placement services with the refugee assistance programs administered by the Office of Refugee Resettlement in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS/ORR). Both requests are based on 110,000 funded refugee admissions in FY 1991.

Training and Orientation, $22,570,000

In FY 1991, the Department requests $22,570,000 for overseas refugee English language training and cultural orientation programs. Refugees leaving their home countries for resettlement in a vastly different country face a difficult transition. A new language, different traditions and customs, and a new way of life must be learned. Preparation for resettlement eases the transition and helps to ensure successful adaptation.

Pre-entry training programs focus on the most important skills refugees need immediately upon arrival in this country: some proficiency in the English language and some knowledge of the basic facts of American life and culture. In addition, training programs help refugees develop more realistic expectations of the resettlement process and life in the United States.

Overseas programs are tailored to meet the needs of each refugee group. The largest program is conducted in East Asia at the Refugee Processing Centers in Thailand and the Philippines. The major focus of this program is English language training and cultural orientation for all eligible refugees and work orientation for refugees in an employable age group. It also includes special programs for a significant percentage of the elementary and secondary school-age population to prepare them for entry into the U.S. public school system. The young adult component addresses the unique needs of refugees aged 17 to 22.

This request also includes funding for the cultural orientation program in Africa and other places where required.

Refugee Assistance Overseas

(dollars in thousands)

1989 Actual	1990 Estimate	1991 Request	Incr/Decr (-)
$188,350	$168,653	$215,200	$46,547

Through the Migration and Refugee Assistance Appropriation, the United States provides international assistance, primarily through contributions to international organizations and private voluntary agencies, to 14 million refugees around the world and to persons who are displaced by armed conflict situations. U.S. funds support life-sustaining relief efforts and, where resources permit, durable solutions to long-term refugee problems.

The FY 1991 refugee assistance request is $215,200,000, an increase of $46,547,000 from the FY 1990 level of $168,653,000. In FY 1989 $30,100,000 from the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund provided emergency responses to unforeseen needs worldwide. This request supports U.S. policy objectives through contributions to international assistance programs by helping to:

-- ensure refugees legal and physical protection;

-- guarantee assistance to existing refugee and dependent displaced person populations, particularly for the most vulnerable groups;

-- provide life-saving assistance to new refugee/displaced person populations;

-- foster progress on durable solutions; and

-- play a role in encouraging other donor support of the above, and increased burden sharing.

The level of each U.S. contribution is determined by such factors as the availability of funds, the nature and urgency of the needs, U.S. foreign policy interest in the particular situation, economic conditions in the asylum countries, and the responses of other donors. No standard formula or uniform percentage share has proven appropriate for all situations.

Policy Overview

While the initial focus of international refugee assistance is on short-term material assistance for basic life-sustaining needs, an important element of the assistance effort has been the search for more lasting solutions to refugee problems. The opportunities for refugee solutions in 1991 -- coincidentally the 40th anniversary of the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) -- makes it a potentially important year for a solutions-oriented approach to refugees. Such efforts include the fostering of voluntary repatriation, when that is appropriate, and local integration in the country or region of asylum -- both of which are undertaken by UNHCR, sometimes with the assistance of other international organizations as well as private agencies.

Although the FY 1991 request does not specifically include additional funds to support international efforts to achieve more durable solutions, the Department will attempt, wherever possible, to contribute to appropriate multilateral, bilateral, or private efforts in this area. In the past fiscal year funding has been used to respond to calendar year requirements of the international organizations involved in providing refugee assistance. Owing to the fact that some organizations issue urgent appeals in the fourth quarter of their program/calendar year, this request seeks the flexibility to use FY 1991 funds to respond to urgent requirements in the first quarter of the fiscal year when necessary.

It is U.S. policy that the care of refugees is an international responsibility. Accordingly, the Department contributes refugee assistance funds primarily to programs administered by international organizations. Chief among these organizations is the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which has world-wide responsibility for the protection and care of refugees, as well as for promoting lasting solutions to refugee problems. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the UN Border Relief Operation (UNBRO), which cares for Khmer on the Thai-Cambodian Border, also receive U.S. contributions from refugee assistance funds.

The United States also supports the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) primarily through contributions from the Migration and Refugee Assistance Appropriation. The ICRC is an independent and humanitarian internationally-funded institution which acts as a neutral intermediary in situations of armed conflict. Under the rules of the Geneva Conventions, the ICRC provides assistance and protection to prisoners of war and political detainees; assists civilian populations affected by armed conflict, especially by providing needed medical assistance; traces missing persons and separated family members; and disseminates information on the rules of humanitarian law.

In the past few years the numbers and needs of refugees worldwide have increased, yet the financial support provided by the traditional donors to the international organizations engaged in assisting refugees has not been able to keep pace. Both UNHCR and ICRC faced serious financial crises as they approached the end of their 1989 program year. Both organizations had to cut their relief programs for refugees and displaced persons as needs outstripped available resources. The Department remains committed to seek a broadening of international support for these and other institutions that address needs of refugees and displaced persons worldwide.

The Department also supports certain programs of private voluntary agencies that carry out a variety of relief services overseas. In addition, the Department may provide funds directly to private voluntary agencies with proven skills in addressing specific refugee needs, or bilateral assistance to governments of first asylum or resettlement countries in the region.

As appropriate, the Department may reallocate funds within regional programs in response to changing situations, including where the designated organization may not be able to respond adequately or rapidly to a given situation.

As part of the Department's ongoing effort to improve the quality of refugee assistance activities, a small portion of the assistance funds may be used to finance studies necessary to evaluate program needs and the effectiveness of current activities conducted by recipients of U.S. funds in the various regions. Such studies are instrumental in helping the Department fulfill its responsibilities to evaluate and determine the optimum use of the funds appropriated for these activities.

Assistance Programs in East Asia

(dollars in thousands)

1989 Actual	1990 Estimate	1991 Request	Incr/Decr(-)
$29,500	$23,815	$39,000	$15,185

The Department requests $39,000,000 in FY 1991 for the East Asia assistance program, an increase of $15,185,000 from the FY 1990 level. In FY 1989, $3,600,000 from the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund provided emergency responses to unforeseen needs in the region.

Resources for East Asia will primarily address concerns in Southeast Asia. The funds requested under this program area are based on contributions to programs for both refugees and displaced persons.

The number of people fleeing Vietnam, in particular, has continued to increase over the last year. Several factors, including continued persecution and severe economic hardship, have contributed to this. As a result, first asylum in the region was threatened and in June, 1989 the international community convened in Geneva for the International Conference on Indochinese Refugees. The Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) endorsed at the Conference commits Southeast Asian nations to continue granting first asylum, institutes screening of new arrivals for refugee status, and establishes a UNHCR voluntary repatriation program to Vietnam.

UNHCR Program $25,000,000

The UNHCR programs in East Asia are concerned with assistance to Indochinese who have obtained first asylum in the region. However, a major change affecting camp populations will be the institution of programs for screening and voluntary repatriation. Care and maintenance for the screened-out population will need to be provided and the nature of UNHCR services will change. UNHCR's programs will become more labor intensive, require additional staff and resources, as they carry out the monitoring of screening programs and individual counseling.

During FY 1989, UNHCR was compelled to extend its protection to nearly 35,000 newly arrived Vietnamese in Hong Kong. The Department estimates that the cost of UNHCR programs for Indochinese refugees in Southeast Asia, including a share of the overall allocations account, also will continue to rise due to the above mentioned reasons. The United States will contribute up to $25,000,000, an increase of $11,593,000 from the FY 1990 level of $13,407,000, toward the estimated UNHCR program of $100,000,000.

UNBRO, $11,500,000

The inconclusive character of the Paris Conference on Cambodia in the summer of 1989 frustrated the hopes for early repatriation of the over 300,000 Cambodians in camps on the Thai-Cambodian border after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. However, should a political settlement be reached in the coming months, repatriation would be able to proceed. The international community has already agreed that the UNHCR would be the lead operational agency for the repatriation.

However, even if Cambodian repatriation is underway by 1991, it is anticipated that UNBRO will continue to incur substantial costs in caring for the border Khmer prior to their return to Cambodia. The Khmer will likely return to Cambodia in a phased manner, and until that time UNBRO will continue to provide essential services such as shelter, foodstuffs, medical care and security. Furthermore, UNBRO programming in the education/vocational training fields will continue to increase substantially as the need to prepare the Khmer for a successful return to Cambodia becomes more urgent. The United States will contribute up to $11,500,000, an increase of $3,800,000 above the FY 1990 level of $7,700,000, toward the estimated UNBRO program of $71,000,000 (which includes needed commodities, a portion of which are also donated by the U.S.G.).

ICRC/Other, $1,500,000

The Department will support the programs of the ICRC in the region and may fund, as appropriate, activities of voluntary agencies in the region which supplement the assistance efforts of the international organizations. The ICRC provides essential protection, medical and tracing/family reunification services for the border Khmer population and will play an important role in the Cambodian repatriation. The estimated ICRC program for the region is $15,000,000. The United States will contribute $1,500,000, an increase of $535,000 from the FY 1990 level of $965,000, in support of these activities.

Antipiracy/Rescue at Sea Program, $1,000,000

The United States contributes to both international and bilateral programs that combat pirate attacks on refugees in the Gulf of Thailand and encourage the rescue-at-sea of refugees by merchant and other ships. The U.S. contribution is estimated at $1,000,000 in FY 1991, a decrease of $494,000 from the 1990 level of $1,494,000.

Within this amount, the Department will contribute to the 1991 UNHCR program, estimated at about $2,600,000, and to other related programs in the region, which include efforts to improve law enforcement measures against suspected pirates and training in search and rescue techniques, support for medical programs for treating and counseling victims of violence who are in first asylum camps and reimbursement to ship owners for expenses incurred in rescuing refugees in distress at sea.

Assistance Programs in Africa

(dollars in thousands)

1989 Actual	1990 Estimate	1991 Request	Incr/Decr(-)
$66,030	$54,981	$75,200	$20,219

In 1989 the complex African refugee situation continued to be dynamic. New refugee flows in Senegal and Mauritania emerged unexpectedly, bringing the number of sub-Saharan countries offering asylum to some 33 and the number generating refugees to some 21. Existing conflict situations in Mozambique and southern Sudan continued to propel people across borders in search of refuge. Moreover, there was no significant improvement in the numbers of people internally displaced or otherwise endangered by strife within their home countries. The international community found itself hard pressed to meet the basic life saving and support requirements of refugees and displaced persons. A number of host countries -- struggling themselves to meet the needs of their own citizens amidst economic difficulties -- became increasingly restive under the burden of large refugee populations and the principles of first asylum were undermined by real and threatened forced repatriation.

Counterbalancing the increased dislocation and suffering were actual and emerging opportunities for solutions. UNHCR assisted voluntary repatriation to Namibia began as a consequence of the political agreement on the independence of Namibia. Most of the newest Burundi refugees in Rwanda returned to their homes. Conflict in northern Somalia became a catalyst for planning repatriation of longtime Ethiopian refugees. A cease-fire in Angola might open the possibility of settlement of that long-running conflict and of voluntary repatriation from Zaire and Zambia. Preliminary peace talks on Mozambique began. And in the Horn there are signs of a political will to resolve some of the conflicts as well as a recognition that the longstaying refugees cannot be "warehoused" indefinitely but should be settled where possible.

The impact of both the above positive and negative trends will continue to be felt in 1991. The total number of African refugees in need of protection and assistance is expected to remain at just over 4 million with voluntary repatriation being offset by new flows.

The Department requests $75,200,000 in FY 1991 for the Africa assistance program, an increase of $20,219,000 above the 1990 level. The increase is a recognition that the increased refugee populations from the 1988/89 period will have become part of the international organizations' regular caseload in 1990/91 so that life support needs initially covered by emergency funding will require sustained financial aid. In FY 1989, $14,000,000 from the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund provided emergency responses to unforeseen needs in the region.

UNHCR, $55,200,000

The Department expects the UNHCR 1991 program in Africa to require about $250,000,000, including a share of the UNHCR overall allocations. A U.S. contribution of $55,200,000 towards these program needs is $14,564,000 more than the FY 1990 estimated level of $40,636,000.

As outlined above, UNHCR activities have had to expand to meet the needs of new and growing refugee populations as well as to seize the opportunities for repatriation and local settlement that hold promise for reducing international assistance requirements in the coming decade. The U.S. contribution to UNHCR programs in Africa funds protection and the most basic material assistance to save and maintain lives of refugees and others of concern designated by UNHCR. To the extent possible, it also focuses on projects which help the refugees to grow or pay for their own food and otherwise lower the cost of short-term material assistance for basic needs, while creating conditions conducive to the continued provision of first asylum. Repatriation programs cover costs of transportation home, a small package of household and agricultural items to facilitate the returnees' reestablishment, and limited rehabilitation of social infrastructure to accommodate the returnee population.

ICRC, $18,500,000

ICRC is called upon to provide a first relief response in new humanitarian crises such as that in West Africa which created some 200,000 displaced Senegalese and Mauritanians as well as over 60,000 refugees. The Department expects that the ICRC program in Africa will continue to offer relief and medical assistance to as many as 1 million conflict victims cut off from other avenues of aid, such as southern Sudanese and Angolans dependent upon air delivery of food for their survival.

ICRC will also continue to work to meet the needs of political prisoners and provide tracing services as done in the recent Namibian repatriation. The Department anticipates that the conditions of civil strife and natural disasters which require ICRC assistance will remain basically the same as the 1990 level requiring approximately $115,000,000 in cash support. A U.S. contribution of $18,500,000, $5,500,000 more than that of FY 1990 of $13,000,000, will provide a contribution to this international effort.

Special Projects $1,500,000

These funds will be used primarily for southern Africa refugee scholarship programs administered by private voluntary organizations. Special relief and rehabilitation needs may be funded through this activity. The request of $1,500,000 is $155,000 more than the FY 1990 estimated level of $1,345,000 and reflects the aggregate lack of improvement in African refugee situations that makes these special projects necessary.

Assistance Programs in the Near East and South Asia

(dollars in thousands)

1989 Actual	1990 Estimate	1991 Request	Incr/Decr(-)
$81,800	$71,900	$88,300	$16,400

In FY 1991 the Department projects that the repatriation of Afghan refugees will be underway, with refugees returning to home communities devastated by war. The international community will need to mobilize resources to assist the returning refugees to rebuild their homes, feed their families, obtain medical care, provide clean drinking water and begin on the path to self-sufficiency. As the repatriation of millions of Afghan refugees could take months or even years to complete, continued assistance will also be required for any Afghans remaining in Pakistan.

Palestinian refugees under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in the Occupied Territories, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon will continue to receive United States support.

The Department requests $88,300,000 in FY 1991 for the Near East and South Asia assistance programs, an increase of $16,400,000 from the FY 1990 level. In FY 1989, $11,500,000 from the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund provided emergency responses to unforeseen needs in the region.

UNHCR, $20,000,000

The primary concern of the United States with regard to UNHCR programs in the Near East and South Asia is the Afghan refugee population. By 1991 a significant proportion of these refugees may be in the process of returning to Afghanistan. A contribution to the repatriation program will help the United States achieve its foreign policy objective of promoting stability in the region. UNHCR, as well as other international organizations, will assist returning refugees with the provision of medical care, food, tools, seeds, and timbers for rebuilding houses. Special provisions will need to be made for groups of vulnerable refugees, such as orphans and handicapped persons, to ensure their protection and well-being. Portions of the repatriation program which address longer term development in Afghanistan will be addressed by other U.S. Government accounts.

Much of UNHCR's fixed costs for health, education, sanitation and administration of the camps in Pakistan cannot be significantly decreased while substantial numbers of refugees remain in Pakistan. UNHCR also will continue to maintain camps for the residual refugee population remaining in Pakistan until conditions in Afghanistan allow for their return; there are several voluntary agencies involved in this effort. In addition to the Afghan refugee program and as resources permit, the United States will contribute to other UNHCR refugee programs in the region.

The UNHCR 1991 general program budget for this region is estimated at $86,000,000. The Department estimates a U.S. contribution of $20,000,000 in support of UNHCR efforts, $1,700,000 more than the FY 1990 level of $18,300,000. (Some of the FY 1990 funds may be provided directly to international voluntary agencies serving as UNHCR implementing partners.) Within this total specific amounts targeted for the repatriation program in 1991 will be based on the needs resulting from the actual return of refugees.

ICRC/Other, $5,000,000

The ICRC, which has programs in both Pakistan and Afghanistan, expects to expand its operations inside Afghanistan. ICRC provides emergency medical assistance to civilian hospitals treating wounded Afghans, runs a number of surgical hospitals, and operates an orthopedic center which produces artificial limbs. ICRC's work in the medical field is expected to become even more critical as refugees return, due to the large number of anti-personnel mines strewn throughout Afghanistan. The U.S. will contribute a substantial portion of the $5,000,000 requested to the ICRC's estimated program of $63,000,000 and the remainder will be contributed to private voluntary organizations (PVOs) assisting Afghan refugees.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), $63,300,000

UNRWA is mandated by the United Nations to assist Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, the Gaza Strip, and the West Bank. Over 2 million refugees are registered with UNRWA which provides education, vocational training, relief services and medical assistance. UNRWA schools and training centers are a major factor in helping Palestinian refugees become economically self-reliant. Since UNRWA began operations in 1950, the United States has been a major contributor and supporter of UNRWA programs which help provide some stability in the lives of the Palestinian refugee population in the region and contribute to a climate conducive to a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The uprising in the Occupied Territories has made a significant impact on UNRWA programs in Gaza and the West Bank and has resulted in increased needs for medical facilities and equipment, as well as for additional staff. The situation in Lebanon also requires additional funds to meet special needs brought about by the civil strife, such as rebuilding damaged and destroyed schools and clinics, and relief, food, and medical supplies for those displaced by the fighting.

The 1991 UNRWA budget is projected at $252,000,000 toward which the Department plans to contribute $63,300,000. While this is an increase of $11,300,000 from the FY 1990 estimated level, it restores the U.S. contribution to the FY 1988-89 level. This increased contribution will help to address critical needs and will underscore U.S. support of and humanitarian interest in the the Palestinian situation.

Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere

(dollars in thousands)

1989 Actual	1990 Estimate	1991 Request	Incr/Decr(-)
$11,020	$8,000	$12,700	$4,700

The Department requests $12,700,000 in FY 1991 for the Western Hemisphere assistance program, an increase of $4,700,000 above the FY 1990 level. These funds will be used to provide refugee assistance and protection, ICRC services, and other refugee and migration assistance in countries in the Western Hemisphere. In FY 1989, $500,000 from the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund provided emergency responses to unforeseen needs in the region.

The primary focus of activities remains in the countries of Central America. The civil strife which already has caused an estimated one million persons to seek refuge in neighboring countries is continuing, and Nicaraguans leaving their homeland are taxing the assistance resources of first asylum nations. Of this number, 146,000 are assisted by the UNHCR, including Miskito Indians and non-Indian (Ladino) Nicaraguans in Honduras, Costa Rica and El Salvador; Salvadorans in Honduras and Costa Rica; and Guatemalan refugees in Mexico. In countries outside of Central America, the UNHCR carries out its mandated protection function and provides small-scale assistance programs for some 6,000 refugees. At the May 1989 International Conference on Central American Refugees, the countries of the region presented a three-year Plan of Action putting forth project proposals totalling $380 million which would benefit refugees, repatriates and the displaced and the communities in which they settle. Prospective donors, including the U.S.G., promised to examine the projects favorably and to explore all possible sources of financing.

UNHCR, $10,100,000

The UNHCR budget for care and maintenance, repatriation, and local resettlement of approximately 146,000 refugees (including a share of the overall allocations account) in the Western Hemisphere, primarily in Central America is expected to increase to $39,000,000 from the FY 1990 level of $37,000,000. The proposed U.S. contribution of $10,100,000 in support of UNHCR programs is $3,600,000 more than the FY 1990 estimated contribution of $6,500,000.

The first half of 1990 is expected to be a crucial period for the Central American peace process and Nicaraguan actions regarding democratization and regional peace should provide a clearer indication of whether stability can be achieved permitting refugees to return to their countries of origin. If conditions develop which are propitious for large scale repatriation of Ladino Nicaraguans, UNHCR and other international organizations must be immediately ready and capable of assisting and nurturing such movements. If voluntary repatriation is not stimulated by events, then UNHCR and the regional countries of refuge will still require help from the international community to resettle and integrate large numbers of refugees where they are. More drastically, serious obstacles to large scale repatriation developing from distinctly adverse conditions in countries of origin are likely to lead to new outpourings of people seeking refuge in neighboring countries. Repatriation programs already underway in El Salvador and Guatemala are expected to continue and, under the right conditions, to increase, requiring greater UNHCR financial and personnel support. In all of these cases, such efforts on behalf of refugees will merit strong U.S. support and assistance as we seek to achieve our goals of providing help to refugees in need and fostering Central American stability.

ICRC/Other $2,600,000

These funds will be contributed to the ICRC's Latin American program and other assistance programs. The 1991 level is an increase of $1,100,000 above the 1990 estimate of $1,500,000. ICRC continues to carry out programs in conflict areas in the region such as prison visits, tracing and assistance to displaced persons, and repatriating refugees. The ICRC has an active presence in El Salvador and Nicaragua and is seeking to establish itself in Guatemala. The developing situations in these countries are generating a need for enhanced ICRC services. It is estimated that the ICRC budget for the Latin America Region will be approximately $25,000,000.

Other programs to aid refugee and migration activities in the region may be supported through these funds as appropriate, including programs developed by governments, other entities (such as the International Organization for Migration), and private voluntary agencies.

Resettlement Assistance

(dollars in thousands)

1989 Actual	1990 Estimate	1991 Request	Incr/Decr(-)
$ --	$9,957	$ --	-$9,957

Assistance to Ethnic Turks from Bulgaria, $9,957,000

These FY 1990 funds will be used to provide resettlement assistance to ethnic Turks from Bulgaria who fled to Turkey in 1989.

Other Activities

(dollars in thousands)

1989 Actual	1990 Estimate	1991 Request	Incr/Decr(-)
$40,600	$35,929	$41,700	$5,771

The Department's request for other activities in FY 1991 is $41,700,000 an increase of $5,771,000 from the FY 1990 estimated level. This request includes funding for various international organization programs that are not region specific, and the Refugees to Israel program, described below.

Refugees to Israel

(dollars in thousands)

1989 Actual	1990 Estimate	1991 Request	Incr/Decr(-)
$28,000	$24,893	$30,000	$5,107

For FY 1991, the Department requests $30,000,000, an increase of $5,107,000 from the FY 1990 level to assist in the resettlement of refugees in Israel. This program, administered through a grant to the United Israel Appeal, helps finance programs of the Jewish Agency for Israel to assist Jewish refugees from all regions resettling in Israel. The increase is related to the significant increase in the number of Soviet Jews resettling in Israel.

Other International Organizations

(dollars in thousands)

1989 Actual	1990 Estimate	1991 Request	Incr/Decr(-)
$12,600	$11,036	$11,700	$664

In FY 1991 the Department requests funding in the amount of $11,700,000 of which $5,700,000 is for the assessed and voluntary U.S. contributions to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and $6,000,000 is for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Of the total of $5,700,000 requested for IOM, an estimated $4,700,000 will be required for payment of the U.S. assessment to the administrative budget and $1,000,000 for a U.S. contribution to the operational budget.

A large part of the success of international migration and refugee resettlement programs worldwide is due to the services and expertise IOM provides. The performance of these vital services requires a permanent administrative structure at headquarters as well as in certain key countries, which is funded through assessments to members. The IOM assessed budget in FY 1991 is estimated at $14,000,000, of which the United States is assessed 33 1/3% or $4,700,000.

IOM also administers programs which depend entirely for support on the voluntary contributions of its members and other donors -- governments, non-governmental bodies and individuals. These programs include activities such as transfers of qualified human resources to and within Latin America, technical cooperation in training, and research and planning for migration policy and legislation. The Department requests $1,000,000 to support these IOM programs estimated at $30,000,000 in 1991.

The request of $6,000,000 for the ICRC headquarters budget is a decrease of $95,000 below the FY 1990 level of $6,095,000. The headquarters budget covers the permanent activities carried out by its staff at the Geneva Headquarters and is funded through contributions by governments and national societies; the Swiss Government has usually funded about half of the total appeal. In 1991, the ICRC Ordinary Budget is estimated at $70,000,000. Contributions to ICRC's special appeals are described under the previous regional sections.

Administrative Expenses
(dollars in thousands)

1989 Actual		1990 Estimate		1991 Request		Incr./Decr. (-)	
Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds
107	$8,000	107	$8,215	107	$8,528	--	$313

The Department requests $8,528,000 to finance the salaries and operating costs associated with a staff of 107 permanent positions in Washington and overseas for the Bureau for Refugee Programs (RP). This represents an increase of $313,000 above the FY 1990 level. The requested funding level provides for domestic and overseas wage/price increases.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

FY 1991

Requirements by Object Class
(dollars in thousands)

Object Class	1989 Actual	1990 Estimate	1991 Program Changes	1991 Request
Personnel compensation	$4,992	$5,176	$144	$5,320
Personnel benefits	1,059	1,177	106	1,283
Travel & transportation of persons	416	340	10	350
Transportation of things	13	14	-9	5
Rental payments	588	591	19	610
Printing/reproduction	16	22	-2	20
Other services	682	765	45	810
Supplies and materials	73	49	1	50
Equipment	161	81	-1	80
Grants, subsidies and contributions	432,677	436,531	5,589	442,120
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	440,677 1/	444,746 2/	5,902	450,648

1/ Enacted appropriation adjusted to reflect actual use of FY 1989 no-year supplemental appropriation.

2/ Includes $70,000,000 FY 1990 supplemental appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATION

1990 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES

FY 1989 Carryover:	$ 21,273,000
FY 1990 Estimate:	$368,409,000
Transfer to HHS:	-$ 14,936,000
Supplemental Request:	$ 70,000,000
FY 1990 Revised Estimate:	$444,746,000

Purpose and Need for Supplemental Funds

The admissions ceiling established by Presidential Determination for FY 1990 is 125,000 of which up to 111,000 will be fully supported by federal funding. The remaining 14,000 will be admitted if funded by private sector sources.

This $70,000,000 request provides for the increase in the number of refugees to be admitted in the United States in FY 1990; high priority assistance requirements for refugees worldwide may come under this request if funds are available. Current estimates, however, support the need for the full $70,000,000 to finance the increase in funded refugee admissions in FY 1990 from the original budget request level of 84,000 to the level set by the President after Congressional consultation last September of 111,000. This is an increase of 27,000 admissions over the budgeted ceiling. In addition to the processing, transportation and initial resettlement costs related to the increase of 27,000 refugee admissions (24,000 Soviet refugees, 2,000 Amerasians, and 1,000 Africans), these funds are required to provide for the costs related to the care and maintenance of an expanded caseload of Soviets transiting Europe as well as the impact of a reduced FY 1990 appropriation.

REFUGEE ADMISSIONS CEILINGS

Admissions by Region	Budgeted Ceiling	Current Ceiling	Difference
East Asia:			
1st Asylum	25,000	25,000	--
ODP	24,500	26,500	2,000
Eastern Europe	6,500	6,500	--
Soviets:			
ex Rome	12,000	35,000	23,000
ex Moscow	4,000	5,000	1,000
Subtotal	16,000	40,000	24,000
Near East/South Asia	6,500	6,500	--
Latin America	3,500	3,500	--
Africa	2,000	3,000	1,000
Total Funded Admissions	84,000	111,000	27,000

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

FY 1990 SUPPLEMENTAL

SUMMARY BY PROGRAM

(dollars in thousands)

	1989 Supp. Carryover	1990 Estimate	1990 Supp.	1990 Revised Estimate
REFUGEE ADMISSIONS				
Processing	$9,362	$33,387	$37,840	$80,589
Transportation	5,000	48,500	14,100	67,600
R&P Grant	6,911	37,189	18,060	62,160
ESL/CO	--	21,600	--	21,600
Sub-total	21,273	140,676	70,000	231,949
REFUGEE ASSISTANCE				
Sub-total	--	168,653	--	168,653
OTHER ACTIVITIES				
Sub-total	--	35,929	--	35,929
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	--	8,215	--	8,215
TOTAL	21,273	353,473*	70,000	$444,746

*/ Excludes $14,936,000 transferred to HHS for Refugee Entrant Assistance.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE SUPPLEMENTAL

Justification

Refugee Admissions, $70,000,000

Refugee Processing Abroad, $37,840,000

The increase in processing funds primarily reflects the increased costs related to the care and maintenance of an expanded Soviet caseload in Europe awaiting resettlement in the United States. This increase will enable the United States to complete the processing of Soviets in the Vienna/Rome pipeline during the current fiscal year. In FY 1991, all processing will be done in Moscow with support from the Washington Processing Center.

Transportation, $14,100,000

The Department of State funds the transportation of refugees resettled in the United States through the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Additional funds will be provided to IOM to cover transportation loans and related services for the movement of 27,000 refugees (24,000 Soviets through Europe, 2,000 Amerasians, and 1,000 Africans) to this country. These services in some cases include medical screening and treatment as well as documentation.

Reception and Placement Grants, $18,060,000

The reception and placement grant is provided through cooperative agreements with private voluntary agencies. The level of the grant in FY 1990 was reduced from $560 to $525 to partially absorb the impact of a reduced FY 1990 appropriation. This request seeks to restore the reception and placement grant to the $560 per capita level as well as provide grants at that level for the increase in the number of refugee admissions from 84,000 to 111,000.

EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE

FY 1991

SUMMARY STATEMENT

(dollars in thousands)

1989 Actual		1990 Estimate		1991 Request	
Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds
--	$50,000	--	$49,785	--	$25,000

Summary

The Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund is a no-year appropriation, drawn upon by the President to meet "unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs" whenever he determines that it is "important to the national interest" to do so. The Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, which authorizes the account, provides for permanent authorization of up to $50,000,000. The Department requests authorization for drawdowns when unanticipated circumstances require immediate financial support.

The end of year FY 1989 balance in the Emergency Fund was $44,000. A FY 1990 appropriation in the amount of $49,785,000 replenished the Fund for a balance at the start of the fiscal year of $49,825,000.

In order to be able to address emergency needs in FY 1991, the Department requests replenishment of the Fund in the amount of $25,000,000.

Drawdowns from the Emergency Fund in FY 1989 provided urgent assistance in response to the unexpected refugee and migration needs in 1989 as follows:

East Asia, $3,600,000

A total of $3,600,000 was used to respond to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) special appeal for funds to implement the Comprehensive Plan of Action adopted by the June 1989 International Conference on Indochinese Refugees.

Africa, $14,000,000

Urgent and unforeseen needs in Africa required the use of a total of $14,000,000, of which $9,000,000 provided U.S. contributions to the UNHCR for the Namibian repatriation program, and to assist Sudanese refugees in Uganda, Somalia refugees in Ethiopia as well as Mozambicans in Malawi, and $5,000,000 provided a U.S. response to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) special appeal to meet the emergency needs of refugees and conflict victims in the Horn.

Near East/South Asia, $11,500,000

Total drawdowns in the amount of $11,500,000 provided $2,000,000 to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); $7,000,000 to the ICRC for urgent medical needs of Aghan refugees and displaced Afghans and to assist the victims of the fighting in Lebanon; and $2,500,000 to the Afghan Emergency Trust Fund (UNAETF).

Western Hemisphere, $500,000

A drawdown in the amount of $500,000 was used to respond to the urgent appeal for funds to carry out UNHCR repatriation efforts in Central America.

Europe/North America, $500,000

A drawdown in the amount of $500,000 provided a U.S. response to an urgent appeal for funds by the UNHCR for assistance programs in Hungary.

United States Department of State

International Narcotics Control Foreign Assistance Appropriation Act

Fiscal Year 1991 Budget Congressional Submission

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

FY 1991 CONGRESSIONAL SUBMISSION

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INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

FY 1991
Summary Statement

I. Summary

The U.S. Department of State is the lead agency for international narcotics control policy coordination and is responsible for the management of the U.S. Government's bilateral international narcotics assistance program (INC). Responsibility for international narcotics control was conferred on the President by Section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act, delegated to the Secretary of State by Executive Order, and re-delegated to the Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters (INM) by Authority No. 145, dated February 4, 1980. The INM Bureau's functions include: the formulation and coordination of international narcotics control policy; the development, negotiation, coordination and implementation of international narcotics control assistance activities of the Department of State; and oversight of all U.S. Government bilateral and multilateral international narcotic control programs. The Assistant Secretary also represents the United States at U.N. narcotics meetings and conferences, and in other narcotics control multilateral fora.

INM's mission is twofold: (1) to work with foreign governments through diplomatic means to promote broad international efforts against drug abuse, production and trafficking, and (2) to work with foreign governments to reduce the supply of illicit narcotics (cocaine, heroin, marijuana) entering the United States as well as to reduce the worldwide supply and demand for illicit narcotics. To carry out this mission, the Assistant Secretary for INM provides policy guidance to our Embassies which, in turn, manage bilateral narcotics control programs with their host governments. Twelve Narcotics Assistance Units (NAUs) have been established abroad to coordinate narcotics matters and manage the programs that support host country narcotics efforts through bilateral agreements. (Note: These bilateral programs, as well as the INM and NAU staffs, are funded from section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act.)

INM's policy and program objectives support the President's National Drug Control Strategy in reflecting a belief that narcotics control programs, particularly drug law enforcement and interdiction, are more effective when they are carried out as close to the original source of the drug as possible. INM has, therefore, urged foreign governments to enact strong laws against the cultivation of narcotic crops and support effective law enforcement efforts. In support of the President's first two strategies strategies submitted to the Congress September 5, 1989 and January 21, 1990, our assistance helps foreign governments attack international production and trafficking which support the interlocked concepts of deterrence and incapacitation. Such an attack on multinational trafficking organizations beyond our borders will help our own domestic criminal justice efforts and allow us to disrupt the drug trade before it shows up on our streets. In short, to have a significant impact on narcotics supply in the U.S., control efforts must be applied in the U.S., at the source, and along transit routes. The objective of the INC program is to apply these control efforts internationally.

II. FY 1991 Plans

The Bureau's FY 1991 budget request uses as a base the FY 1990 Congressional appropriation of $113,040,000 and enhances program initiatives funded in FY 1989 and FY 1990. INM is requesting an additional $36,960,000 (over the $113,040,000 sequestered level) in FY 1991, mainly to increase the focus on the coca control efforts in the Andes and the principal transit countries in this hemisphere.

The President's strategy focuses attention on coca, particularly the production/processing of cocaine in the Andean region. As part of the strategy, a five year commitment, beginning in FY 1990, has been made to impact significantly on Andean production through increased military, law enforcement, intelligence and economic support. It is anticipated that this increased assistance will be provided from the security assistance budget to the three Andean cocaine-producing countries of Colombia, Peru and Bolivia to isolate major coca-growing areas; to block delivery of chemicals used for cocaine processing; to destroy cocaine hydrochloride processing labs; and to dismantle the trafficking organizations. Efforts in transit areas will also be improved and Joint Information Coordination Centers (JICCs) will be expanded in the Caribbean Basin.

Another tenet of the international strategy is that we must not alone assume the responsibility or the cost of combatting drugs. We must heighten counternarcotics efforts as a bilateral foreign policy issue and encourage the European Community member states, Japan, Australia and Canada to make increased commitments to combatting drugs as well as encourage multilateral efforts against international trafficking and drug production.

Andean Counter-cocaine Programs. The seriousness of the United States' cocaine epidemic and specific guidance from the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) dictate that the vast majority of our international narcotics control resources be spent in Latin America. This area of the world serves as the source for all the cocaine, most of the marijuana and about a third of the heroin entering the United States. Bolivia and Peru produce by far the major share of the coca leaf among the Andean countries, i.e., approximately 200,000 hectares. Coca leaf production is increasing in Colombia, which also remains the predominant refiner of the world's supply of illicit cocaine.

To date, the Andean governments have had only limited success in reducing production for a variety of reasons: unwillingness to force the displacement of certain segments of their populations and accept the political economic consequences of disrupting coca-based earnings, reluctance to employ aerially-applied herbicides, and in the case of Peru, the apparent incapacity to challenge the insurgents' control of coca growing areas. This has all contributed to diminished political will among Andean leaders to crack down on the coca trade. Because meaningful coca control cannot be achieved as long as the Andean Governments are preoccupied with political difficulties, INM's FY 1989 and FY 1990 program began to emphasize increased military and law enforcement assistance to enable these governments to address both problems. Increased efforts will be made to support interdiction and law enforcement against major trafficking organizations.

In Colombia, the two foreign policy issues of narcotics control and counter-insurgency are inextricably connected in the minds of the Colombian policymakers. The assassination of Presidential candidate Galan represented a watershed in Colombia terror tactics that parallel the murder of Justice Minister Lara-Bonilla in 1984 under the previous Administration. Both events stimulated Colombian resolve to act decisively to reduce narcotics activity in Colombia.

The FY 1991 budget reflects increased operations and maintenance costs of State Department air assets used for interdiction support in the Andean countries. These interdiction operations, heavily supported by INM (logistics) and DEA (manpower), are designed to destroy processing lab sites, to stop the movement of coca products out of the production areas, to control chemicals essential to the processing of coca and to disrupt and dismantle trafficking organizations. Current efforts at eradication of coca in Peru, Colombia and Bolivia will continue when proven to be effective strategies.

Other Latin American Programs. Mexico, Jamaica, Belize and Paraguay are significant cultivators of marijuana. Moreover, several Central American and Caribbean states also produce marijuana and, along with Mexico, serve as important transit points for cocaine. Mexico also produces at least 30 percent of the heroin entering the United States.

Significant accomplishments during 1988-1989 include eradication of 4,152 hectares, or 95 percent, of the marijuana cultivated in Colombia's traditional growing areas through the application of aerially-applied herbicides; eradication of virtually all of Belize's marijuana; eradication of over 50 percent of Jamaica's marijuana through use of manual eradication and backpack sprayers; and continuation of an aerial spraying campaign for marijuana and opium poppies in Guatemala and Mexico.

Accomplishments in the area of institution building and enforcement include the increased law enforcement initiatives in Mexico by the Salinas Administration; additional installation and successful utilization of three new Joint Information Coordination Centers in Haiti, Aruba and Costa Rica; expanded use of U.S. Military Training Teams to train host government personnel in paramilitary tactics, small boat handling, basic security and related training in aircraft maintenance; establishment of a regional telecommunications advisor in Ecuador; and enhanced interdiction support in the southern cone countries to counter increased trafficking.

Additional funding is requested to cover maintenance support for the Mexican counter-narcotics fleet which has experienced higher availability and utilization rates, as well as increased fleet size. A full-scale eradication/verification program will also be reinstituted to provide visual inspection of eradicated fields. Greater use of the fleet will also be made to support interdiction efforts.

The Department will continue to press the Government of Jamaica to improve its marijuana eradication programs and its law enforcement and interdiction programs. Funding will be provided for aircraft support in pursuit of both interdiction and eradication objectives and for creation of a Joint Information Coordination Center.

The Latin American Regional program will continue to support eradication programs in Belize, Guatemala, Paraguay and the Caribbean, as well as interdiction support to the Governments of Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Chile. Latin America Regional funds provide flexibility to grant operational support to countries that do not have separate budgets, upgrade the enforcement capabilities of police in many countries and support such regional activities as Joint Information Coordination Centers and joint maritime interdiction efforts.

Asian Programs

The INM FY 1991 budget reflects the limitations of our diplomatic relationships with Myanmar (Burma), Laos and Afghanistan and looks for multilateral strategies where appropriate. Increased heroin production in the Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent areas of the world requires, however, imaginative enforcement/eradication initiatives. The focus, therefore, is placed on capitalizing upon opportunities to control narcotics production and trafficking in Thailand and Pakistan, with funds budgeted for Laos should our ability to influence and work productively against narcotics materialize in FY 1990 as planned.

Southeast Asia. The "Golden Triangle" countries of Thailand, Myanmar (Burma) and Laos will produce an annual opium crop estimated in excess of 1,500 metric tons in 1988 and 1989; the bulk of this opium comes from Myanmar and Laos. Operations in Myanmar, however, have been suspended due to the current political situation.

Laotian production of opium, heroin and marijuana continues to present severe problems because cultivation and trafficking are expanding. In late FY 1989, the U.S. Government signed a program agreement with the Laotian Government. This agreement will provide alternative economic incentives for producer regions through the development of alternative crops to reduce and eventually eliminate dependence on opium cultivation in Laos.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

Thailand's opium production continues to decline due to its effective crop control policy. The FY 1991 budget provides funding to help the Royal Thai Government further reduce opium poppy cultivation by continuing "bridge" assistance to farmers who agree not to cultivate poppy or whose poppy crop is eradicated. The major shift in Thailand, however, is to support Thai enforcement agencies' efforts to stop the flow of opium transiting the country; this initiative will require an increase in new and replacement enforcement equipment.

Southwest Asia. Opium production in the Southwest Asian countries of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran is estimated at 1,109 to 1,415 metric tons in 1989, with prospects for reductions only in Pakistan where a modest aerial spray program was implemented during the 1987 and 1988 crop seasons. In response to the serious increases in opium cultivation, the Government of Pakistan has enforced the poppy ban in all settled and merged areas with (or without) the promise of development projects. Pakistan has also accepted restrictive poppy clauses which commit the Government to keeping the U.S. Government's Agency for International Development's (USAID) project areas free of opium poppy.

In FY 1991, the Department will continue to support the extension of Pakistan's ban on opium poppy cultivation to the Bajaur and Mohmand regions by introducing improved agricultural crops and by providing income alternatives through an integrated rural development scheme, including roads, wells and electrification. Due to the rapid progression of these projects, the Department is increasing its support for the time-phased enforcement of the poppy ban in these areas. Moreover, the Department will continue to pursue other outreach activities to prevent the spread of opium poppy cultivation and help poppy growers substitute other new crops in areas where there are no major development assistance projects. The Department will give added support to Pakistan's law enforcement and interdiction efforts against trafficking organizations.

In Turkey, the Department will continue to provide commodities to support the narcotics interdiction capabilities of the Turkish Government, particularly dedicated to stopping the flow of Southwest Asia heroin. Funding is also included to support a regional telecommunications advisor to work with counterparts in Turkey, Pakistan, Thailand and other Asian countries.

Interregional Aviation Support

In FY 1991, the program will support the overall maintenance, hangaring and operational costs for the 52 Department-owned aircraft used in aerial and manual eradication, interdiction operations, survey and logistical support activities. The principal focus will continue to be in Peru, Bolivia and Colombia, with secondary support to Central America and the Caribbean. The aircraft are maintained by a United States contractor and deployed from an airbase in Florida.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

The full deployment of these aircraft will require the additional maintenance and operational funds requested in this budget.

Interregional Training/Demand Reduction/Public Diplomacy

The Department will provide expanded U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and U.S. Customs Service (USCS) training for approximately 2,200 foreign officials from 55-60 countries through 50 in-country programs, 14 programs conducted in the United States and 30 Executive Observation Programs. Increased emphasis will continue to be placed on other Department of State-sponsored programs, e.g., maritime interdiction training and narcotic detector dog training.

The Department's centrally-managed public diplomacy and demand reduction programs contribute to international narcotics control by mobilizing support for narcotics control policies and programs in key producing and transiting countries. These projects encourage greater political and public awareness of the link between domestic drug abuse, international trends in production and trafficking and the steps which societies and governments can take to control drugs and meet their international commitments. The program also provides technical assistance in the areas of drug abuse prevention, treatment and related research to help countries such as Pakistan, Ecuador and Bolivia deal with their domestic drug abuse problems. Increased funding is requested for additional in-country evaluations and program planning by the Washington-based demand reduction staff.

International Organizations

The FY 1991 budget will provide funding for the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), the Colombo Plan, the Organization of American States (OAS) and other multilateral narcotics control programs undertaken under the auspices of other international organizations. This funding level should continue to demonstrate the willingness of the United States to pursue both bilateral and multilateral narcotics control initiatives as set forth in the President's strategy. These international programs will be monitored more closely for their effectiveness, and contributions will be keyed to demonstrated results in specific areas.

Program Development and Support

The FY 1991 budget also includes funds to annualize the cost of 25 additional positions that will be filled in FY 1990. The increased staff will enhance the program and resource management of INM operations which have expanded from 18 countries to 36. Funds are also requested for increased field project audits, program evaluations and special studies.

FY 1991
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL PROGRAM
Fiscal Summary
(dollars in thousands)

COUNTRY PROGRAM	FY 1989 Enacted	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Request
Latin America			
Bahamas 1/	$ --	$ --	$ 1,200
Bolivia	10,000	9,200	15,700
Brazil	200	1,900	2,500
Colombia	10,000	10,000	20,000
Ecuador	1,000	1,400	1,500
Jamaica	1,000	1,900	1,400
Mexico	15,000	15,000	18,300
Peru	10,500	10,000	19,000
Venezuela	700	1,000	1,000
Latin America Regional	7,000	7,000	6,000
Subtotal	55,400	57,400	86,600
East Asia			
Myanmar (Burma)	120	5,540	0
Laos	--	--	500
Thailand	4,150	3,500	4,000
Subtotal	4,270	9,040	4,500
Southwest Asia			
Pakistan	6,800	5,700	7,500
Turkey	350	350	350
Asia/Africa Regional	450	450	500
Subtotal	7,600	6,500	8,350
Interregional Aviation Support	22,700	28,000	33,450
TOTAL COUNTRY PROGRAMS	89,970	100,940	132,900
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	1,100	3,100	5,100
TRAINING/DEMAND REDUCTION/ PUBLIC DIPLOMACY	6,330	5,500	7,000
PROGRAN DEVELOPMENT and SUPPORT	3,600	3,500	5,000
TOTAL INC PROGRAM	$101,000	$113,040 2/	$150,000

1/ In FY 1989-90 the Bahamas program is included in Latin America Regional.

2/ Reflects reductions ($1,960,000) resulting from Byrd Amendment on Emergency Anti-Drug Funding and Gramm-Rudman legislation.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL PROGRAM
BY FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 1989 Enacted	Total % of	FY 1990 Estimate	Total % of	FY 1991 Request	Total % of
Enforcement Assistance & Interdiction	$50,172	49	$70,395	62	$98,350	65
Crop Control/Eradication	32,284	32	19,750	18	21,800	15
Income Replacement/ Development Assistance	2,700	3	3,800	3	5,000	3
International Organizations	1,100	1	3,100	3	5,100	3
International Drug Demand Reduction	1,545	2	2,275	2	3,025	2
Training	4,730	5	4,500	4	5,250	4
Program Development & Support	8,469	8	9,220	8	11,475	8
Total Program	$101,000	100	$113,040	100	$150,000	100

FY 1991
THE BAHAMAS ($1,200,000)

Country Goal. This program supports efforts by the Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas (GCOB) to:

(1) Interdict narcotics shipments passing from South America to the United States through Bahamian airspace and territorial waters; and

(2) Support and encourage drug abuse awareness in the GCOB.

Although the Bahamas is not an illicit drug producing country, it is favored by narcotics traffickers as a transshipment route for cocaine and marijuana. Consequently, it is estimated that half the cocaine and marijuana entering the United States passes through the Bahamas. Proximity to the United States and the difficulty of controlling drug traffic within the 700 islands and more than 2,000 cays that make up The Bahamas, continues to attract drug smugglers to the area.

A popular method of illicit narcotics transshipment is for northern bound, small private aircraft to air-drop cocaine and marijuana to waiting "fastboats" that speed away with their cargo to the southeast United States. In addition, there are aircraft-to-aircraft transfers at Bahamian landing strips located throughout the islands. Some aircraft simply overfly Bahamian airspace enroute to the United States, and many boats carrying drugs transit these waters.

The U.S. and Bahamian Governments work together to interdict air and maritime drug smugglers. The interdiction strategy requires detection, tracking and apprehension of suspect targets. The major U.S./Bahamian joint mission is Operation Bahamas, Turks and Caicos (OPBAT), a program which uses U.S. Government aircraft and patrol boats to help Bahamian law enforcement officials apprehend traffickers and seize their illicit cargos.

According to 1988 statistics provided by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), U.S. Customs Service and U.S. Coast Guard joint U.S.-Bahamian interdiction operations in The Bahamas resulted in the seizure of 10.7 metric tons of cocaine, 13.25 metric tons of marijuana, 20 aircraft, nine vessels and 17 weapons.

FY 1991 Program. The objective of the Narcotics Control Assistance Project is to help the GCOB build appropriate institutions to improve its narcotics interdiction and investigation capabilities. Through training and equipment support first provided in FY 1988, INM will continue to help the GCOB develop an expanded narcotics enforcement unit so that six outlying bases can be appropriately manned. Resources will be available to continue development of the Joint Information Coordination Center (JICC) network, which is part of an ongoing project to equip the Caribbean countries with intelligence capabilities necessary for information-sharing activities. Likewise, INM will fund training and equipment for Bahamian customs officers who staff contraband enforcement teams tasked with eliminating drug smuggling through ports-of-entry.

As part of a program begun in FY 1989, INM will continue to assist the GCOB with the construction of docking and support facilities for Royal Bahamas Defense Force (RBDF) maritime interdiction bases. INM also plans to fund the refurbishment of seized trafficking vessels which can be used in the anti-drug effort. Fuel and other provisions for RBDF fastboats participating in maritime interdiction operations will also be funded.

The Public Awareness and Education Project will assist the GCOB and private organizations to educate the general public on the subject of narcotics abuse, narcotics-related corruption and the need for strong inter- national cooperation to attack the drug problem. INM will provide grants primarily to increase public awareness in the outlying islands.

Program Development and Support funds will be provided for salaries, benefits and allowances of permanently-assigned U.S. Government and foreign national personnel; short-term (TDY) personnel; and other general administrative and operational expenses related to program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

BAHAMAS
INC BUDGET
($000)

	FY 1990	FY 1991
Narcotics Control Assistance		
Commodities:		
Communication and computer equipment	--	$ 375
Training:	--	75
Other Costs:		
Construction, fuel, boat support and operational costs	--	550
Subtotal	--	1,000
Public Awareness and Education	--	50
Program Development and Support		
U.S. Personnel		
Direct-hire (1)	--	105
Contract secretary (1)	--	20
Program support costs	--	25
Sub-total	--	150
TOTAL	--	$1,200

Note: FY 1990 funding was provided from the Latin America Regional budget activity.

FY 1991
BOLIVIA ($15,700,000)

Country Goals. This program supports narcotics control efforts of the Government of Bolivia (GOB) to:

(1) Seize and interdict narcotics, precursor materials, and assets of drug production;

(2) Eradicate coca beyond that authorized for traditional use;

(3) Arrest and prosecute narcotics traffickers; and

(4) Heighten public drug abuse awareness.

For centuries, Bolivians have cultivated coca for traditional uses. In the last decade, coca cultivation has expanded rapidly as demand for cocaine and "crack" have risen in the United States and Europe. Today, with an annual production totalling 50,000 hectares, Bolivia is second only to Peru in cultivation of coca leaf, and second only to Colombia in manufacture of cocaine HCL. Bolivia's net annual harvest could produce an estimated 90 metric tons of cocaine.

In 1986, Operation Blast Furnace began a new phase in bilateral narcotics control cooperation between the U.S. Government and the Government of Bolivia. Bilateral negotiations resulted in an umbrella agreement, entitled Principles of Narcotics Cooperation. The objectives were brought into force with the signing of two implementing annexes on August 13, 1987. Under terms of the bilateral agreement, the GOB agreed to: (1) carry out an effective interdiction program; (2) eradicate 1,800 hectares of coca cultivation by August 1988, followed by forced eradication of all remaining illicit coca; and (3) make efforts to pass a law banning cultivation of all coca used in the manufacture of cocaine. With support from the U.S. Government, the GOB moved in 1989 to implement the 1988 coca law.

Strategically, enforcement plays a dual role in Bolivia. It not only interrupts narcotics trafficking but, if interdiction is effective and sustained, it exerts a downward pressure on the price of coca leaf, reducing the economic incentive for the coca farmer and making him more amenable to eradicating his crop voluntarily. The U.S. Government will continue to fund virtually all the operational and commodity support costs for the Rural Mobile Police (UMOPAR) to enable them to carry out expanded ground, air and river operations. In FY 1990, one new UMOPAR base will be constructed in the Chapare and forward helicopter bases will be established in the Beni.

The helicopter fleet was increased from 8 UH-1H's to 12. As riverine operations become more effective under the guidance of DEA and U.S. Coast Guard advisers, it will be necessary to develop forward operating bases to support riverine operations in more remote areas.

Fearing it will lead to the overthrow of the democratically-elected government, the Bolivian Government has decided to forego forced eradication. The GOB has therefore proposed to continue the voluntary eradication program in the heavily-populated Chapare and begin forced eradication only in the more remote areas of the country. Program funds will continue to support DIRECO, the 160 person coca reduction agency which negotiates, verifies and administers the voluntary eradication program. DIRECO funds will also provide operational support for eradication efforts in the outlying areas.

FY 1991 Program. The Coca Control Project in Bolivia began in earnest in September 1987. DIRECO will continue to be the principal agency responsible for administering voluntary eradication and will conduct survey and verification activities. DIRECO's responsibilities will also be expanded to include identification of non-traditional cultivation zones, as well as illicit new cultivation and seedbeds in traditional areas; all such areas will become targets for involuntary eradication.

Because the bulk of eradication taking place in Bolivia in 1990 will be achieved voluntarily, the Enforcement Project efforts must be successful enough to keep the price of coca leaf below the cost of production. Interdiction activities are carried out by the UMOPAR, which now has some 640 troops deployed in the Yungas, the Beni and the Chapare regions. The UMOPAR is charged with interdiction of paste/base/HCL throughout Bolivia, control of precursor chemicals and investigation and immobilization of drug traffickers. UMOPAR carries out ground, air, and riverine operations. Continued funding is requested to support the training and operations of the UMOPAR troops, e.g., vehicles, communications, uniforms, food, housing, and salary supplements.

The Bolivian Air Force will operate 12 helicopters on loan from the Department of State and dedicated to anti-narcotics operations. Local costs, including fuel and development of air bases for the unit, are funded by the country program; all other aviation-related expenses including parts, maintenance and U.S. technicians are borne by INM's aviation budget. Training of Bolivian aviation personnel will continue as will procurement of tools and equipment for increasing the capability of the Bolivians to maintain the helicopters in-country.

In FY 1991 INM will continue the riverine project. INM will support the training and TDY service of 4-6 U.S. Coast Guard personnel who will oversee operations and maintenance. The Riverine force will consist of 75 personnel (UMOPAR and Bolivian Navy) working on two separate river systems.

As a complement to the UMOPAR interdiction force, the GOB's Special Investigative Unit, which works directly with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and other GOB enforcement agencies to investigate major traffickers, will receive funding for operational support, travel, per diem, salary bonuses and commodities. This unit will be expanded to three separate divisions: intelligence, investigation and a special prosecution unit to monitor and follow through on selected prosecutions and to work on asset-seizure/forfeiture.

Project support will include funding for construction and equipping of new permanent and forward bases, maintenance and upgrading of existing bases, travel and per diem, office equipment and other miscellaneous costs. The new Narcotics Ministry will consolidate management, control, and direction of the GOB's anti-narcotics programs in close coordination with the U.S. Government, other supporting governments and multi-national agencies. Ministerial control over a dedicated police unit with personnel serving a minimum two-year tour is expected to result in reduced equipment/uniform costs, fuel consumption, parts inventories, etc.

Funding is requested to support a Drug Awareness and Education Project to raise public awareness of the social, political and economic consequences of illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse. The U.S. Information Service, the Agency for International Development and the Narcotics Assistance Unit (NAU) will coordinate U.S. Government efforts to support viable public awareness campaigns. The GOB unit dedicated to this activity (CESE) consists of seven employees with an office in La Paz. This staff is dedicated principally to training public and private sector organizations in demand reduction and public awareness program planning and implementation. The trainees are capable of providing similar training to others within their organization.

The Program Development and Support Project will provide funding for the operation of NAU offices in La Paz and Cochabamba to include salaries, benefits and allowances of permanently-assigned U.S. Government and foreign national personnel; short-term (TDY) assistance; and other general administrative and operational expenses related to program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Funding will also continue for the two reimbursable (PASA) U.S. Government military aviation advisers.

BOLIVIA
INC BUDGET
($000)

	FY 1990	FY 1991
Coca Control		
Commodity Costs:		
Vehicles, agricultural supplies, tools, telcom. and field equipment	$ 300	$ 400
Other Costs:		
Labor costs, crop eradication surveys	1,000	1,200
Project support, including vehicle maintenance, POL, training	300	400
Sub-total	1,600	2,000
Enforcement		
Commodity Costs:		
Vehicles, boats, troop supplies, communication and field support equipment	1,235	4,000
Other Costs:		
Air operations costs	2,500	5,000
Enforcement/Riverine operational costs	1,200	1,400
PASA Advisors (2)	220	250
U.S. Contract advisors (3)	330	350
Non U.S. Contract personnel	165	200
Vehicle maintenance and repair	300	400
Training	200	450
Project support costs	200	300
Sub-total	6,350	12,350
Public Awareness and Education		
Project support costs	250	250
Contract personnel (7)	100	100
Sub-total	350	350
Program Development and Support		
U.S. Personnel		
Direct-hire (3)	315	350
Contract (3)	65	70
Non U.S. Personnel		
Direct-hire (3)	80	90
Contract (3)	60	70
Other Costs:		
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support costs (FAAS)	90	100
Program support costs	290	320
Subtotal	900	1,000
TOTAL	$ 9,200	$ 15,700

FY 1991
BRAZIL ($2,500,000)

Country Goals. This program supports narcotics control efforts of the Government of Brazil (GOB) to:

(1) Reduce cocaine production and export through a program of interdiction of illicit narcotics, control of precursor chemicals and immobilization of trafficking organizations;

(2) Reduce the supply of marijuana and coca available through a program of crop eradication;

(3) Reduce the demand for illicit narcotics in Brazil through a program of education, particularly focused on youth groups; and

(4) Develop political support for narcotics control in Brazil through a program of public diplomacy oriented toward political leaders, decision makers and key public figures.

Brazil's significance to the U.S. Government's drug control effort is that it shares borders with the major narcotic producing countries of Peru, Colombia and Bolivia. Drugs bound for the United States and Europe are frequently transshipped from these countries through Brazil. Additionally, Brazil is a major producer of acetone and ether, chemicals essential in the production of cocaine, and is fast becoming one of the largest cultivators of marijuana. It also produces epadu, the local variety of coca.

Much of Brazil is densely forested, sparsely populated and inadequately policed. Vast tracts of underdeveloped rural areas, with abundant navigable waterways, are contiguous to the major narcotics-producing countries. These factors combine to make Brazil an alternate location for cultivation of both marijuana and coca. Marijuana is cultivated in at least 12 of Brazil's 23 states and territories, with the heaviest concentration occurring in the northeastern part of the country. Most epadu is grown in the state of Amazonas in the northwest portion of Brazil.

The narcotics control program has been primarily oriented towards providing operations support in the form of fuel, supplies and equipment and per diem for the Brazilian Federal Police, the major agency responsible for narcotics control. The emphasis of the narcotics assistance program in Brazil has been directed toward eradication of illicit coca crops in the Upper Amazon, the interdiction of chemicals utilized to manufacture cocaine and the disruption of major trafficking organizations.

FY 1991 Program. The majority of FY 1991 funding for the Coca Eradication Project will be devoted to land and air transport support of personnel for such operations. A lesser amount will be for procurement of project equipment. For those areas accessible by land, vehicles and associated operational and maintenance costs are included. Aerial surveys for both marijuana and coca are reflected in the eradication project budgets. Because Brazilian-produced chemicals have been linked to the production of cocaine, the control of precursor chemicals is a major element of the enforcement program. Increased success in controlling precursor chemicals should decrease illicit availability. The chemical control program also assists in locating cocaine labs by tracking suspicious chemical shipments, e.g., four of the five HCL processing labs destroyed in 1988 were discovered in this manner. Increased funding levels will permit the Brazilian Federal Police to conduct more frequent and more intensive operations.

The Enforcement Project will be enhanced to provide equipment necessary for the Department of Federal Police narcotics field unit teams to maintain an effective deterrent to drug trafficking and to carry out field investigations and apprehensions. Additional vehicles and communication equipment will be used at ports-of-entry and along highways used by suspected traffickers.

To complement the interdiction program, a narcotic detector dog program was established in FY 1988. In FY 1991, funding will provide for construction of kennel facilities and other infrastructure at ports-of-entry, to facilitate the deployment of the dogs to these operational areas; expansion of the dog unit to cover more ports-of-entry and to inspect a larger number of flights; and to fund travel and transportation costs for the expanded unit.

Support will continue for the Organized Crime-Narcotics Unit which is responsible for the acquisition, analysis and dissemination of intelligence necessary to sustain chemical control, enforcement operations and investigation of trafficking networks. Increased funding will permit this unit to intensify its operations and follow-up on more leads with additional data processing and communications equipment.

Funding for the Customs Interdiction Project is to encourage the GOB Customs to assume a greater responsibility for establishing effective entry/exit point systems to detect contraband shipments. Airport screening equipment and narcotics test kits, for use by customs personnel throughout the country, will be purchased.

Brazil has a rapidly growing internal drug abuse problem, involving both cocaine and cannabis. INM currently supports a Public Awareness and Education Project which is implemented primarily through the U.S. Information Service, working with the Brazil Federal Drug Council. Increases are necessary to expand this program and reach a larger portion of the Brazilian population at risk to drug abuse.

The Program Development and Support Project provides funding for salaries, benefits, and allowances of permanently-assigned U.S. Government personnel and other general administrative and operational expenses related to program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In FY 1991, a PSC field adviser will be added to the NAU to improve monitoring and implementation of the expanding program.

	BRAZIL INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1990	FY 1991
ERADICATION		
Coca		
Commodity Costs:		
Vehicles, communication equipment	$ 100	$ 100
Other Costs:		
Operational support, travel, per diem, eradication labor, crop survey, aircraft leasing	500	500
Sub-total	600	600
Marijuana		
Commodity Costs:		
Vehicles, parts	80	100
Miscellaneous equipment	20	50
Other Costs:		
Operational support, travel, per diem eradication labor, crop survey	150	150
Sub-total	250	300
Enforcement		
Commodity Costs:		
Vehicles, parts	100	100
Communications, electronic equipment	75	100
Air boats, launches and support equip.	100	100
Other Costs:		
Operational support, travel, per diem, vehicle maintenance and dog kennel facilities	325	350
U.S. Contract advisor	--	150
Sub-total	600	800
Customs		
Commodity costs:		
Screening equipment and narcotics test kits	100	200
Public Awareness and Education	100	200

BRAZIL
INC BUDGET
($000)

	FY 1990	FY 1991
Program Development and Support		
U.S. Personnel		
Direct-hire (1)	$ 125	$ 130
Contract Advisor (1)	--	120
Contract assistant (1)	20	20
Non U.S. Personnel		
Contract (2)	60	65
Other Costs		
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support Costs (FAAS)	20	25
Program support costs	25	40
Sub-Total	250	400
TOTAL	$1,900	$2,500

FY 1991
COLOMBIA ($20,000,000)

Country Goals. This project supports narcotics control efforts of the Government of Colombia (GOC) to:

(1) Destroy cocaine processing laboratories, immobilize major traffickers and eliminate trafficking organizations;

(2) Increase the operational effectiveness of the National Police Anti-Narcotics Directorate;

(3) Eradicate coca and cannabis cultivation; and

(4) Increase the level of public awareness regarding the severity of the narcotics problem in Colombia.

Colombia remains the largest processor and supplier of cocaine to the United States. Narcotics trafficking within Colombia poses a serious threat to the security of the Government of Colombia. The Colombian National Police (CNP) is the primary anti-narcotics agency in Colombia and possesses the necessary infrastructure and proven capability for sustained large-scale narcotics eradication and interdiction operations. INM will continue to support the CNP as the lead anti-narcotics force, with a renewed emphasis on reinforcing the field presence and air support resources of the Colombian anti-narcotics program. Efforts will continue to strengthen the investigative and intelligence collection capabilities of a number of supporting organizations with nationwide authority to investigate, arrest and prosecute major narcotics violators.

The Colombian Directorate of Anti-Narcotics (DAN) successfully eradicated, through aerial herbicide application, 95% of the marijuana cultivated along the Colombian North Coast region in 1988. Regular survey activities to target new marijuana cultivation have allowed the DAN to reduce the total number of marijuana cultivations in Colombia. Operations directed at destroying coca processing labs and airstrips have benefited from improved intelligence collection and coordination with the Colombian military, resulting in recent seizures of major trafficker properties and some of the largest cocaine processing labs encountered in several years. One of the labs seized earlier this year yielded over 2.5 metric tons of refined cocaine.

Major narcotics targets identified by the police have been extremely difficult to hit due to the presence of heavily-armed insurgent units on the trafficker payrolls. Increased paramilitary training for the police and cooperation from the military will be essential components of the Colombian narcotics program. There are strong indications that the high level of cooperation between the police and military will be sustained for the foreseeable future.

FY 1991 Program. Funding requirements anticipate a further escalation in the level of hostilities of narco-traffickers and insurgent groups (FARC), as DAN and military operations become more effective. The determination of the DAN to extend their lab destruction and/or interdiction operations into FARC territory will require additional forward bases from which to stage operations and maintain a security presence to preserve whatever gains are made. Moreover, these operations can be expected to risk aircraft damage and losses beyond current levels. Funding for FY 1991 will allow the establishment of additional forward bases and the upgrading of current installations capable of supporting DAN aircraft, as well as provide spare parts and maintenance for the current airfleet.

The Narcotics Control/National Police Project will continue to be the principal anti-narcotics effort in Colombia. This project supports operations of the CNP's anti-narcotics Directorate, composed of 2,000 men organized into 15 field companies and a fleet of 50 aircraft.

The majority of the project funds support interdiction operations aimed at halting the processing of cocaine by destroying laboratories. Although the CNP has had considerable success in raiding laboratories they have not had the resources to conduct a sufficient number of interdiction operations to have a serious impact on production. Increases in program funding are intended to complete and support enhancements begun under the President's Andean Action Plan in FY 1990, ultimately reducing the Colombian cartel's ability to traffic cocaine to the United States.

The requested funds will support aircraft operations at increased levels of activity, to include additional spare parts and enhanced maintenance shop capabilities, begin the staged replacement of aging CNP trucks with off-road vehicles better suited to the operating environment, increase pilot and ground unit training courses with the support of U.S. Government mobile training teams, additional narcotics advisors to support the program and fund the construction of forward air bases to provide for better staging capabilities and to reduce aircraft ferrying time.

Marijuana eradication and associated support costs will decrease as the total amount of marijuana grown in Colombia diminishes. It is anticipated that aerial support costs will shift to cover experimental aerial coca herbicide tests (or expanded tests), should the Colombian National Council for Dangerous Drugs (NCDD) announce an affirmative decision to proceed in FY 1990.

The Public Diplomacy and Demand Reduction Project will target at-risk groups identified by surveys completed in FY 1990. The purpose of this project is to educate these groups in all aspects of drug abuse and attempt to broaden funding support of Colombian institutions involved in demand reduction activities. Greater dissemination of information to the media regarding United States demand reduction efforts will also be pursued.

The Program Development and Support Project will continue to provide funding for salaries, benefits and allowances of permanently-assigned U.S. Government and foreign national personnel; short-term (TDY) assistance; and other general administrative and operational expenses related to program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

	COLOMBIA INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1990	FY 1991
Narcotics Control-National Police		
Commodities:		
Aircraft support (parts tools)	$3,500	$7,400
Communication equipment & spares	150	500
Vehicle and spare parts	200	600
Field equipment	200	500
Training:		
Specialized in-country and in U.S.	200	1,500
Other Costs:		
Operations and maintenance, supplies and forward base construction	3,750	6,600
U.S. Contract advisors (3)(5)	375	700
Air troop transport lease	250	300
Project support costs	375	600
Sub-total	9,000	18,700
Public Awareness and Education	$ 150	$ 300
Program Development and Support		
U.S. Personnel		
Direct-hire (4)	500	575
Contract:		
Secretary (1)	40	50
Non-U.S. Personnel		
FSN direct-hire (3)	90	100
Contract (3)	45	50
Other Costs		
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support costs (FAAS)	80	100
Program support costs	95	125
Sub-total	850	1,000
TOTAL	$10,000	$20,000

FY 1991
ECUADOR ($1,500,000)

Country Goals. This program supports efforts of the Government of Ecuador (GOE) to:

(1) Interdict the transit of cocaine and other coca derivatives through Ecuador;

(2) Eradicate coca cultivation within the country; and

(3) Formulate a public diplomacy strategy to disseminate accurate information and reduce drug abuse.

Since 1984, the Ecuadorean National Police (ENP) has sharply cut coca production, destroying nearly all of the coca it has discovered to date. In 1988, an increased military presence in the northern border region confirmed that narcotics and precursor chemicals were moving through Ecuador by air and water to and from Colombia. It has also become apparent that the port city of Guayaquil is the entry and exit point for much of the narcotics trade transiting Ecuador. In 1989 INM assigned two Bell 212 Helos and one Turbo Thrush reconnaissance aircraft to support Ecuadorean anti-narcotics operations for 2 1/2 months. These aircraft revealed small areas of commercial coca cultivation starting up along the Colombian border, as well as confirming the presence of inland precursor chemical traffic by road. Riverine interdiction operations are being tested along coastal areas, with the expectation of expanding into the interior in the near future.

Inaugurated in August 1988, the Borja government has given every indication that support for anti-narcotics activities will remain a high priority. Therefore, the program will continue to support Interpol (the lead narcotics enforcement agency in Ecuador) and expand the capabilities of other enforcement offices, e.g., Military Customs Police, by supplying communications equipment, computers and vehicles. Funding will continue for epidemiological research into the drug abuse problem in Ecuador, as well as methods of reducing demand through public diplomacy projects.

FY 1991 Program. Starting in FY 1989, the NAU began to shift the emphasis of the U.S. anti-narcotics Enforcement Assistance Project toward more interdiction and intelligence collection activities to address the increasing importance of Ecuador as a transshipment point. An expanded road interdiction program and a substantial estuary/riverine interdiction program will be centerpieces of Ecuadorean enforcement activity. The Coca Eradication Project assumes that some new coca cultivations will be discovered in non-traditional areas, e.g., Pacto province. Bell 212 helicopters will be deployed on an "as needed" basis for short term airlift support.

Survey work, completed in 1988, indicates that among Ecuadorean urban populations, the consumption of narcotics and the money associated with the narcotics trade is becoming a national problem.

The FY 1991 program will build upon these survey results by working with the media and within the GOE to raise the level of narcotics awareness.

The Military Customs Police Project will support and maintain narcotics detector dogs at airports and major border crossings and establish a program utilizing detector dog teams at seaport facilities. Funding will provide needed infrastructure support for narcotics detector dog facilities and training requirements. In addition, funds will be used for continued operational support of marine coastal patrols.

Funding will continue for the Attorney General's narcotics force, DINACONTES, to conduct investigations of narcotics trafficking and increase their participation in demand reduction activities. Plans for FY 1991 also include the establishment of a special team to monitor money laundering.

The Public Awareness and Education Project will emphasize the momentum gained in eradication and interdiction operations; push for the enactment of legislation strengthening the enforcement powers of police agencies and stress the need for greater public and private resources for education activities.

Program Development and Support Project funds will be provided for salaries, benefits and allowances of permanently-assigned U.S. Government and foreign national personnel; short-term TDY assistance; and other general administrative and operational expenses related to program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

	ECUADOR INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1990	FY 1991
Enforcement Assistance		
Commodity Costs:		
Vehicles and communications equipment	200	300
Other Costs:		
Training and operational support	200	200
Sub-total	400	500
Coca Eradication		
Other Costs:		
Airlift support maintenance, fuel, forward bases)	$ 300	$ 200
Operational costs and field equipment	100	100
Sub-total	400	300
Military Customs Police		
Narcotic detector dog support, training and marine support	150	200

ECUADOR
INC BUDGET
($000)

	FY 1990	FY 1991
DINACONTES		
Vehicles, communications equipment training and support costs	$ 150	$ 150
Public Awareness and Education	100	125
Program Development and Support		
U.S. Personnel		
Direct-hire (1)	110	115
Contract secretary (1)	20	25
Non U.S. Personnel		
Direct-hire (1)	25	30
Contract (1)	10	10
Other Costs		
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support costs (FAAS)	10	15
Program support costs	25	30
Sub-total	200	225
TOTAL	$1,400	$1,500

FY 1991
JAMAICA ($1,400,000)

Country Goal. This program supports efforts of the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) to:

(1) Preclude the use of Jamaica as a conduit for the movement of illicit narcotics from other countries to North American markets;

(2) Arrest and prosecute narcotics traffickers;

(3) Eliminate illicit cannabis production; and

(4) Support and encourage GOJ drug awareness efforts to alert Jamaicans to the health and social dangers of drugs and the threat narcotics trafficking poses to democratic institutions and regional stability.

An important producer of marijuana for the United States, Canada and Europe, Jamaica is also a major transshipment point for Colombian cocaine enroute to the United States. Marijuana is planted, cultivated and harvested on a year-round basis in Jamaica. Using a combination of manual and herbicidal methods, the GOJ reduced net production of marijuana to 405 metric tons in 1988, compared to 460 metric tons in 1987. Sustained and cost-effective eradication is necessary if marijuana growers and traffickers are to be discouraged from engaging in this illicit activity. In addition to illicit marijuana production and export, Jamaica's airstrips, seaports and offshore waters are being used for cocaine trafficking from South America to the United States.

Since 1985, Jamaica has made major strides to institutionalize a meaningful narcotics law enforcement program which focuses on illicit crop eradication and interdiction. Key to the program was creation of a joint task force comprised of the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) and Jamaica Defense Force (JDF). This task force developed eradication and interdiction strategies and coordinated intelligence operations and resource deployment.

In 1988, the GOJ continued selective backpack herbicidal spraying of marijuana to complement traditional manual eradication activities supported by INM helicopters. Under Prime Minister Manley's new national anti-narcotics campaign, the GOJ has intensified enforcement measures to interdict cocaine and immobilize drug traffickers. In light of major drug seizures in the United States resulting in large fines levied upon the Jamaican nationals, officials are working especially hard to enhance sea and airport security.

FY 1991 Program. The Narcotics Control Assistance Project will continue to assist Jamaican narcotics law enforcement agencies with aviation support and through procurement of vehicles, equipment and supplies that will enhance the GOJ's narcotics interdiction and marijuana eradication efforts. INM will assist in improving GOJ intelligence collection and dissemination concerning maritime and air narcotics smuggling activities through the continued support of the Joint Information Coordination Center (JICC) concept. In-country and intra-regional training; technical advisory assistance; administrative and operational support costs will also be provided for eradication, interdiction and public awareness programs.

The Public Awareness and Education Project will continue to assist the GOJ and private sector groups with drug public awareness campaigns and demand reduction programs. These efforts are intended to demonstrate that drugs are a domestic as well as international problem.

Program Development and Support funds will be provided for salaries, benefits and allowances of permanently-assigned U.S. Government and foreign national personnel; short-term TDY assistance; and other general administrative and operational expenses related to program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

JAMAICA
INC BUDGET
($000)

	FY 1990	FY 1991
Narcotics Control Assistance		
Commodities		
Eradication equipment and supplies, vehicles and information processing equipment	$ 400	$ 450
Other Costs		
JDF aircraft maintenance and operational support	1,100	525*
Subtotal	1,500	975
Public Awareness and Education	200	200
Program Development and Support		
U.S. Personnel		
Direct-hire (1)	115	125
Contract secretary (1)	20	25
Non U.S. Personnel (1)		
Contract (1)	25	25
Other Costs		
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS) costs	10	15
Program support costs	30	35
Sub-total	200	225
TOTAL	$1,900	$1,400

* In addition to the resources reflected above, up to $1,000,000 in aircraft deployment and operation support will be provided through the FY 1991 Interregional Aviation Support budget.

FY 1991
MEXICO ($18,300,000)

Country Goals. The project supports narcotics control efforts of the Government of Mexico (GOM) to:

(1) Reduce narcotics trafficking to the United States by seizing greater quantities of narcotic and immobilizing major trafficking organizations;

(2) Build an effective and efficient field support infrastructure to support both eradication and interdiction;

(3) Eliminate illicit narcotics production in Mexico, and build an institutionalized aerial survey capability and verification program to report on eradication results; and

(4) Create a greater public awareness in Mexico of the negative health social, economic and political evils of drug production and abuse.

Mexico is a major producer of cannabis and opium poppy and continues to be the largest, single-country source of heroin and the second largest single-country source of marijuana available in the United States. The GOM maintains a broad-based anti-narcotics program, including eradication of drug crops, interdiction of narcotics shipments, bilateral enforcement cooperation, mutual legal assistance and public awareness of the serious threat posed to society by traffickers and drug abuse. Of these activities, the aerial eradication program remains the single most effective means of reducing the availability of illicit drugs destined for the United States.

The country goals will be achieved primarily through Narcotics Assistance Unit (NAU) assistance to the eradication and interdiction campaigns carried out by the Mexican Attorney General's Office (PGR). Several sub-projects are designed to improve Mexican efforts to locate opium poppy and cannabis fields, destroy those fields through aerial application of herbicides and verify and evaluate the program.

Mexico was the first country to develop a control strategy against the illicit cultivation of drug crops based on the aerial application of herbicides. Begun in January 1976 with U.S. Government assistance, the Mexican eradication program under the aegis of the PGR reduced significantly Mexican opium poppy and marijuana cultivation in the latter half of the 1970's. By the early 1980s, however, production had increased significantly with a concomitant decline in the program's overall effectiveness. Many reasons exist for the decline, including the use of more sophisticated growing techniques by the traffickers, e.g., cultivation at higher altitudes with smaller fields, irrigation, fertilizers, dispersion and the camouflaging of fields; exceptionally favorable weather conditions which enhanced crop production; a deteriorating economy which induced farmers to grow more narcotic crops; and the inefficient use of PGR resources.

The U.S. Department of State and the Mexican Attorney General's Office continue to address maintenance and managerial deficiencies in the aviation maintenance program, the single largest item in the bilateral program. Through an INM-funded intensive training program and salary increases by the PGR, efforts have been made to alleviate the PGR pilot shortage and raise morale and productivity. A new maintenance contract which established clear lines of responsibility was awarded in mid-1988 and extended in mid 1989. Physical facilities at air bases have been upgraded through joint NAU/PGR action and support equipment has been installed at selected bases. A major move of the aircraft maintenance facility from Mexico City to Guadalajara is underway. The Guadalajara facility will have adequate space to accommodate the expanded fleet.

Since assuming office in December 1988, the Salinas Administration has elevated the fight against narcotics trafficking to a national security concern. They have taken a number of important steps to strengthen the GOM anti-narcotics campaign, including a large increase in the narcotics control budget, higher numbers and volumes of drug seizures, the dismantling of important trafficking organizations and a reinvigorated campaign.

FY 1991 Program. The overall U. S. Government goal is to continue efforts to restore the program to the level of effectiveness attained in the late 1970's. The primary objective of the aviation support is to improve aircraft availability and utilization so that delays or postponement of interdiction and eradication operations can be avoided. The program is designed to enhance PGR capabilities to maintain its air fleet, and conduct comprehensive aerial surveys in Mexico to provide baseline data for crop size estimates and, to verify and evaluate the overall effectiveness of the crop control program.

The Aviation Maintenance Project will continue to fund a contract with a United States supplier to procure aircraft parts and provide technical advice and training to Mexican pilots, mechanics and supervisory personnel. Parts procurement and maintenance costs will increase in FY 1991 due to increased fleet size and projected higher rates of aircraft availability. In FY 1989, the PGR began flying the airfleet to support substantial cocaine interdiction missions, a factor that should raise the utilization rates even higher in FY 1991. INM also proposes to replace antiquated air-to-ground radios, a major contributor to flight down-time. Plans for radio replacement have been postponed for the past two years.

The Field Support Project primarily provide herbicides and aviation fuel for the Mexican air fleet. INM will also support maintenance projects at air bases in those areas where drug fields are concentrated and conclude the third phase of the Guadalajara maintenance facility which will allow the PGR to complete consolidation of all aircraft maintenance functions. Finally, INM plans to offer salary supplements to counteract high employee turnover because of uncompetitive private sector salaries. Matching industry salaries for aviation pilots, mechanics and other technicians reduce outyear training requirements and is more cost effective than other alternatives.

The Eradication Verification Project will reinstitute a full-scale bilateral verification effort which involves hiring three full-time advisers. Full scale participation in the verification program will provide a unique opportunity for NAU advisors to visually inspect eradication results, introduce more sophisticated technical means of verification such as the Pathlink system and increase field presence and exposure to counterparts. INM will provide the PGR with Pathlink recorders, portable analyzer units and requisite navigation systems.

The Aerial Survey Project builds upon the program proposed by INM to the Mexican officials in February of this year. The objective of conducting aerial surveys is to establish baseline data to estimate the size of the annual narcotics crops and to facilitate an evaluation of the effectiveness of crop control programs. In FY 1991, the Mexicans should be capable of conducting semi-annual aerial surveys in each of the three key drug growing regions. Development and printing of film; aircraft and camera maintenance; and training programs for pilots, photo-interpreters and computer operators are also planned.

The Public Awareness and Education Project is a new activity to the Mexico program. This project will provide funds to support community-based development organizations which promote drug prevention programs. Drug abuse is growing problem in many parts of Mexico. This project will also finance awareness campaigns in major Mexican cities and help voluntary organizations establish community centers.

The Program Development and Support budget will provide funding for salaries, benefits and allowances of permanently-assigned U.S. Government and foreign national personnel; short-term (TDY) assistance; and other general administrative and operational expenses related to program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

MEXICO
INC BUDGET
($000)

	FY 1990	FY 1991
Aviation Maintenance		
Parts/overhaul	$ 8,250	$ 9,350
Fixed/personnel	2,700	3,200
Training	300	500
Shop equipment	500	600
Avionics procurement	400	700
Sub-total	12,150	14,350
Field Support		
Base maintenance, herbicides, POL, vehicle maintenance, facility const.	1,000	1,000
Aviation operation, maintenance, and field advisors	600	700
Salary supplements, relocation costs	--	500
Sub-total	1,600	2,200
Eradication Verification		
Pathlink Navigation System	--	200
Verification advisors	--	100
Subtotal	--	300
Aerial Survey		
Aircraft modification, facilities and commodities	175	150
Film and processing	300	200
Training	50	50
Contract and other costs	50	50
Sub-total	575	450
Public Awareness and Education	--	200
Program Development and Support		
U.S. Personnel		
Direct-hire (2)	250	275
Contract:		
Narcotics project manager	120	130
Secretary (1)	30	40
Part-time secretary (1)	20	25
Non-U.S. Personnel		
FSN direct-hire (2)	50	70
Contract (2)	25	30
Other Costs		
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support costs (FAAS)	80	100
Program support costs	100	130
Sub-total	675	800
TOTAL	$15,000	$18,300

FY 1991
PERU ($19,000,000)

Country Goal. This program supports efforts of the Government of Peru (GOP) to:

(1) Enhance the capability of the anti-drug units of the Peruvian National Police (Civil Guard and the Peruvian Technical Police) to investigate trafficking organizations and reduce illicit narcotics traffic in cocaine and precursors and improve Customs' ability to interdict illicit trafficking at all ports of entry;

(2) Strengthen the Executive Office of Drug Control (OFECOD) to enhance GOP capabilities to establish a public diplomacy/demand reduction program and reform laws related to prosecution and extradition of drug traffickers as well as the control of illicit drug trafficking; and

(3) Reduce coca leaf production and lab processing through herbicidal and manual eradication and interdiction to the level required for legitimate domestic consumption by providing a permanent Peruvian law enforcement presence in illegal growing areas and providing security for operations.

Peru continues to be the world's primary cultivator of coca leaf. Agreements concluded with the GOP in 1981 provide for the implementation of a coca reduction program and a U.S. Agency for International Development assisted rural development project in the Upper Huallaga Valley to eliminate illicit coca cultivation in this major producing area. Under the direction of the Coca Eradication and Control Organization (CORAH), programs to eradicate illicit cultivation eliminated over 5,000 hectares of illicit coca cultivation in 1988, a rate which encompasses the estimated expansion rate of coca cultivation for that year. Approximately 4,000 hectares were destroyed in 1989.

Utilizing interregional aviation resources, the GC component of the National Police seized a total of 7.6 metric tons of coca paste and base, 11,000 gallons of precursor chemicals, and destroyed over 75 cocaine base labs during 1988 in the Upper Huallaga Valley (UHV). It was anticipated that these results would increase in 1989 due to improved intelligence; however, trafficker and insurgent-related security incidents increased markedly in the UHV operating area in the first few months of 1989. In response to these incidents, the United States and Peruvian Governments initiated a "standdown" of anti-narcotics activities in the UHV on February 10, 1989. Operations were restarted in September 1989 after appropriate security measures, living facilities and an airstrip capable of handling a C-130 were completed at the Santa Lucia forward base. Currently, the anti-narcotics base at Santa Lucia is the key staging area in the UHV. Interdiction results in the UHV since the September start up have netted an average of one base lab per day, including several clandestine airstrips in active use. Manual eradication operations remain on hold, due to the security threat in the area.

Aerial coca herbicide testing was completed by the GOP in March 1989, and early soil and water samples appear very promising. Should the test results show that a safe and effective herbicide exists, there will be no technical reason standing in the way of a herbicide eradication program. The political aspects of such a program will be addressed, once the total series of soil and water samples have been completed late in 1989.

INM provides funding for the Peruvian Technical Police [formerly the Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP)], which is responsible for investigating all felonies including narcotics violations, and its Division of Narcotics and Illicit Drugs (DINTID). INM also supports the Customs Service which established a central narcotics office in 1983 and has created special narcotics brigades at key locations, including Lima International Airport, the Callao maritime terminal, Iquitos and Cuzco.

Currently, INM is supporting the Peruvian anti-narcotics program with ten helicopters, one C-123 transport and one C-130 on loan from DOD. These aircraft are heavily utilized in support of the security and living quarters upgrades for the anti-narcotics bases in and outside of the UHV. Roads and rivers in the UHV are controlled by insurgents, making air transportation of personnel, equipment, fuel, and materials a basic necessity. INM aviation assets also support U.S. anti-narcotics assault training for the anti-narcotics police outside of the UHV.

FY 1991 Program. Using the infrastructure building begun in FY 1989, greater narcotics enforcement efforts in FY 1991 will allow the Peruvian Enforcement Assistance Project to catch up with the trafficking and cultivations in the UHV. One consequence of success will be that additional personnel and resources will become available to address the trafficking and cultivation situations in adjacent river valleys and in the northern "trapezoid" area near Iquitos. While assistance to the 550 man Civil Guard unit in the Upper Huallaga Valley will continue to command the greater share of program support, plans to expand operations to the Iquitos, Ucayali and Maranon areas will require a substantial increase in funding to support forward bases and commit additional aircraft, boats and U.S. Government personnel to support these Peruvian initiatives. It is also anticipated that the Peruvian military will play a large role in anti-narcotics operations in FY 1991.

Funds will be used to enhance the abilities of the Peruvian National Police and military anti-narcotics units to conduct narcotics operations in a para-military environment through medical, ground and air assault training by DOD-supplied teams. In addition, funding will also provide for base security and living enhancements where DOD training teams operate. Funding to procure vehicles and boats for the operation, maintenance and support of a comprehensive river and road drug interdiction program is also a priority.

The Peruvian Customs Project will facilitate continued enforcement coverage of Lima's International Airport and key frontier transit points into Ecuador, Colombia and Brazil. There has been an increase in the number of seizures made by Customs in the last year, typically resulting in small seizures of two kilos of cocaine or less from travelers headed for the United States.

The National Police Technical Police Project (PT), formerly the Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP), will continue based on improved seizures and intelligence collection. The PT is credited with the successful investigation and arrest of three major international and Peruvian narcotics rings in 1988-89. One case resulted in the seizure of over ten million dollars deposited in financial institutions in the United States. The PT has also been instrumental in cooperating with U.S. Government officials in monitoring the production and movement of imported and domestic precursor chemicals. Investigative operations in Lima and the UHV are essential to overall anti-narcotics efforts. The PT will receive funding for transportation, communications, office equipment and support for offices in both the UHV and Lima.

The Executive Office of Drug Control (OFECOD) within the Ministry of Interior has established relations with several international organizations and foreign governments to coordinate a unified anti-narcotics effort. Based on positive results of OFECOD coordination, especially in the herbicide tests, support for OFECOD will continue beyond the original four year agreement signed in 1985.

The Public Awareness and Education Project will continue to assist groups such as CEDRO and Mundo Libre to become involved in major national drug campaigns. It is expected that these groups (both U.S. Government supported) will be organizing a coordination committee to handle joint media spots and demand reduction campaigns. A program to engage the Peruvian Ministry of Education in generating support for these activities in the private-sector is also planned.

The Program Development and Support budget will provide funding for salaries, benefits and allowances of permanently-assigned U.S. Government and foreign national personnel; short-term TDY assistance; and other general administrative and operational expenses related to program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

PERU
INC BUDGET
($000)

Enforcement Assistance	FY 1990	FY 1991
Commodity costs: Transport, communication, field equipment and supplies	$ 650	$ 1,000
Other Costs:		
Aviation operations costs	3,750	8,400
Military Anti-Narc. Unit Op Costs	--	1,500
Operational support costs (fuel, herbicides, POL, forward bases)	1,000	2,150
Troop per diem	800	1,400
Vehicle maintenance, POL	150	200
Program support costs	200	400
U.S. contract advisors (2)(3)	240	350
Participant training	25	50
Sub-total	6,815	15,450
Technical Police		
Commodity costs	100	150
Other costs	40	40
Participant training	10	10
Sub-total	150	200
Customs		
Commodity costs	100	150
Other costs	40	40
Participant training	10	10
Sub-total	150	200
Coca Control		
Commodity Costs:		
Eradication equipment	400	400
Training	100	100
Other Costs:		
Local contract labor	1,300	1,400
Aerial verification surveys	100	100
Program support costs	100	100
Sub-total	2,000	2,100
Public Awareness and Education	125	200

PERU
INC BUDGET
($000)

	FY 1990	FY 1991
OFECOD		
Commodity costs	$ 35	$ 35
Training costs	25	25
Program support	40	40
Sub-total	100	100
Program Development and Support		
U.S. Personnel		
Direct-hire (3)	350	370
Contract secretary (1)	25	30
Non-U.S. Personnel		
Direct-hire (2)	65	70
Contract (3)(4)	75	100
Other Costs		
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support Costs (FAAS)	75	80
Program support costs	70	100
Sub-total	660	750
TOTAL	$10,000 *	$ 19,000

* In FY 1990, an allocation of $9 million from within the INM appropriation will bring the Peru program to $19 million in accordance with the administration's Andean initiatives.

FY 1991
VENEZUELA ($1,000,000)

Program Goals. This program supports efforts of the Government of Venezuela (GOV) to:

(1) Identify the extent and location of present narcotic crop cultivation and develop a capability for crop eradication;

(2) Interdict, seize and destroy illicit narcotics within and transiting Venezuela;

(3) Maintain an effectively coordinated police investigative ability to deal with trafficking organizations, cooperating with appropriate U.S. and other agencies; and

(4) Encourage Venezuelan private and public groups working towards increased Public Awareness, promoting a national anti-drug consensus.

Multi-kilo seizures of cocaine and marijuana in Europe and the United States over the past two years have been traced to Venezuela as the point of departure. Although most of the finished narcotics and precursor chemicals are Colombian in origin, indications are that Venezuela is a significant transit point for narcotics and precursor chemicals, with some coca and marijuana cultivations in the border regions. Embassy Caracas believes that drug cultivation and smuggling could become increasingly significant as Venezuelans, hit hard by their country's current economic crisis, look for new revenue sources. The absence of any effective reaction to the present modest extent of coca and marijuana cultivation could also provide a persuasive invitation to expansion, as efforts towards eradication become successful in other countries of the region.

INM initiated a bilateral narcotics control program in 1987 to provide narcotics control training, technical assistance, vehicles and communications to the Venezuelan National Guard, the lead agency for narcotics interdiction and eradication. Concern regarding the integrity of Venezuela's borders with Colombia led to a significant Venezuelan military and police presence within the border region in 1988. Clashes between suspected narco-insurgents and Venezuelan enforcement units confirmed suspicions that traffickers were freely utilizing Venezuelan/Colombian border territory for their operations, particularly in the Perija mountain range area.

Assistance provided to the FAC in 1989 and continued in 1990 was used to establish a narcotics detector dog training facility which could eventually become a training center for the Andean region. Support for this facility will continue through 1991. INM will also begin working with the U.S. Coast Guard and DEA to evaluate the potential effectiveness of supporting the FAC in developing a riverine interdiction program for the Venezuelan river system. Current information indicates that the inland waterways are major routes for precursor chemicals and narcotics passing to and from coastal areas. Under the general heading of Public Awareness, the U.S. Government will fund seminars, visits of expert consultants, and educational materials, all of which strengthen development of a national opinion that will encourage GOV action against trafficking and illicit cultivation.

FY 1991 Program. The Narcotics Control Project will focus on expanded aerial reconnaissance and eradication projects that will define the extent of the narcotics problem. The project will be expanded beyond traditional cultivation and trafficking areas to the southern border of Venezuela. If an evaluation to be conducted in 1990 is positive, INM will provide boats, maintenance and communications support for National Guard riverine interdiction operations. It is expected that U.S. Government field advisory support will be provided by DEA and U.S. Coast Guard in 1991. An important aspect of the FY 1991 program will be the increased number of mobile training teams (MTTs) funded by the U.S. Government to enhance National Guard air assault, river and ground tactics capabilities to confront well-armed Colombian traffickers and insurgents crossing through Venezuelan territory. Vehicle procurement is planned for the Anti-narcotics Division of the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services to increase mobility for surveillance and interdiction operations.

The Public Awareness and Education Project will provide modest but effective levels of investment that will keep Venezuelan public opinion firmly behind anti-drug operations of the GOV.

The Program Development and Support budget provides for salaries, benefits and allowances of permanently-assigned U.S. Government and foreign national personnel; short-term (TDY) assistance; and other general administrative and operational expenses related to program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The program management and administrative staff will include a Narcotics Assistance Unit Director and a contract-hire administrative assistant/secretary.

VENEZUELA
INC BUDGET
($000)

	FY 1990	FY 1991
Narcotics Control Project:		
Commodities:		
4-Wheel drive vans	$ 100	$ 100
Telecommunications system	100	75
Maritime patrol craft	265	150
Other Costs:		
Air support operations	100	100
Operational support costs	110	125
Mobile training teams (MTT)	50	75
Aerial surveys	--	50
Sniffer dog program	50	75
Sub total	775	750
Public Awareness and Education	--	25
Program Development and Support Project:		
U.S. Personnel		
Direct-hire (1)	125	125
Admin.Asst/secretary (1)	25	25
Non-U.S. Personnel		
Direct-hire (1)	20	20
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support Costs (FAAS)	10	10
Program support costs	45	45
Sub total	225	225
TOTAL	$1,000	$1,000

FY 1991
LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL ($ 6,000,000)

Program Goal. The Latin American Regional program supports the efforts of cooperating countries to:

(1) Seize and interdict narcotics, precursor materials, and assets of drug production; and

(2) Eradicate coca and cannabis cultivation.

FY 1991 Program. This program supplements other bilateral efforts in the hemisphere and facilitates effective responses to illegal narcotics production, processing and movement from other countries of the region to North America and Europe. The funding requested for this program will be applied to detection of illicit narcotics crops; procurement and deployment of equipment and supplies for aerial and manual eradication; transport vehicles, river and coastal patrol craft, and telecommunications to be used in the destruction of narcotics processing and storage facilities; interdiction and seizure of illicit narcotics in transit; investigative equipment for arrest and prosecution of traffickers; a Regional Telecommunications Advisor; and administrative and operational support costs. INM uses Latin American regional funds to support efforts that cross country lines and to fund smaller efforts in countries that may not have Narcotics Assistance Units nor the infrastructure to support a large country program.

As narcotics control efforts in Latin American program countries become more effective, we anticipate that traffickers will respond by seeking new routes. The areas most affected will be the Caribbean, Central America and the southern cone countries of South America. These areas are of increasing importance for the cultivation, production and transiting of narcotics, particularly cocaine and marijuana. Governments in most of these countries have negligible resources, inadequate infrastructure and insufficiently trained personnel to fight narcotics.

Caribbean. The program will primarily support narcotics control activities in Haiti, the Dominican Republic and various Caribbean islands found along the chain of islands from South America to North America. INM is actively encouraging and supporting many Caribbean nations to participate with U.S. Government narcotics law enforcement agencies in joint drug interdiction operations and development of Joint Information Coordination Centers (JICCs). Various land, sea and air interdiction operations are underway and will require continued funding to ensure long-term success. INM provided support to those activities in both FY 1987 and FY 1988, particularly in The Bahamas and the Dominican Republic, and anticipates continued activity at current levels. These efforts will be supplemented in FY 1990 by INM-funded bilateral or multi-lateral aerial/maritime interdiction. In prior years, INM has funded the enhancement of narcotics control capabilities of the English-speaking Caribbean Islands recommended by a joint US-UK survey performed in 1987. Funding for these activities will continue in FY 1991.

Central America. Narcotics control activities are planned for Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama, Guatemala and Honduras. During FY 1988/89, INM provided approximately $600,000 to Belize to carry out an intensified program of aerial eradication of marijuana and to establish a special narcotics unit of the police. By 1990, costs for the eradication program will have diminished due to decreased cultivation; however, support to upgrade the capabilities of the Serious Crimes Squad to interdict cocaine will increase.

In FY 1988/9, INM continued the aerial eradication program in Guatemala against opium poppy and marijuana cultivation and initiated support for a manual backpack marijuana spraying program in Costa Rica; these programs will continue through FY 1991. FY 1988/89 funding for operational support and equipment used to facilitate the interdiction of narcotic drugs was provided to Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. Due to the increasing use of Central America as a cocaine trafficking route, these programs will be expanded in FY 1991. Funding for U.S. military-provided Mobile Training Teams (MTT) for training in paramilitary tactics, small boat handling, basic security, etc. will also be increased.

We plan to take advantage of the change in government in Panama to establish strong counternarcotics programs which in FY 1990 will emphasize training and equipping Panama's new narcotics law enforcement agencies. We will continue that program during FY 1991 and we also hope to help Panama establish a JICC.

South America. Narcotics activity in the southern cone countries of South America is increasing at an alarming rate with reports that Paraguay and Argentina are being used for cocaine processing. In addition, significant amounts of marijuana cultivation were recently found in Paraguay. Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay are all used as transit routes for cocaine originating in Bolivia and destined for the United States or Europe. In FY 1989, INM provided commodity assistance, principally vehicles and communications equipment, to the provincial police forces of Argentina ($312,000), Paraguay ($400,000) and Uruguay ($50,000). Additionally, an aerial survey of marijuana was conducted in Paraguay.

Funding will be used to support the newly-established Regional Telecommunications Adviser (resident in Ecuador but providing service to the entire area) and to support a significantly expanded program in Paraguay to include an aerial marijuana eradication program. Argentina will continue to receive funding for commodities to enhance its effectiveness in interdicting the significant amounts of cocaine transiting the country. Additionally, modest funds will support expansion of the regional data base and a regional detector dog training school begun in 1987.

	LA REGIONAL INC BUDGET ($000) FY 1990	FY 1991
Caribbean *		
Country assistance, e.g., radar support, fuel, training, computers, operational support	$3,500 *	$2,200
Central America		
Country assistance, e.g., operational support, herbicide, training, communications equipment	2,000	2,000
South America		
Country assistance, e.g., vehicles, communications equipment, operational support	1,000	1,300
Regional		
Other costs:		
Telcom advisor, JICCs, seminars	500	500
TOTAL	$7,000	$6,000

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* Reflects program costs for The Bahamas which is a separate country program in FY 1991.

FY 1991
LAOS ($500,000)

Country Goals: The U.S. Government's anti-narcotics program goal in Laos is to assist the Lao Government in its efforts to:

(1) Provide substitute crops and economic alternatives for opium producers;

(2) Provide training and improved health care to reduce demand for opium; and

(3) Use infrastructure development assistance to implement narcotics control activities at project sites that are major opium producing areas.

In FY 1989, the United States successfully negotiated a bilateral agreement with the Government of Laos to introduce narcotics control programs in two remote areas of Houaphan province which is a major opium producing and consuming region in Laos. The project is the first bilateral narcotics control project undertaken by the United States and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR)--the world's fourth largest opium producer--and signals to the world narcotics control community the willingness of the host government to implement anti-narcotics programs. This project, which will be difficult to implement due to the remoteness of the region, represents a major step for the United States in targeting a major producing country in the Golden Triangle, where we currently have limited access. Other than through an UNFDAC project, the LPDR has had little, if any, control over internal narcotics production. In FY 1990, funds will be reprogrammed to support the second year of project implementation. The project has an expected life-span of eight years.

FY 1991 Program. The program for FY 1991 will provide alternative economic incentives for producer regions through the development of alternative crops to reduce and eventually eliminate the dependence of the local population on opium cultivation, the major cash crop in the project districts. Additionally, the dependence on opium by local users will be addressed through demand reduction, training and education activities. A major requirement in the initial years of this project will be the creation of preconditions for subsequent economic activities, such as the introduction of alternative crops. Due to the lack of infrastructure, improvements to local roads, water sources and agricultural areas will be targets for the project.

Developing adequate communications with the remote areas, where the project will be undertaken, will be a critical factor in the success of the project. Approaches to third country donors to assist with funding of the U.S./Lao effort are being contemplated.

LAOS
INC BUDGET
($000)

	FY 1990	FY 1991
Alternative Crop Development Assistance		
Agricultural assistance, alternative economic activities, infrastructure improvements, development of agricultural areas, roads, water sources, dams; Demand reduction, education and public health activities; and advisory support	--	$500
TOTAL	--*	$500

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* In FY 1990, funds will be reprogrammed to support this program.

FY 1991
THAILAND ($4,000,000)

Country Goals: The U.S. Government's anti-narcotics program in Thailand supports the efforts of the Royal Thai Government (RTG) to:

(1) Improve Thai law enforcement operations through the neutralization of organizations involved in trafficking and export of narcotics;

(2) Increase seizures of illegal drugs;

(3) Destroy illegal drug refineries in Thailand;

(4) Reduce and eventually eliminate domestic planting of opium and marijuana using a combination of alternative crop development and involuntary eradication programs; and

(5) Increase the awareness of the domestic impact of illegal drug use and trafficking through assistance to indigenous drug abuse prevention and treatment activities.

The major emphasis on narcotics control in Thailand has shifted over the past several years as domestic production of opiates has been reduced. Thailand continues to be important as a trafficking center and user country, however, thus providing the setting for increased efforts aimed at enforcement, demand reduction and treatment. Without controls in Myanmar and with only the beginnings of bilateral programs in Laos, Thailand is the "front line" in the fight against illegal narcotics in the Golden Triangle. Therefore, increases are being requested to bolster law enforcement agencies at all points in the grower-to-user chain.

FY 1991 Program. The proposed program for FY 1991 involves three main project elements: narcotics law enforcement, crop control and demand reduction projects. These projects are composed of various elements involving commodity support, training and infrastructure development.

The Narcotics Law Enforcement Project will support Thai efforts aimed at increased arrests, refinery destruction and seizures of illegal drugs. Assistance will be provided to a variety of law enforcement agencies. The major increase will be focused on building the infrastructure and replacing outmoded equipment for specialized anti-narcotics enforcement agencies to include telecommunications enhancement for the northeastern/eastern region, trucks, motorcycles and new investigative equipment. Law enforcement training on intelligence and interdiction methods will also continue.

The Crop Control Assistance Project entails specific goals and performance related objectives to the reduction of both opium and marijuana cultivation. Efforts aimed at income replacement, short-term development assistance and eradication will be continued in this project. Much of the project activity will continue to be handled through the cooperative efforts of the host government.

The Drug Abuse Prevention Project will continue to supplement RTG efforts in areas such as educational support, i.e., teacher training centers, improving community education programs and implementation of small-scale grants which support community based prevention programs.

Program Development and Support funds will be provided for salaries, benefits and allowances of permanently-assigned U.S. Government and foreign national personnel; short-term (TDY) assistance; and other general administrative and operational expenses related to program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This fund also supports narcotics control activities which are not otherwise attributable to an operational project.

	THAILAND INC BUDGET ($000) FY 1990	 FY 1991
Police enforcement		
Commodity Costs:		
Investigative support equip., vehicles, and communications equip.	$1,100	$1,400
Other Costs:		
project support costs, training, and aviation support	400	400
Sub-total	1,500	1,800
Crop Control Assistance		
Commodity Costs:		
Development assistance, eradication training, mass media, radio	200	200
Other Costs:		
Technical assistance, training, survey support, enforcement support, agricultural extension & marketing support, and other project costs	1,000	1,000
Sub total	$1,200	$1,200

	THAILAND INC BUDGET ($000)	
Drug Awareness and Education		
Prevention, treatment, education	$ 250	$ 300
Program Development and Support		
U.S. Personnel		
Direct-hire (2)	250	260
Contract advisor	20	30
Contract secretary	20	25
Non-U.S. Personnel		
FSN direct-hire (4)	75	75
Contract (3)	25	25
Other Costs:		
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support costs (FAAS)	50	60
Program support costs	110	225
Subtotal	550	700
TOTAL	$3,500	$4,000

FY 1991
PAKISTAN ($7,500,000)

Country Goals. This program will increase the ability of the Government of Pakistan (GOP) to:

(1) Continue to expand its enforcement of the opium poppy ban in the primary growing areas of the Northwest Frontier Province, with particular emphasis on Bajaur and Mohmand;

(2) Eliminate the production, distribution and trafficking of heroin and other illicit drugs; and

(3) Expand drug awareness and drug education programs to deal with the serious drug abuse problems in Pakistan, resulting in increased GOP activity against drug production and trafficking.

Pakistan is a major producer, trafficker and refiner of opium and heroin in Southwest Asia. While Pakistani opium production is driven to a great extent by the country's fast-growing number of heroin addicts, the U.S. Government remains concerned because tribal areas along the Afghan border continue to be used as refining sites for converting opium gum into heroin as it transits Pakistan enroute to United States and European markets.

Since 1985, production has been on the increase with a general trend toward a shift in cultivation from traditional growing areas to the more remote tribal areas of the Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP). The GOP exercises little, if any, control over these remote tribal areas.

During FY 1989, INM increased enforcement funding to assist the GOP develop an elite anti-narcotics enforcement unit designed to target and immobilize major trafficking organizations operating in Pakistan. In addition to enforcement assistance, the U.S. Government provides assistance in the form of agricultural outreach and crop control. The Tribal Areas Development Project, signed in September of 1988, provides funding for crop control projects in the primary tribal growing areas of Bajaur and Mohmand, and will allow for further expansion of the poppy ban.

FY 1991 Program. The Crop Control/Agricultural Outreach Projects now underway in Bajaur and Mohmand are crucial to the continued expansion of the opium poppy ban in Pakistan. These projects are specifically designed to provide items in demand among tribal groups including drinking water supply systems, roads, schools, medical facilities, electricity, upgraded agricultural products and techniques, and irrigation. These projects have progressed more rapidly than expected, and have reached the stage where increased funding is required to continue the time-phased enforcement of the poppy ban in these areas. There will be a continuing and expanding need for agricultural outreach commitments in Khyber, South Waziristan and Kohistan as the forerunner of future area development projects in these locations. These projects are designed to improve the farmers' standard of living, provide alternative cash crops, reduce the hardship caused by enforcement of the opium poppy ban and strengthen the will of the GOP to enforce the law.

In addition to crop control, the Enforcement Assistance Project provides GOP law enforcement agencies with training, equipment, and operational and technical support. The law enforcement request reflects costs related to continuing support for the newly established elite anti-narcotics enforcement unit and other enforcement activities of the newly created Division of Narcotic Drugs (DND) in the Ministry of Interior. Funding will also continue for the GOP's eradication efforts, including provision for a Thrush spray aircraft, as well as operational support for the Joint Narcotic Task Force units and the Special Drug Enforcement Cells of the Customs Service. We anticipate continued expansion of voluntary and aerial eradication efforts to other poppy growing regions. Operational support will also be provided for anticipated movement against heroin production labs operating along the Afghan border.

The Demand Reduction Project is designed to raise the awareness of the general public, community leaders, and GOP officials to the seriousness of the narcotics addiction problem in Pakistan. Material, financial and technical assistance will be provided for drug prevention workshops/seminars for medical personnel, social workers and educators. It is hoped that the continued success of the public awareness campaign will result in increased pressure on public officials to take effective action in enforcing the poppy ban.

Program Development and Support funds will be provided for salaries, benefits and allowances of permanently-assigned U.S. Government and foreign national personnel; short-term TDY assistance; and other general administrative and operational expenses related to program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

PAKISTAN
INC BUDGET
($000)

	FY 1990	FY 1991
Crop Control/Agric. Outreach		
Irrigation schemes, drinking water, electrification, and road projects, farm implements, seeds, fertilizer and operations costs	$3,300	$4,500
Enforcement Assistance		
Vehicles, communications and x-ray equipment, PNCB training support, computer information network and operational support	1,000	1,500
Demand Reduction		
Seminars, workshops, training materials and supplies, travel and per diem of instructors and advisors, other costs	400	400
Subtotal	4,700	6,400
Program Development and Support		
U.S. Personnel		
Direct-hire (2)	250	265
Rural development adviser	130	140
Secretary	20	25
Non-U.S. Personnel		
Direct-hire (2)	30	35
Contract (9)	50	60
Other Costs		
Support for training advisors	150	160
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support costs (FAAS)	80	100
Program support costs	290	315
Subtotal	1,000	1,100
TOTAL	$5,700	$7,500

FY 1991
TURKEY ($350,000)

Country Goals. The two principal goals for narcotics control assistance to the Government of Turkey (GOT) are:

(1) reduce narcotics trafficking throughout the country; and

(2) control the diversion from licit poppy cultivation.

Turkey is the traditional land bridge for the illicit transit of opium derivative narcotics from the major opium producing countries of South Asia to the major markets of Europe and the United States. Some opium is further processed into heroin in clandestine laboratories within Turkey.

The GOT cooperates fully to the extent of available resources with the United Nations and bilaterally with other European nations and with the United States in efforts to deny the use of GOT national territory to narcotics smuggling and illicit processing. Once a major producer of illicit opiates, Turkey is now an example to the world of effective narcotics control.

FY 1991 Program. The increase in program funds will be used to provide additional commodities, training, and operational support to the GOT in enforcing its ban against opium poppy cultivation in unlicensed areas as well as assisting in the monitoring of licit cultivation in licensed areas. These funds will also be used to provide the equipment necessary to enhance the GOT's efforts to reduce trafficking organizations, eliminate heroin production laboratories and expand narcotics interdiction activities on the eastern border. The end of hostilities between Iran and Iraq is expected to increase trafficking activities in this area.

TURKEY
INC BUDGET
($000)

	FY 1990	FY 1991
Commodities:		
Vehicles, communications, computer, investigative and laboratory equipment	$225	$225
Training:	25	25
Other Costs:		
Technical assistance, travel, operational support cost.	100	100
Total	$350	$350

FY 1991
ASIA/AFRICA REGIONAL ($500,000)

Program Goal. Narcotics problems exist increasingly on a regional or continental scale, with little reference to national borders. The Asia/Africa Regional Program supports the efforts of cooperating countries to:

(1) Reduce the narcotics threat to the United States by engaging the concern and commitment of regional groups of countries to narcotics control and enhancing their enforcement and public awareness capabilities through programs of public diplomacy, training, and commodity assistance; and

(2) Strike at targets of opportunity in diverse areas, providing rapid assistance for small worthwhile anti-narcotics projects.

FY 1991 Program. The FY 1991 program will be expanded to cover several regions in Asia and Africa more comprehensively than in the past. As enforcement pressures have increased on traditional smuggling routes across the Asia/Europe land bridge, narcotics trafficking has expanded through Egypt and sub-Saharan Africa. While assistance efforts to Africa were increased in FY 1988 and 1989, enhanced awareness and concern in the region indicate that more of the countries in West Africa are prepared to cooperate in combatting drugs. In East Africa, the recent awakening of Kenya to the narcotics problem and their willingness to cooperate with the U.S. can be used to encourage other transit countries in that region.

India, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka have been traditionally viewed as the buffer between the opium producing areas of the Golden Crescent and the Golden Triangle. Recently, it has become clear that these countries have become a link rather than a buffer. Improved, more pragmatic narcotics control relations with India, a strong demonstration of political will in Nepal and rising concern over narcotics flows in Bangladesh offer the opportunity to expand narcotics control cooperation in the South Asia Region.

In East Asia, the potential exists for narcotics trafficking to expand beyond traditional routes is also great. Malaysia and Singapore already have established enforcement and demand reduction infra- structures which provide the basis for effective cooperation. In the Philippines, Indonesia and the Pacific Islands, concern and the will to act exist to varying degrees, making it desirable to begin to develop ongoing cooperative relationships.

Funds are also requested to assist the more recently organized South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) which is becoming more involved in regional narcotics control. Additional funds are requested for regional technical services, including those of a regional communications advisor, short-term (TDY) experts and technicians for planned expansion of communications networks.

ASIA/AFRICA REGIONAL
INC BUDGET
($000)

	FY 1990	FY 1991
U.S. Personnel		
Regional telecommunications advisor, TDY experts, technicians	$200	$200
Commodities		
Vehicles, telcom equipment, information systems, field operations equipment and supplies	100	100
Training		
In-country and intra-agency training	50	50
Other Costs		
Interdiction support costs, surveys, seminars	100	150
TOTAL	$450	$500

FY 1991
INTER-REGIONAL AVIATION ($33,450,000)

Program Goals. This program provides inter-regional aviation support to assist Foreign Governments to:

(1) Locate, seize and destroy illicit narcotics and the capacity of narcotics production and distribution;

(2) Provide logistic support for field organizations;

(3) Eradicate crops by means of aerially-applied herbicides and manual destruction; and

(4) Conduct aerial reconnaissance to identify drug production areas and verify eradication program results.

The Department's primary strategy for supply reduction involves attacking drug production and trafficking as close to the source as possible. INM, thus, provides aviation support to host governments to conduct narcotics interdiction operations and for the aerial application of herbicides to destroy drug producing plants. Aviation support is a principal requisite for supply reduction, as nearly all drugs are grown in remote lawless regions in various underdeveloped areas. In short, effective access to these areas is not possible without aviation support.

INM is supporting major cocaine interdiction efforts in the Andes. Approximately seventy-five percent of the interregional aviation operating budget will be used for interdiction support in Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia. More than eighty percent of the troop transport helos will be targeted for use in Andean interdiction objectives and virtually all medium lift cargo aircraft will be committed to logistics support of the interdiction mission.

Apart from the interdiction mission, under certain circumstances the aerial eradication of narcotics crops can contribute significantly to drug supply reduction. For example, aerial eradication has reduced marijuana production to nominal amounts in Belize which was on the verge of becoming a major producer during the mid 1980s. In FY 1989, for the first time narcotics production in Central America has been controlled on a regional basis through the joint participation of numerous governments. Moreover, marijuana production in northern Colombia has been virtually eliminated.

During FY 1989, INM increased its inventory size to 52 aircraft which positioned INM to respond immediately to any Latin American government's request for aerial eradication assistance and significantly enhanced the interdiction support capability. Consequently, INM is better able to offer the required assistance to the leaders of foreign governments to act decisively against drug production in their countries.

FY 1991 Program. During FY 1990 and FY 1991, INM will increase its efforts to begin new supply reduction programs overseas with enhanced interdiction activities. The FY 1991 budget contains funds to maintain and operate the aircraft with a strengthened support for cocaine interdiction programs.

	AVIATION INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1990	FY 1991
Operations, Maintenance and overhaul	$26,200	$31,250
Training, field advisors and contract Administration	1,800	2,200
TOTAL	$28,000	$33,450

FY 1991
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ($5,100,000)

This category provides for the U.S. Government's voluntary contribution to the narcotics control programs of selected international organizations, including the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), the Division of Narcotic Drugs (DND), the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and activities related to the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND). This increase in multilateral funding will demonstrate the willingness of the United States to pursue both bilateral and multilateral narcotics control initiatives.

U.S. priority narcotics control goals with the international organizations are:

-- Advancing the concept that drug control is a transnational problem requiring comprehensive global collaboration to develop stronger law enforcement cooperation and economic incentives to eliminate illicit cultivation through alternative sources of income generation;

--Carrying out programs which are complementary to U.S. Government bilateral programs and assist United States international narcotics control goals or take the place of U.S. Government-funded programs in countries where United States presence is not possible;

-- Creating a political atmosphere that makes narcotics control a major foreign policy objective for other donor countries and pursuing significant increases in financial contributions from other donor countries to the United Nations drug agencies, particularly UNFDAC;

-- Strengthening the role of international organizations--particularly the DND and INCB in specific drug control programs, such as law enforcement training, studies on environmental effects of illicit cultivation/processing, laboratory training and herbicide study/testing;

-- Engaging the producer and transit countries in long-term strategies designed to eliminate illicit production and trafficking; and

-- Influencing the programmatic objectives of UNFDAC to achieve compatibility with U.S. Government-funded drug control programs, such as securing significant matching funds from UNFDAC for economic assistance in Peru and Bolivia.

The U.S. Government uses the international narcotics control structure to develop multi-donor collaboration in specific priority narcotics control programs of the U.S. government. Examples of priority areas where the United Nations is a key partner are the reduction of illicit coca cultivation, the strengthening of national laws to impede drug traffickers and the protection of institutions and personnel engaged in anti-narcotics law enforcement efforts. The U.S. Government also uses the international program as a vehicle for activities in certain countries where, because of political considerations, a U.S. Government presence has not been feasible. Afghanistan is one such example; until recently, Laos was another.

The worldwide nature of the drug problem requires the United States and other nations to focus on anti-narcotics strategies that are transnational in nature. A strong U.S. Government presence in the international drug control system--using UNFDAC as the major vehicle--expedites the formulation of a transnational approach that involves both donor and producing countries in a long-term effort to eliminate illicit production and trafficking. UNFDAC has the structure, ability, and financial resources to act as the catalyst for transnational collaboration.

UNFDAC is supported solely by voluntary contributions from governments and private sources. Its program budget for calendar year 1988 was $60.4 million with the distribution of resources broken down as follows: reduction of supply, 42%; reduction of illicit demand, 24%; strengthening of control measures, 26%; research, 1%, with the balance covering evaluation and administrative expenses, 7%. The regional distribution of resources shows the following: Latin America and Caribbean, 45.5%; Asia, 26.9%; Near and Middle East, 4.4% and Africa, 2.7% The remaining 20% was distributed among interregional programs, administration and the United Nations Development Project (UNDP)/UNFDAC "working arrangement" (UNDP executes many UNFDAC programs). The program budget for 1989 is $60.2 million, and the distributional breakdown is similar to that for 1988.

UNFDAC operates in all the major U.S. funded major program countries and, by its presence, has brought in other countries. A significant increase in the U.S. Government contribution to UNFDAC (and the ancillary UN drug bodies) will give the U.S. leverage with which to seek complementary support from other donors. Such an increase will also give the U.S. Government additional political influence to shape UNFDAC's role in the transnational narcotics control agenda, particularly with regard to a cocaine strategy for the Andean region.

In calendar year 1988, UNFDAC received in pledges or contributions $129.7 million, $113.7 million of which came from the Italian 1987 contribution of $300 million. The United Kingdom contributed $5.5 million, the Federal Republic of Germany pledged $2.7 million, Norway pledged $1.5 million; the United States' contribution was $3.2 million.

UNFDAC finances a wide range of projects in 40 countries, including all of the major narcotics producing countries. Since 1982, UNFDAC has concentrated the majority of its financial resources on multisectoral programs in the major producing countries, i.e., Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Thailand, Pakistan and Myanmar. In Bolivia, a major multi-donor coca control/development project is being developed by UNFDAC in coordination with the U.S. Government and some European governments. In Pakistan, UNFDAC provides resources to the

Government of Pakistan's Special Development and Enforcement Plan (SDEP) for poppy eradication and provides assistance to the Government of Pakistan in implementing the SDEP. The SDEP manages substantial narcotics control funds from several bilateral and multilateral sources for use in major poppy producing areas of Pakistan.

The U.S. Government is encouraging UNFDAC to assist Colombia and Bolivia in efforts to strengthen and protect their respective judicial systems. In drug transit countries, UNFDAC's assistance is directed toward training in narcotics law enforcement techniques, drug abuse education, prevention activities and addict rehabilitation. Largely at the U.S. Governments urging, UNFDAC is placing more program priority on law enforcement assistance, particularly to Latin American and Caribbean countries.

In 1989, the majority of UNFDAC's resources are being channeled to the aforementioned countries and to Brazil, China, Ecuador India, Laos and Mexico where project agreements are ongoing. Major donor concern over the presence of cocaine in Western Europe is bringing pressure on UNFDAC to develop responsive programs with the coca source countries. In addition, the significant increase worldwide in criminal activity associated with drug trafficking has led both donor and recipient countries to seek UNFDAC support for narcotics control and law enforcement programs.

In addition to the expanded role of UNFDAC in narcotics-producing countries, the United Nations itself has increased its activities in drug control. Under the auspices of the DND, a new international treaty, the Convention Against the Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, was completed in December 1988. Follow-up activities sponsored by the United States and other countries are being undertaken to expedite wide-scale ratification of the new treaty. The United Nations hosted the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (ICDAIT) in June 1987 in Vienna, Austria; this conference called for several new multilateral initiatives in all areas of drug control, i.e., from demand reduction to suppression of illicit trafficking. As a result of ICDAIT, UN resources for drug control activities are likely to be directed toward law enforcement training, reduction of crops and redevelopment of narcotics-producing areas and strengthening of legal and judicial systems. Specific programs in the study/use of herbicides, the use of satellite imagery and drug abuse epidemiology are now being implemented, a result of the U.S. Government's persuasion and financial support in recent years.

Other international narcotics control programs include the Colombo Plan, a regional drug program which assists 26 member nations in suppressing production, trafficking and abuse of narcotics and psychotropic substances. The 26 member nations of the Colombo Plan, comprised of nations in Southeast and Southwest Asia, represent collectively the single largest source of licit and illicitly produced opium. The United States and other donor countries provide financial support to the Plan's Drug Advisory Program which conducts workshops, seminars and training programs in demand reduction, enforcement, treatment and rehabilitation throughout the region.

	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1990	FY 1991
UNFDAC, OAS, Colombo Plan	$3,100	$ 5,100

FY 1991
TRAINING/DEMAND REDUCTION/PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ($7,000,000)

In FY 1991, this category will encompass three functions: 1) law enforcement support, which is carried out by other agencies and governments, e.g., U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Customs Service, U.S. Coast Guard and the United Kingdom; 2) demand reduction which typically involves the training of community educators and public health officials; 3) and public diplomacy which involves visitor grants, executive observation programs and foreign media drug reporters seminars conducted jointly with the U.S. Information Agency and the U.S. Department of State.

I. Law Enforcement Training

Training Goals. The principal goals of this program are to:

(1) Improve the level of international narcotics law enforcement competence, particularly in the area of drug interdiction, and enhance the development of host country police, criminal justice and paramilitary institutions responsible for public order;

(2) Enhance the visibility of overall U.S. Government international drug policies with both host country enforcement agencies and host country policy level officials;

(3) Improve the level of working contacts between host country law enforcement counterparts and U.S. Government drug enforcement officials; and

(4) Encourage and support interregional cooperation between foreign drug enforcement personnel and governments through regional training programs and management seminars and fora.

Since 1971, INM has provided approximately $69 million to other Federal agencies, primarily the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, the U.S. Customs Service and, more recently, the U.S. Coast Guard, to train more than 38,000 narcotics law enforcement personnel of countries cooperating with the U.S. Government in its narcotics control initiatives. Courses are given at training centers both in the United States and in overseas priority countries. Generally, training programs in the United States are tailored to senior-level management and policy-level officials, while programs offered overseas are usually reserved for operational personnel.

FY 1991 Program. The proposed budget request is designed to bring our program into line with the training component of the Department's international narcotics control strategy. Further, it will permit INM to meet a greater percentage of all foreign narcotics law enforcement training requests made to our diplomatic missions abroad as well as provide for necessary DOD expertise in specialized training of anti-narcotics personnel in related interdiction activities. The balance of the training requests from foreign governments will be met primarily through public diplomacy, demand reduction programs, or courses conducted and funded under the aegis of international organizations. Specific objectives are enumerated in order of priority:

- Development of an institutional basis for enhanced interdiction capability in the Caribbean over the next five years; United States/United Kingdom cooperative activity will be the predominant feature of the training programs in this geographic region. This strategy is predicated upon the assumption that the majority of training costs for narcotic interdiction programs will be borne by the United States, with the United Kingdom providing narcotic dog detector support and a cadre of United Kingdom-funded law enforcement advisors.

- Development of police, marine surveillance and customs capability in the key countries of Central America which are developing as significant trafficking and transit countries for cocaine. The African program should also, within five years, result in development of U.S. Government law enforcement presence in the southern cone of Africa.

- Creation of effective basic customs and maritime interdiction capabilities in each country in Africa, South Asia and the Indian Ocean region.

- Introduction of effective host country law enforcement management practices, thereby insuring that major program countries receive the advanced training necessary to sustain their future basic training requirements. Our goal is to enhance the law enforcement capabilities of major U.S. Government-funded narcotics program countries in the areas of conspiracy investigation, prosecutions, intelligence gathering and integrated surveillance systems in major air terminals and sea ports.

- Development of regional organization's training capabilities through the funding of training programs with ASEAN, the Colombo Plan and South American Accord (ASEP).

In narcotics trafficking and transit countries that do not receive major U.S. Government narcotic control assistance, the program will continue to provide specialized enforcement training, e.g., intelligence collection, financial investigations, forensic science, customs advisory projects, narcotics detector dog capability, maritime science, seamanship and supervisory skills. Advanced management and supervisory training will be emphasized in countries with major INM funding and/or those countries which were previous recipients of significant amounts of INM-supported training. Basic level courses will be emphasized in those countries or regions with only rudimentary enforcement skills.

II. Demand Reduction/Public Awareness Program

Program Goal. The goals of the demand reduction/public awareness program are to:

(1) Reduce the worldwide demand for illicit drugs and erode local support for drug production and in the process demonstrate U.S. Government readiness to help other countries deal with domestic abuse;

(2) Help key social institutions become mobilized to combat the drug problem and contribute to creating an environment supportive of effective narcotic control; and

(3) Stimulate international cooperation among the organizations the impact of drug abuse upon societies.

As steps toward these goals, the objectives are to:

- Improve the planning capability and access to resources available to U.S. Government missions, key host country agencies, and international organizations for comprehensive programs of education, prevention, treatment, applied research, and public awareness;

- Help priority countries develop the trained personnel needed to design and staff their demand reduction/public awareness infrastructures;

- Create a critical mass in priority countries of informed activists who can successfully press for effective narcotic control programs to benefit their youth and societies;

- Develop an international network of collaborating experts and organizations (both private and public) at the regional, national and local levels which will contribute human, material and technical resources towards the reduction of drug dependency and building of international public awareness through a program of newsletters, seminars, visitor's programs and conferences; and

- Mobilize and support large-scale, regional public awareness campaigns using mass media to complement grass-roots efforts.

In addition to direct assistance to our missions abroad, INM's demand reduction program operates through international and regional organizations to disseminate materials for international educational and informational use. Utilizing the technical resources of specialized international organizations, existing educational courses and materials are tailored for foreign technical experts involved in drug education and abuse prevention.

INM employs a contractor with both the expertise and contacts in the demand reduction field to gain ready access to United States and international public and private organization resources. The contractor provides information on new developments world-wide, advises on opportunities for new programs, assists in program planning, orients/supports country narcotics teams through regional coordinators meetings, reviews country plans, responds to embassy requests, collaborates with other U.S. Government agency efforts, coordinates technical assistance and develops international seminars.

INM has developed specialized educational and training materials to support planning on the part of U.S. Government missions, regional and international agencies. A specific example is the Training Guide for Social Workers developed in FY 1989 which will be used for country and regional training in FY 1990/91. Country assessments are conducted to produce a basic planning resource document for the posts, national organizations and local programs. The Country Reference Document is also used to orient planners of and consultants to country programs. Epidemiological research into the nature of the national drug abuse problem is also funded when such research would be used to support public and private organization commitment to control narcotics.

FY 1991 Program. Emphasis will be placed on working with developing countries to stress that domestic illicit drug abuse will continue to have social costs, i.e., crime and social disruption, polydrug abuse, AIDS risk factor, and continued financial/resource drains on the health system; helping foreign governments build their capability to deal with these emergent problems; and encouraging governments to address the problems through comprehensive narcotic control programs. A secondary emphasis will be placed on sharing technology and INM's international orientation with developed countries in Europe to stimulate them to provide technical assistance to developing countries, especially in regions where they have traditional, special relationships. INM will also continue training in comprehensive drug abuse prevention methods.

The objective is to mobilize and involve a broad range of social institutions to participate in public awareness activities and to assist countries in the development of strong national control systems through training in basic methods and technical assistance. The program also will work with developed countries to exchange scientific information on intravenous drug abuse and AIDS, as well as on cocaine abuse and its control. In Asia, the Americas and Europe, the program will encourage regional organizations to strengthen their programs, to make U.S. Government international collaboration more visible and to ensure regional attention is given to the drug abuse issue.

In FY 1991, funds for contractors/consultants will be increased to to provide increased technical support for INM and other U.S. Government agencies. Continued funding for prevention education will permit training in developing countries in all regions. It is also anticipated that African countries will requiring extensive assistance. The other cost category reflects development and training costs for manuals in drug abuse treatment and demand reduction infrastructure design and management; technical assistance in the Americas; seminar support coordinated through regional organizations; and information exchanges among developed countries.

III. Public Diplomacy/ Anti-Drug Advocacy Programs:

Program Goals. The principal goals of the Public Diplomacy program are to:

(1) Work to build consensus among host country leaders and decision makers in support of U.S. Government narcotics control efforts, including eradication and enforcement;

(2) Facilitate the exchange of narcotics control expertise among foreign governments;

(3) Support the U.S. Information Agency's quick response capability to provide substantive narcotics-related information to U.S. Government missions and foreign governments;

(4) Strengthen the ability of international organizations such as the OAS, ASEAN, Colombo Plan and others to re-enforce U.S. Government narcotics control positions and efforts through regularized information sharing and consultations;

(5) Provide current, easily accessible information to the American public and foreign audiences about U.S. Government and international efforts to address the problems of drug production, trafficking and abuse; and

(6) Develop and support regional approaches to the narcotics issue.

FY 1991 Program. This program is designed to complement current U.S. Information Agency and Agency for International Development programs by approaching public diplomacy/anti-drug advocacy in several new ways: first, in addition to foreign audiences (to which the U.S. Information Agency has been limited by law), INM's efforts will reach out to domestic drug abuse experts. Second, our efforts can be developed and carried out on a regional, as opposed to country-by-country basis to which both USIA and AID are limited. Third, our program will enable us to "broker" exchanges among foreign governments, leading to greater cross-fertilization of ideas and "internationalization" of the anti-drug effort.

As envisioned, this program is different from demand reduction in its policy orientation; anti-drug advocacy is not only the exchange of information but is the development and targeting of information, leading to action. Demand reduction is primarily health-oriented and INM's efforts in this area are undertaken to lower drug abuse levels in foreign countries and to raise awareness about international drug abuse problems.

IV. Herbicide Research:

The Omnibus Anti-Drug Bill of 1988 mandated that not less than $500,000 from the FY 1989 Appropriation for International Narcotics Control fund research in the identification of effective biological and chemical control agents for illicit narcotic crops, specifically, coca. This research effort has several facets:

(1) The identification of safe and effective herbicides and the development of viable application techniques;

(2) Basic research in biological agents with promise in eradicating illicit crops;

(3) The development of field tests and demonstration projects for herbicides which exhibit efficacy in a laboratory setting;

(4) Re-cropping studies for areas treated with herbicides;

(5) The development of training seminars and appropriate fora for foreign experts to develop the necessary technical expertise in herbicide application; and

(6) The preparation of environmental compliance documentation which is currently required by law and implementing regulations.

In FY 1989, the Department of State entered into a research agreement with the Department of Agriculture as well as private contractors for both basic research and development and practical field demonstration projects. A herbicide field evaluation project is currently underway in Peru with promising results to date. Within the U.S., a research project oriented towards biological and chemical control agents has made considerable progress in identifying agents which are effective for the eradication of coca. In FY 1990, funds will be reprogrammed within the INM appropriation to comply with the Congressional mandate of $500,000 for continued herbicide research.

In 1991, funds will be necessary to continue the matched research funding with USDA for the overseas eradication program. These initiatives will include a recropping study, the development of application technologies for biological control of coca, and an initiative to develop and perfect the biological control of cannabis.

TRAINING/DEMAND REDUCTION/
PUBLIC DIPLOMACY
INC Budget
($000)

	FY 1990	FY 1991
Training		
U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration training	$2,550	$2,900
U.S. Customs Service training	1,500	1,700
U.S. Coast Guard training	250	350
Narcotic detector dog training	200	300
Sub-total	4,500	5,250
Demand Reduction		
Contractors/consultants	350	500
Drug prevention training	100	100
Other costs: Consultant travel, technical assistance and seminar support; training course development and information exchanges	100	100
Sub-total	550	700
Public Diplomacy		
Contractors/consultants,travel, technical support, films, AV and technical material/training, Executive Observation Programs	450	550
Sub-total	450	550
Herbicide Research	--	500
TOTAL	$5,500	$ 7,000

FY 1991
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT ($5,000,000)

Program Goals. INM's central Program Development and Support (PD&S) funds provide technical and administrative support for the overall international narcotics control program which is not otherwise tied to bilateral projects or specific inter-regional activities. The PD&S budget also provides funding for Washington-based personnel costs, program development and evaluation, special studies and short-term technical assistance to projects.

INM maintains a Washington-based cadre of management and technical expertise to meet INM requirements and support varied field activities. The staff develops, coordinates and manages narcotics control training with other agencies and provides program, financial and procurement guidance and assistance to INM's world-wide program activities.

FY 1991 Program. The funds requested will support salaries and expenses for the current staff of 50 full-time, direct-hire Washington positions, four reimbursable administrative support staff assigned to other bureaus of the Department and for the annualized cost of 25 positions filed in FY 1990 to manage the international narcotics control program. The INM program has expanded in Africa, the Caribbean, Central and South America and Asia. Additional program, financial planning and management officers, logistics and procurement specialists, administrative and aviation support staff are required to operate an effective program. Since its inception, INM's budget has more than tripled through FY 1990. With a program of this magnitude, management control systems, information flow, planning and evaluation functions all become more critical. PD&S funding will provide ongoing support of an computer systems, audits, technical assistance and management.

This PD&S budget also supports contract/consultant technicians to provide technical expertise in aerial photography, photo/electronic mapping for crop detection, agricultural economics for crop/income substitution, environmental impact statement requirements and coca research. Funds are included for Washington-based staff and consultant travel to INM field programs for project evaluations, on-site orientations, international conferences, staff representation at professional conferences and post-requested travel for INM employees. Narcotics-related training for INM personnel is also provided to enhance career and job-related skills.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT
AND SUPPORT
INC Budget
($000)

	FY 1990	FY 1991
Domestic direct-hire personnel	$2,500	$3,550
Short-term contract technical specialist and consultants	150	250
Travel	350	450
Staff training & regional conferences	200	200
Administrative services & program support	150	300
Special studies/evaluations	150	250
TOTAL	$3,500 *	$5,000

* In FY 1990 funds will be reprogrammed to increase P.D.& S to fund the 25 new positions, new space, additional computer support, travel and consultants.

FY 1991
INM FUNDED DIRECT HIRE STAFFING

FY 1991 Staffing. The program activities of the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters will be administered from Washington with a staff of 72 domestic positions, four reimbursed support positions assigned to other Bureaus, and one position from the Department of State's salaries and expenses appropriation. Twenty-one direct-hire American field positions and 18 direct-hire local positions are paid from INM country project funds for the management of the Bureau's programs overseas. In FY 1990, INM received an increase of 25 direct-hire positions.

Excluding the one position funded by the Department of State Salary and Expense account, INM funds a total of 96 American direct-hire, 17 foreign national and two part-time positions to manage its program responsibilities. The positions are distributed as follows:

	American	Local	Total	American Increase	Total
Domestic	73	--	73	--	73
Overseas	[24]	[17]	[41]	[--]	[41]
Bahamas	1	-	1	-	1
Bolivia	4	3	7	-	7
Brazil	1	-	1	-	1
Colombia	4	3	7	-	7
Dominican Republic	1	-	1	-	1
Central America	1	-	1	-	1
Ecuador	1	1	2	-	2
Jamaica	1	-	1	-	1
Mexico	2	2	4	-	4
Peru	3	2	5	-	5
Venezuela	1	-	1	-	1
Thailand	2	4	6	-	6
Pakistan	2	2	4	-	4
TOTAL	97	17	114	--	114

United States Department of State
Bureau of Diplomatic Security

Foreign Assistance

Anti-Terrorism Assistance
Fiscal Year 1991
Congressional Submission

ANTI-TERRORISM ASSISTANCE

FY 1991
SUMMARY STATEMENT
(dollars in thousands)

1989 Actual		1990 Estimate		1991 Request		Incr./Decr. (-)	
Position	Funds	Position	Funds	Position	Funds	Position	Funds
--	$9,840	--	$9,974	--	$12,026	--	$2,052

I. Summary

The Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program (ATA) was authorized in calendar year 1983 to strengthen the bilateral relationship between the United States and selected foreign countries; to increase respect for human rights by sharing modern, humane, and effective anti-terrorism techniques; to foster a cooperative relationship among foreign civilian law enforcement agencies and U.S. Government representatives; and to provide the training and assistance that will enhance the anti-terrorism skills and capabilities of participating countries to combat the terrorist threat.

Dealing with terrorism overseas is primarily the responsibility of the law enforcement personnel of the countries in which the events occur. This is the first and most important line of defense for Americans abroad. Law enforcement and government officials in other countries must have the will and the training to handle terrorist situations, if Americans and American interests are to be protected.

The Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program is designed to train and equip our foreign civilian law enforcement allies. In order to maximize the training provided to these individuals, it is expected that they return to their respective countries and teach others what they have learned. In this manner the benefits of the training are more far-reaching and ongoing.

II. Current Programs

The FY 1990 funding level of $9,974,000 reflects an appropriation of $10,017,000 less $43,000 pursuant to P.L. 101-167 (Anti-drugs). The net FY 1990 level is $134,000 over the FY 1989 level of $9,840,000 or an increase of only 1.4%.

Major program indicators for the current programs are:

	FY 1989	FY 1990
Number of Countries Participating.....	34	30
Executive Seminars..................	2	5
Training Events Conducted...........	77	68
Participants Trained................	1,287	1,300
Equipment Provided..................	$194,000	$184,000

ANTI-TERRORISM ASSISTANCE

III. 1991 Plans

The FY 1991 budget request of $12,026,000 is an increase of $2,052,000 (20.6%) over the FY 1990 funding level of $9,974,000. The FY 1991 increase consists of $331,000 to meet anticipated inflation, $313,000 for transportation systems security courses, $908,000 for airport security equipment, and $500,000 for ten new program evaluations of selected countries. A summary of the major program activities is provided below.

Program Management funds all operating expenses for the ATA Program. The staff manages and coordinates all phases of the program by promoting, presenting and explaining the goals of the program to eligible countries; developing and coordinating the executive seminars; participating as head of the assessment teams (program design and development); and developing and scheduling training. In addition, the staff is involved in conducting essential follow-up evaluations of the effectiveness of training and equipment provided. In FY 1991, the ATA staff will continue to perform these duties in carrying out the mission of the appropriation.

Executive Seminars involve senior foreign officials and are designed to familiarize them with U.S. policies, strategies, tactics, and techniques for combatting terrorism, and to establish a police dialogue as a basis for expanded counterterrorism cooperation and further program participation. The emphasis is on inter-agency cooperation, which promotes an integrated governmental approach to combatting terrorism. Five seminars are planned for FY 1991 at a cost of $250,000, identical to the FY 1990 funding level.

Program Design and Development activities are utilized to identify situations which would benefit from ATA Program assistance and develop approaches and objectives for instruction and assistance; to identify potential audiences and associated task and skill requirements; and to collect information essential for training providers to tailor training, and provide a basis for evaluation. In FY 1991, a program increase of $500,000 is requested to fund ten needs/program assessments for selected countries.

Training and Training-Related Activities enhance law enforcement and anti-terrorism capabilities for security purposes by providing knowledge, skills, and abilities to prevent and counter terrorist related threats, with a proper regard for human rights. Training is conducted by a variety of Federal, state, local, and professional organizations at various U.S. training sites. Courses are developed and conducted to meet the specific needs of each participating country. Appropriate follow-up activities such as technical consultations, overseas seminars, and program evaluation complement the terrorism-related training and promote overall program effectiveness. Plans for FY 1991 include approximately 1,350 individuals from 30 countries participating in 70 training events.

Equipment augments and reinforces the training that ATA provides. In an effort to achieve its goal of heightened airport security, a program increase of $916,000 is requested in FY 1991 to help fund the purchase of six airport security x-ray machines. These machines are capable of detecting plastic explosives, plastic weapons, and drugs.

ANTI-TERRORISM ASSISTANCE

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FUNDS
(dollars in thousands)

Activities	1989 Actual	1990 Estimate	1991 Program Changes	1991 Request
Anti-Terrorism Assistance:				
Program Management..........	$306	$300	$10	$310
Executive Seminars..........	144	250	--	250
Program Design and Development...............	161	100	500	600
Training, Evaluations and Other Related Activities..	9,035	9,140	626	9,766
Equipment Grants............	194	184	916	1,100
GRAND TOTAL	$9,840	$9,974	$2,052	$12,026

ANTI-TERRORISM ASSISTANCE

FY 1991

Justification of Program Activities

(dollars in thousands)

Program Management

	Positions		Total Funds	Incr./Decr. (-)
	American	FSN		
1991 Request	--	--	$310	$10

Program management funds travel and transportation of the ATA staff, rental of office equipment, printing supplies, and other services. The staff manages and coordinates all phases of the program by promoting, presenting and explaining the goals of the program to eligible countries; developing and coordinating the executive seminars; participating as head of the assessment teams (program design and development); and developing and scheduling training.

These activities will continue in FY 1991. The program increase of $10,000 is to fund inflationary increases.

Executive Seminars

	Positions		Total Funds	Incr./Decr. (-)
	American	FSN		
1991 Request	--	--	$250	$--

The request will provide funds for five executive seminars at the same level of funding as in FY 1990. Generally, the Executive Seminar is the initial contact between the participating countries and the ATA Program. However, it is not the intent of the ATA Program that a country be limited to one Executive Seminar. Changes in government personnel or other circumstances can warrant more than one Executive Seminar. Therefore, the five that are being budgeted for in FY 1991 are not necessarily new participant countries.

ANTI-TERRORISM ASSISTANCE

Program Design/Development

	Positions		Total Funds	Incr./Decr. (-)
	American	FSN		
1991 Request	--	--	$600	$500

FY 1991 marks the eighth year of operation of the ATA Program. During that time approximately sixty countries have participated in ATA training events. In order to determine the effectiveness and success of its training courses and to ascertain the future needs of each participating country, in-depth assessments must be conducted. A program increase of $500,000 is requested to enable ATA to complete ten new program evaluations for selected countries at a cost of $50,000 per evaluation.

As initially proposed, the assessment team will be composed of two contract employees, accompanied by one ATA employee. The amount of time spent overseas on each assessment will be ten working days devoted to evaluating the programs, judging improvements in security as a result of the ATA training, determining if the programs in operation are adequately meeting the terrorist threat, and ascertaining the future needs of each country.

The $50,000 cost per assessment will cover all of the costs, including contractor's personnel compensation, airfare and per diem, supplies, and materials, as well as travel costs of the ATA staff member.

The introduction of program assessments into the ATA Program should be considered an ongoing requirement to be completed for various countries on a rotating basis. The need for these assessments is warranted since the ATA Program deals with a dynamic terrorist threat. In order to achieve the goal of a strengthened security environment, the ATA must obtain training feedback and solicit information relating to the evolving security needs of the countries that it assists.

Training and Other Related Activities

	Positions		Total Funds	Incr./Decr. (-)
	American	FSN		
1991 Request	--	--	$9,766	$626

Training foreign law enforcement officials is the primary responsibility of the ATA Program. The courses are designed to meet the dynamic terrorist threat and changing needs of the countries assisted. The countries chosen to receive ATA training are carefully selected based upon need and commitment to improving security standards and combatting terrorism. It is the intent of the program that the individuals who attend the training sessions return to their countries and share what they have learned with others. This serves to increase and prolong the benefits of the ATA training.

ANTI-TERRORISM ASSISTANCE

The training funds provide for per diem, travel and transportation, escorts, interpreters, supplies, training, and training support costs. Because this program is managed on a cost-sharing basis, this estimate represents the U.S. share of costs. Costs for countries unable to fund portions of the training expenses are absorbed by the program.

The FY 1991 request of $9,766,000 will fund approximately 70 training events for approximately 1,350 participants in the six topical areas of transportation systems security, installation security, personal security, bombs and explosive management, hostage and crisis management and anti-terrorism support. Included in that amount is a program increase of $626,000. These additional funds will provide $313,000 for costs attributed to inflation and $313,000 for additional transportation systems security courses.

Equipment Grants

	Positions		Total Funds	Incr./Decr. (-)
	American	FSN		
1991 Request	--	--	$1,100	$916

Upon completion of the specialized training that is part of a country's training plan, and other training relating to the proper use and maintenance of the equipment, participating countries may be granted certain equipment assistance if they are financially unable to purchase it themselves. The type of equipment which may be granted includes airport security screening devices such a metal detectors and x-ray equipment, and bomb disposal and other training related equipment.

Because of training priorities, funds previously devoted to the purchase of equipment have been a small portion of the total budget. The majority of planned equipment purchases for FY 1989 and FY 1990 consists of relatively low cost items such as portable x-ray machines and tool kits for those countries receiving training in explosives related matters, and radios. Most countries that receive training from ATA require assistance in purchasing security equipment.

The FY 1991 request reflects the need to offer participating countries greater assistance due to intensifying terrorist threats to U.S. citizens and interests. A requested program increase of $916,000 includes funds to purchase six airport security x-ray machines that are capable of detecting plastic explosives, plastic weapons, and drugs. These detectors cost approximately $135,000 each; a total of $810,000 for six to be distributed to countries demonstrating the greatest need. The remaining $290,000 of the $1,100,000 total equipment request will provide for the transportation and installation costs of the x-ray detectors, in addition to small equipment items such as portable x-ray machines, tool kits and radios.

ANTI-TERRORISM ASSISTANCE

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FUNDS
(dollars in thousands)

Object Class	1989 Actual	1990 Estimate	1991 Program Changes	1991 Request
2100 Travel and Transportation of Persons................	$301	$320	$11	$331
2200 Transportation of Things.................	32	20	1	21
2300 Rent, Communications and Utilities.........	2	4	--	4
2400 Printing and Reproduction..........	1	5	--	5
2500 Other Services..........	6,696	7,125	415	7,540
2600 Supplies and Materials..	6	2	--	2
3100 Equipment...............	194	184	916	1,100
4100 Grants, Subsidies and Contributions.........	2,608	2,314	709	3,023
GRAND TOTAL	$9,840	$9,974	$2,052	$12,026

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Budget Submission for
Appropriations for FY 1991

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APPROPRIATED FUNDS
PROGRAM AND FINANCING INFORMATION
$ in 000

	Prior Years	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991
Budget Authority											
Transferred From Other Accounts	50,000	-	2,000*	-	-	-	1,700**	-	-	-	-
Appropriated	38,408	12,000	12,000	13,000	11,992	11,454	11,800	13,000	16,600	16,932	16,941
Sequestered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-
Total Budget Authority	88,408	12,000	14,000	13,000	11,992	11,454	13,500	13,000	16,600	16,859	16,941
Amount Available From Prior Yrs	4,143	3,239	581	1,239	1,610	668	1,023	2,514	1,910	1,110	1,110
Total	92,551	15,239	14,581	14,239	13,602	12,122	14,523	15,514	18,510	17,969	18,051
Recoveries	926	905	209	507	505	697	476	432	397	-	-
Total	93,477	16,144	14,790	14,746	14,107	12,819	14,999	15,946	18,907	17,969	18,051
Obligations	86,095	15,563	13,551	13,136	13,439	11,796	12,485	13,743	17,797	16,859	16,941
Balance	7,382	581	1,239	1,610	668	1,023	2,514	2,203	1,110	1,110	1,110

*CBI Funds

**PL99-349

GRANT AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

FY 1971 - FY 1989
($ in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Grants	Administrative Costs	Total	Total (1971 Dollars)
1971	$ ----	$ 376 (100%)	$ 376	$ 376
1972	2,794 (71%)	1,125 (29%)	3,919	3,762
1973	2,998 (67%)	1,482 (33%)	4,480	4,077
1974	12,704 (89%)	1,604 (11%)	14,308	11,733
1975	13,650 (88%)	1,889 (12%)	15,539	11,654
1976*	12,592 (83%)	2,552 (17%)	15,144	10,752
1977	15,244 (88%)	2,181 (12%)	17,425	11,501
1978	12,185 (85%)	2,219 (15%)	14,404	8,498
1979	17,358 (88%)	2,488 (12%)	19,846	10,915
1980	22,962 (89%)	2,943 (11%)	25,905	12,693
1981	22,587 (87%)	3,330 (13%)	25,917	11,403
1982	22,410 (86%)	3,631 (14%)	26,041	10,937
1983	18,913 (83%)	3,894 (17%)	22,807	7,982
1984	19,221 (82%)	4,095 (18%)	23,316	8,860
1985	24,709 (85%)	4,465 (15%)	29,174	11,377
1986	22,009 (82%)	4,678 (18%)	26,687	10,408
1987	22,254 (83%)	4,406 (17%)	26,660	8,006
1988	23,646 (83%)	4,769 (17%)	28,415	**
1989	25,516 (84%)	5,031 (16%)	30,547	**
TOTAL	$313,752 (85%)	$57,158 (15%)	$370,910	$154,934
1990	25,130 (81%)	5,723 (19%)	30,853	
1991	24,727 (81%)	5,869 (19%)	30,596	
GRAND TOTAL	$363,609 (84%)***	$68,750 (16%)	$432,359	

* In 1976 the beginning of the fiscal year was changed from July 1 to October 1. Consequently, FY 1976 covered a 15-month period.

** Information unavailable at this time.

***Includes approximately $22 million dollars for fellowships and other program expenses.

SUMMARY BUDGET DATA

OBLIGATIONS
($ in thousands)

	PRIOR YEARS THRU FY 1988	DURING FY 1989	FY 1990 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	FY 1991 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
APPROPRIATED				
Program	122,495	12,492	11,117	11,072
Program Support	52,126	5,031	5,723	5,869
Sub-Total	174,621	17,523	16,840	16,941
SPTF	162,335	12,750	13,994	13,655
CBI	2,000	-		-
P.L. 99-349	1,407	274	19	-
GRAND TOTAL	340,363	30,547	30,853	30,596

EXPENDITURES
($ in thousands)

	PRIOR YEARS THRU FY 1988	DURING FY 1989	FY 1990 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	FY 1991 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
APPROPRIATED				
Program	111,665	7,838	9,752	10,888
Program Support	51,239	4,991	5,620	5,847
Sub-Total	162,904	12,829	15,372	16,735
SPTF	142,219	15,406	13,126	12,973
CBI	2,000	-	-	-
P.L. 99-349	829	425	263	123
GRAND TOTAL	307,952 *	28,660 *	28,761 *	29,831 *

* Totals include disbursements of all SPTF monies. Lower figures are shown for outlays in the President's budget because the offsetting collections have been applied.

PROGRAM SUPPORT FUNDS
($ in 000)
OBLIGATIONS

OBJECT CLASS	CATEGORY	FY 88 ACTUAL	FY 89 ACTUAL	FY 90 BUDGET	PROPOSED FY 1991 BUDGET
	STAFF SALARIES & RELATED EXP.				
11.1	A. Permanent Positions	$ 2,510	$ 2,452	$3,038	$3,137
11.3	B. Positions Other than Perm.	252	251	132	132
11.5	C. Other Persnl. Compensation	63	104	40	40
11.8	D. Spec. Persnl. Ser. Payments	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	2,825	2,807	3,210	3,309
12.1	E. Personnel Benefits	468	495	611	625
13.0	F. Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
21.0	FOUNDATION TRAVEL	380	455	541	580
	SUPPORT SERVICES				
23.0	A. Rent and Utilities	384	417	430	470
23.0	B. Communications	138	123	153	157
23.0	C. Postage	28	51	55	60
23.0	D. Rental of Equipment	31	42	76	75
	TOTAL	581	633	714	762
24.0	E. Printing & Reproduction	16	13	20	21
25.0	F. Commercial Contractor	258	302	243	224
25.0	G. Maintenance of Equip.	86	63	70	72
25.0	H. Building Alterations	20	15	19	25
25.0	I. Leased Transportation	2	-	-	-
25.0	J. Contractual Admin. Serv.	30	59	132	77
25.0	K. Representation Allowance	2	2	10	10
	TOTAL	398	441	474	408
26.0	L. Consumable Supplies	52	56	60	64
26.0	M. Resources Library	9	13	13	15
	TOTAL	61	69	73	79
31.0	N. Office Furnit. & Equip.	40	118	80	85
	TOTAL FOR PROGRAM SUPPORT	$ 4,769	$ 5,031	$ 5,723	$ 5,869
	TOTAL IAF BUDGET	$28,415	$30,547	30,853	$30,596
FULL TIME EQUIVALENT POSITIONS AVAILABLE		67	68	70	73

DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS BY COUNTRY IN FY 1989
($ in thousands)

Argentina	$ 1,782
Bolivia	1,154
Brazil	1,718
Belize	323
Chile	1,017
Colombia	1,553
Costa Rica	679
Dominican Republic	809
Ecuador	1,134
El Salvador	991
Guatemala	1,457
Haiti	497
Honduras	1,248
Jamaica	171
Mexico	1,720
Nicaragua	417
Other Caribbean*	402
Panama	808
Paraguay	833
Peru	1,631
Uruguay	691
Venezuela	552
Caribbean Regional	130
LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL	309
Total	$22,026

*Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts, and St. Lucia

GRANTS BY COUNTRY

FY 1971 - FY 1989

Country	Amount ($ in thousands)	Number of grants
Chile	$ 33,941	204
Colombia	25,456	218
Peru	24,005	167
Mexico	19,821	207
Brazil	18,737	255
Bolivia	17,832	175
Argentina	16,271	161
Paraguay	12,402	99
Dominican Republic	11,964	126
Uruguay	11,908	95
Ecuador	10,935	116
Guatemala	10,222	108
Honduras	10,182	93
Costa Rica	9,715	154
Panama	9,389	85
Haiti	7,744	85
Nicaragua	7,651	55
El Salvador	7,096	53
Venezuela	4,191	40
Jamaica	3,126	50
Belize	2,205	58
Dominica	1,991	69
Barbados	793	9
St. Vincent	668	11
St. Kitts-Nevis	541	6
Antigua	486	7
Grenada	485	16
Trinidad and Tobago	484	9
St. Lucia	355	8
Suriname	347	3
Guyana	294	7
Bahamas	144	7
Netherlands Antilles	126	2
Turks and Caicos	12	2
Anguilla	3	1
Montserrat	3	1
Latin America Regional	5,732	104
Caribbean Regional	5,142	52
TOTAL	$292,399	2,918

OTHER PROGRAM EXPENSES
($000)

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991
Fellowship Program	660	557	485	619	602	660	693
Development Education	-	-	-	-	41	80	117
Invitational Travel	95	27	7	21	6	25	30
Consultants	1,551	2,375	1,895	2,333	2,446	1,897	2,155
Printing	38	60	120	133	215	250	260
Consultants Publications	35	135	167	178	111	170	225
Postage	5	17	23	63	66	70	75
Technical Publications	-	20	3	6	3	3	3
Equipment	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Total	2,384	3,191	2,701	3,354	3,490	3,155	3,558

ANALYSIS OF MATCHING AND LEVERAGED FUNDS
FOR ALL OBLIGATED PROJECTS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1989

YEAR	FOUNDATION FUNDS	GRANTEE & OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL	GRANTEE AND OTHER FUNDS AS % OF TOTAL	AS % OF FND.
FY 1972	$ 2,793,830	$ 2,504,016	$ 5,297,846	47%	90%
FY 1973	2,943,582	4,263,237	7,206,819	59%	145%
FY 1974	11,883,846	13,247,954	25,131,800	53%	111%
FY 1975	12,634,415	18,786,592	31,421,007	60%	149%
FY 1976	10,932,851	14,182,428	25,115,279	56%	130%
FY 1976T	1,257,013	917,582	2,174,595	42%	73%
FY 1977	14,967,021	18,457,981	33,425,002	55%	123%
FY 1978	11,725,751	10,596,166	22,321,917	47%	90%
FY 1979	16,866,271	14,431,497	31,297,768	46%	86%
FY 1980	22,399,120	25,359,919	47,759,039	53%	113%
FY 1981	21,811,460	27,948,664	49,760,124	56%	128%
FY 1982	21,205,679	28,868,984	50,074,663	58%	136%
FY 1983	17,661,801	21,826,102	39,487,903	55%	124%
FY 1984	17,682,906	24,750,077	42,432,983	58%	140%
FY 1985	22,658,558	35,255,820	57,914,378	61%	156%
FY 1986	18,817,405	16,663,888	35,481,293	47%	89%
FY 1987	19,551,519	37,399,640	56,951,159	66%	191%
FY 1988	20,266,753	25,563,664	45,830,417	56%	126%
FY 1989	22,026,092	26,883,299	48,909,391	55%	122%
GRAND TOTAL	$ 290,085,873	$ 367,907,510	$ 657,993,383	56%	127%

ANALYSIS OF MATCHING FUNDS BY GRANTEES
FOR ALL OBLIGATED PROJECTS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1989

	FOUNDATION	GRANTEE &		GRANTEE AND OTHER FUNDS	
COUNTRY	FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL	AS % OF TOTAL	AS % OF FND.
Anguilla	$ 2,800	$ 510	$ 3,310	15	18
Antigua	486,340	494,264	980,604	50	102
Argentina	16,245,173	19,152,595	35,397,768	54	118
Bahamas	144,850	132,615	277,465	48	92
Barbados	755,777	1,292,151	2,047,928	63	171
Belize	2,202,631	4,000,369	6,203,000	64	182
Bolivia	17,755,231	14,358,817	32,114,048	45	81
Brazil	18,353,080	24,642,309	42,995,389	57	134
Caribbean Regional	5,043,312	8,035,343	13,078,655	61	159
Chile	33,940,649	41,817,237	75,757,886	55	123
Colombia	25,293,318	31,874,059	57,167,377	56	126
Costa Rica	9,545,612	14,207,093	23,752,705	60	149
Dominica	1,924,920	1,193,147	3,118,067	38	62
Dominican Republic	11,918,529	15,193,123	27,111,652	56	127
Ecuador	10,774,305	13,453,383	24,227,688	56	125
El Salvador	6,828,972	7,985,051	14,814,023	54	117
Grenada	484,193	1,142,224	1,626,417	70	236
Guatemala	10,219,242	13,888,887	24,108,129	58	136
Guyana	281,871	556,375	838,246	66	197
Haiti	7,725,443	24,806,214	32,531,657	76	321
Honduras	10,074,384	12,892,869	22,967,253	56	128
Jamaica	3,040,915	3,416,307	6,457,222	53	112
Latin Am. Reg.	5,731,244	7,795,477	13,526,721	58	136
Mexico	19,763,463	27,058,029	46,821,492	58	137
Montserrat	3,000	0	3,000	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	126,000	99,000	225,000	44	79
Nicaragua	7,614,114	13,525,649	21,139,763	64	178
Panama	9,357,692	13,425,033	22,782,725	59	143
Paraguay	12,180,621	8,214,566	20,395,187	40	67
Peru	24,005,031	19,723,205	43,728,236	45	82
St. Kitts-Nevis	540,482	406,260	946,742	43	75
St. Lucia	354,889	321,274	676,163	48	91
St. Vincent	668,485	719,618	1,388,103	52	108
Suriname	347,000	491,300	838,300	59	142
Trinidad	467,517	685,798	1,153,315	59	147
Turks & Caicos	11,830	4,480	16,310	27	38
Uruguay	11,691,089	16,747,067	28,438,156	59	143
Venezuela	4,181,869	4,155,812	8,337,681	50	99
TOTAL	$290,085,873	$367,907,510	$657,993,383	56	127

* Since matching funds were not required on some evaluation projects, they have not been included in this report.

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES ON-BOARD AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1989

		Number of Employees	Percent in Each Grade of Agency Total
Presidential Appointee			
Executive Level IV	($80,700)	1	1.51
	TOTAL	1	1.51
Classification Act			
GS-16	($67,038 to $75,500)	1	1.51
GS-15	($57,158 to $74,303)	6	9.09
GS-14	($48,592 to $63,172)	13	19.70
GS-13	($41,121 to $53,460)	13	19.70
GS-12	($34,580 to $44,957)	7	10.61
GS-11	($28,852 to $37,510)	2	3.03
GS-10	($26,261 to $34,136)	-	-
GS-9	($23,846 to $31,001)	6	9.09
GS-8	($21,590 to $28,070)	-	-
GS-7	($19,493 to $25,343)	6	9.09
GS-6	($17,542 to $22,807)	5	7.58
GS-5	($15,738 to $20,463)	5	7.58
GS-4	($14,067 to $18,288)	1	1.51
GS-3	($12,531 to $16,293)	-	-
	TOTAL	65	98.49
	GRAND TOTAL	66	100.00

Average Salary: $41,243

Note: Full time equivalent positions in FY 1989 totalled 65.

Inter-American Foundation Funding History

A. Congressional Appropriations

1. In the 1969 enabling legislation, Congress authorized the transfer of $50 million in appropriated funds to remain available until expended.
2. Each year Congress established annual obligation limits (e.g. in FY 1978 the limit was $7,062,000) on the $50 million authorization.
3. At the end of FY 1978, all but $4,654,000 of the $50 million had been obligated.
4. In FY 1979, Congress appropriated an additional $10 million.
5. For FY 1980, a continuing resolution limited appropriations at $12,582,000.
6. For FY 1981, the level was $15,964,000. In early March, the Office of Management and Budget reduced that by $138,000 to $15,826,000.
7. For FY 1982, the Foundation's appropriation was $12,000,000.
8. For FY 1983, a continuing resolution limited appropriations at $12,000,000. An additional $2,000,000 was available from funds allocated for the Caribbean Basin Initiative.
9. For FY 1984, the Foundation's appropriation was $13,000,000.
10. For FY 1985, a continuing resolution limited appropriations at $11,992,000.
11. For FY 1986, a continuing resolution limited appropriations at $11,969,000. The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation reduced this amount by $515,000 to $11,454,000.
12. For FY 1987, a continuing resolution limited appropriations at $11,800,000. (One million dollars of this amount was specifically earmarked for Haiti.)
13. For FY 1988, a continuing resolution limited appropriations at $13,000,000.
14. For FY 1989, the Foundation's appropriation was $16,600,000.
15. For FY 1990, the Foundation's appropriation is $16,932,000. The G-R-H legislation reduced this amount by $73,000 to $16,859,000.

16. For FY 1991, the President's budget requests $16,941,000.

B. Social Progress Trust Fund

1. SPTF monies are allocated by country and restricted for use in the following areas: land use, housing, sanitation, education, health, and financial institutions. There have been 5 three-year agreements with the Inter- American Development Bank:

1974 - 1976	$31 million over 3 years
1977 - 1979	$48 million over 3 years
1980 - 1982	$48 million over 3 years
1983 - 1985	$48 million over 3 years
1986 - 1988	$48.6 million over 3 years
1989 - 1991	$44.1 million over 3 years

2. The current agreement expires at the end of calendar year 1991.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
FY 1991 PROGRAM

I. Introduction

The Inter-American Foundation ("Foundation") is planning an FY 1991 budget of $30.5 million utilizing 73 full-time employees.

This budget authority will include $13.6 million in Social Progress Trust Fund ("SPTF") resources and $16.9 million in appropriated funds.

II. Highlights of the FY 1991 Program

The Foundation's primary objectives in FY 1991 include:

A. Expanding the private infrastructure for development in the Hemisphere and by strengthening the capability of Grassroots Service Organizations (GSO's) to provide technical assistance, training, credit, and marketing assistance to community groups, particularly at the regional level and outside major cities.

B. Supporting enhanced human resource development through practical networking and training trainers, with emphasis on agro-ecology, small-scale farm technologies and credit, health care, artisanal fisheries, and the informal sector.

C. Improving project performance by enhancing In-Country Support (ICS) technical and monitoring services provided to grantees.

D. Expanding the use of In-Country Funds (ICF) to assist impoverished groups which normally do not qualify for Foundation support. Nineteen such micro-development funds will operate in 15 countries during FY 1991.

E. Sharing useful information with public and private sector development entities about ways in which foreign assistance programs can more efficiently benefit marginal groups throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.

III. The FY 1991 Program

A. The Grant Program

The FY 1991 estimated budget for grant support is $22.3 million. The proposed country budgets would use appropriated funds to offset reductions in SPTF resources which must be used in their countries of origin for specific types of activities. Replacing diminishing SPTF resources with appropriated funds is essential for the Foundation to continue its efforts to integrate grantmaking with networking and outreach among grantees and grassroots development practitioners. Networking and outreach enable the Foundation to share its empirical experience with greater audiences than could be reached through grantmaking alone.

The Foundation plans to allocate its grant funds by country as follows:

1. $1.2 million - $1.9 million: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico, and Peru. Grants in Chile and Argentina will be funded exclusively with appropriated resources, while activities in Peru and El Salvador will be funded with SPTF resources. To the extent possible, grants in Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico will also be funded with SPTF resources.

   Funds budgeted for Argentina will be used primarily for food production and rural development in the northern region of the country, community development and employment generation in urban areas, and applied research related to Indian projects in the north.

   Grants in Brazil will continue to support income and employment generation, alternative education, community health, and applied research.

   In Chile, funds will be used for learning partnership grants with grassroots service organizations, projects with Aymara Indian organizations, and to expand the Foundation's work with women and youth groups in the urban sector.

The majority of grants in Colombia will be made to regional and national grassroots development organizations which support geographic or sectoral networks that give material benefits to the poor, represent their interests, and help shape policies to meet their needs. Grants also will be made to grassroots community groups to support income generation projects and related management training.

The El Salvador portfolio will continue to emphasize food production and agriculture, education and training, and health, focusing primarily on base groups in the Western provinces. Special studies will be conducted on the informal sector and eco-development, to help guide funding activities in these areas.

The Foundation program in Mexico will focus on rural development, with emphasis on coffee marketing, agricultural credit, food production and marketing, and value-added processing. Grants will also be made to support health, legal services, and cultural expression in rural areas, and vocational training and adult education in urban areas.

Funds budgeted for Peru will be used to support small urban enterprise development, particularly innovative credit, production, and technological improvement projects, as well as community health, nutrition and public services. Increased emphasis will be given to environmental and ecological projects that address soil erosion, watershed management, and contamination. Grants also will be made for legal assistance and cultural expression programs.

2. $800,000 - $1.1 million: Bolivia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama. Grants in Panama will be funded almost exclusively with appropriated resources, while Ecuador will use only SPTF resources. The remaining countries will use SPTF resources to the extent possible.

The Bolivian grant portfolio will continue to emphasize support for food production, education and training, rural development, and cultural expression. Support for small enterprise development will increase, focusing on trade associations of small producers seeking to expand markets, improve quality control and productivity, and gain access to financing.

In Costa Rica, the Foundation will continue to assist income-generating projects in rural areas. Most of these projects will involve food production or agro-processing, with increasing attention on sustainable agriculture, reforestation, and other ecodevelopment activities. In addition, grants will support community health and housing services as well as private sector responses to women's rights issues.

Funds budgeted for the Dominican Republic will continue to support programs in agriculture, microenterprise development and credit, education and training activities, with special emphasis on programs assisting women and promoting sustainable, appropriate agricultural technology.

The Foundation portfolio in Ecuador will include grants for health care and agricultural production in indigenous communities, and support for small enterprise development among trade associations and artisan federations in the urban informal sector.

In Guatemala, priority will be given to establishing and strengthening regional grassroots support organizations that provide credit, training, and technical assistance for rural development programs. Special emphasis will be given to eco-development projects that address environmental problems with more enlightened agricultural practices. A small number of grants will support microenterprise development and management training.

The Honduras portfolio will expand its support for rural and peasant associations, cooperative societies, and organizations led by women. The Foundation has increased funding of grassroots support organizations working with these groups and has also established an In-Country Service and training system (ICS) and an In-Country Fund (ICF).

Funding in Panama will continue to emphasize sustainable development among small farmers in the country's central region. The urban portfolio will account for approximately twenty percent of grantmaking, focusing on income-generating opportunities for women and youth, and housing improvements. The Foundation will also continue a long-range partnership grant with the Instituto de Investigación y Educación para el Desarrollo (INEDESA), a grassroots support organization, to expand rural sector programs.

3. $300,000 - $760,000: Belize, Haiti, Jamaica and the Eastern Caribbean, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Grants in Belize, Jamaica and the Eastern Caribbean, Nicaragua, and Uruguay will be made with appropriated resources. Haiti, Paraguay, and Venezuela will use both SPTF and appropriated resources.

The Belize program will seek to strengthen the capability of newly-formed grassroots support organizations to work directly with community associations and cooperative groups. Grants will help these organizations to develop a broader range of services and play more effective roles in encouraging community self-help activities. Economic growth is creating opportunities for small-scale producers and poor rural groups to participate more fully in the economy.

In Haiti, priority will be given to preserve the gains made by Haitian groups in building community organizations, and in establishing credit, crop storage and marketing, and community health care programs.

Funding in Jamaica and the Eastern Caribbean will help to strengthen the capacity of grassroots support organizations to address problems related to credit access, a decline in environmental conditions, and the need for community outreach programs. Targeted project activities include reforestation, mangrove preservation, sea moss production, and artisan fisheries. An emerging association of agricultural producers in the Eastern Caribbean, working to link small-scale farmers' organizations and improve regional and international marketing of local production, will be a strong focus for both funding and learning activities.

Grants in Nicaragua will be used primarily to assist private sector grassroots support organizations in providing credit, technical assistance, and training to community groups in rural and urban areas. Additional funding requests are anticipated from rural cooperatives, producers associations requiring potable and irrigation systems, urban microenterprises and craft cooperatives requiring equipment, working capital, and training.

The Paraguayan grant portfolio is expected to expand in FY 1991 due to the country's return to democracy. Principal support will be provided for food production and agricultural programs, microenterprise development, and establishing an In-Country Fund (ICF). The Foundation will initiate a major study focusing on the progress of small farmer organizations and their agro-industries, many of which have been Foundation grantees.

In Uruguay, rural producers networks and national economic policies offer unique opportunities for grassroots organizations to exploit export markets. Foundation grants will create new urban opportunities for artisan production and improving health and neighborhood services.

The Venezuela portfolio will continue to increase funding for grassroots support organizations which provide skills training, credit, and technical assistance for microenterprises, agricultural production and marketing, and community development. The Foundation will also initiate an In-Country Fund.

A summary of the use of program funds on a country-by-country basis is provided in Appendix 1-A.

B. Learning and Dissemination Program

Based upon twenty years of experience, the Foundation is changing the way it funds, learns, and disseminates development lessons. This is most apparent in efforts to strengthen (or create) networks of development practitioners. The Office of Learning and Dissemination's role is to study, learn from, and make the Foundation's experience available to development agencies and practitioners. A portion of the learning and dissemination originates in and improves the Foundation as a donor agency. More importantly, the Foundation facilitates the sharing of lessons learned among development networks and practitioners in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Office of Learning and Dissemination analyzes and documents the differences which development projects make in the lives of poor people. Experience accumulated supporting projects in the field leads to a flow of information among the groups themselves, grassroots support organizations, and others working in development cooperation. Finally, it increases the knowledge of grassroots development networks so that they can become more effective in addressing the problems of poverty.

The major themes for learning and dissemination in FY 1991 include:

1. COMPARATIVE STUDIES

- Agricultural Marketing. Marketing problems are often the Achilles heel of development projects. Research will be conducted on several levels of marketing, including studies of producing costs and marketing channels by small producer organizations, surveys of alternative marketing channels, and an analytic essay on marketing and development.

- NGO/Local Government Collaboration. An important trend among resource-poor Latin American towns and city governments is increased collaboration with grassroots support organizations for more effective delivery of goods and services. The Foundation will document such joint ventures which help the poor and encourage democratic participation.

- Artisan Marketing. The Foundation has supported projects encouraging traditional and non-traditional artisanal production. We plan several "cuts" on this topic: characteristics of successful projects; the tradeoff between commercial gain and preservation of cultural traditions; when artisan production can go beyond providing only supplemental income; and an evaluation of the middleman role in marketing artisanal production. As in the agricultural marketing research, artisanal producers will be involved as active researchers.

- Environmentally-sensitive Development. After publishing a recently-completed critical study of "ecodevelopment" in FY 1990, grassroots attitudes towards the environment will be analyzed.

- Youth. Exploratory work is underway for research on youth and development issues to be initiated during 1990-1991.

- Education. A previous sector review highlighted 18 projects which experiment with culturally-appropriate alternative educational methodologies for poor children. Research on the results and policy impact of those projects will commence in late 1990 or 1991.

- Migrant Labor Markets. During 1990-1991, the Office of Learning and Dissemination will work with Program and ICS personnel to identify and analyze appropriate examples of significant changes in labor market patterns.

- Credit. Building on previous research grants and ICS-initiated reviews of rural credit projects, Foundation-supported credit programs will be assessed, examining maintenance of capital value after Foundation involvement ceases, in-kind credit schemes, and alternative credit approaches.

- Documentary Photography. During 1990-1991, the Foundation will produce a volume of photographs and text on grassroots responses to poverty in Latin America, the Caribbean, and the United States. This publication will address why development is a two-way street.

- Can biotechnology benefit small farmers? The Foundation will examine how agricultural promotion networks and small farmer organizations can become extension agents for the transfer, testing and distribution of experimental technologies for drought, frost resistant crops, organic farming, and decreased pesticide use.

2. EVALUATIONS AND SECTORAL REVIEWS

- During FY 1990-1991, in addition to routine grant management evaluations commissioned by program staff, the Learning & Dissemination Office will choose 10 projects for "special tracking." In each case, the collection of baseline data, more frequent monitoring during the project's course, and intensive evaluation should provide more systematic information on impact. At the same time, this system will permit experimentation with the most suitable methods for participatory grassroots evaluation.

- During FY 1990 and FY 1991, two workshops will be held for IAF staff on evaluation techniques.

- The Learning and Dissemination Office will continue to contract reviews and analyses of funding by sectors. These exercises have proven useful as background material for framing questions for comparative research and in selecting projects to be included in that research. They also contribute to reflection among Foundation staff on funding trends.

3. DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

- The Foundation's Development Education Program seeks to encourage thinking by U.S. and Latin American audiences about forms of development cooperation and how problem-solving approaches might be shared. Another key aim is to help U.S. audiences see the linkages between their own environments and other problems and events in Latin America and the Caribbean. Program costs include video production and distribution, consultants for the preparation of corollary materials to accompany the videos, and sponsoring Latin Americans at conferences where information is exchanged about the problems of the poor in the northern and southern hemispheres.

- In FY 1991, a teaching video on the "Craft of Funding" will be produced to document a complete project cycle from the origination of the project idea, the submission of a funding request, a Foundation Representative's visit, the internal review process, grant approval, ICS monitoring, and evaluation. This video will explain visually how the Foundation does its work and the way a development cooperation process unfolds through a specific project. The intended audiences for this bilingual video include Latin American studies departments and non-governmental organizations (NGO's) throughout the United States and Latin America.

4. FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Inter-American Foundation conducts the only fellowship program specializing in grassroots development in Latin America and the Caribbean. The IAF Fellowship Program offers fellowships to Latin Americans and Caribbeans with grassroots development experience for graduate studies in the United States. Fellowships are also awarded to doctoral and master's degrees candidates at U.S. universities for field research on grassroots development topics.

- The Foundation plans to provide grants to 12-18 fellows in each of the three programs (Doctoral, Master's, and Latin American and Caribbean Programs).

- The Fellowship Program will continue to encourage fellows' involvement in grassroots development projects. For example, the IAF publication program will include papers offering practical guidelines for grassroots development based on fellows' experience in field research and graduate education.

- During FY 1990-91, the Foundation will host several scholars or practitioners-in-residence who will pursue mutually agreed upon research related to Foundation interests, interact in a collegial way with staff, and introduce new points of view. These residencies will result in research publications and should stimulate the Foundation staff to examine their funding and learning objectives.

5. PUBLICATIONS

The Annual Report serves as the first issue in the quarterly publication of the Journal, Grassroots Development. All four issues are published in English, Spanish and Portuguese. The combined distribution of each issue is over 18,000. Based on a commissioned survey, for every person who subscribes to the English language version, 2 additional persons read it. The Spanish version ratio may be as high as 10:1. Approximately seven occasional papers and monographs will be translated and distributed on a smaller scale. As a cost-saving device, Foundation-generated books and monographs will be offered to commercial publishers. The IAF Country Focus series will feature a monograph on the role played by networks of Colombian grassroots organizations.

APPENDIX 1-A

FY 1991 PROJECTED FUNDING BY PROGRAMMATIC AREA
(000's US$)

	Food Production & Agriculture	Enterprise Devt. & Management	Education & Training	Research & Dissemination	Housing	Health	Legal Assistance	Cultural Expression	Ecodevelopment	Other	TOTALS
Argentina	620	730		245							1595
Chile	615	490		120							1225
Paraguay	500	190		70							760
Uruguay	225	200		65						175	665
Bolivia	340	255	190	60		50		80		85	1060
Ecuador	340	340	105	35		100	55	60	105		1140
Peru	325	510	175	70		230	60	45	130		1545
Colombia	370	430	300		75	75	75		60	65	1450
Venezuela	135	180	225						50	120	710
Mexico	1280	130	70				105	105		105	1795
Belize	170	85	85								340
Costa Rica	390	90	55			40			150	90	815
El Salvador	600		340							240	1180
Guatemala	735	120	120						165		1140
Honduras	485	165	165	40						35	890
Nicaragua	310	150				85					545
Panama	510	190	85	30	35				40		890
Brazil	50	450	855	255		300					1910
Dominican Rep.	400	110	45	90	90	70				50	855
Haiti	430	185	45	25						45	730
Jamaica & Ea.Caribbean	425		260							85	770
TOTALS	9255	5000	3120	1105	200	950	295	290	700	1095	22010
PERCENT OF PORTFOLIO	42%	23%	14%	5%	1%	5%	1%	1%	3%	5%	100%

PROGRAM AND LEARNING AND DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

I. 1989 PROGRAM PROFILE

A. Overview

In FY 1989, the Inter-American Foundation (Foundation) obligated 208 grants, 175 grant supplements, and other program activities totaling $25,515,848 to support grassroots development initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean. Other program activities included In-Country Support Services (ICS), fellowships, evaluations, publications, and learning and dissemination projects. (See Appendices 1-B, 1-C, and 1-D.)

Grantee matching contributions, either in-kind or cash, averaged $1.22 for every Foundation dollar in FY 1989. Since 1971, the Foundation has made approximately 3,000 grants valued at more than $292 million, with counterpart contributions totaling more than $367 million. The average grant size in FY 1989 was $69,500, compared to $72,000 in FY 1988, and $105,000 for the period FY 1972-87.

B. Grants by Sector

Foundation Program Profile FY 1989
Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries (000's)
Food Production/ Agriculture	142	$ 8,915	40%	524
Enterprise Devt./ Management	74	3,812	17%	109
Education/Training	90	5,388	24%	415
Research/Dissemination	19	477	2%	49
Housing	11	820	4%	26
Health	20	1,150	5%	297
Legal Assistance	6	334	2%	31
Cultural Expression	8	317	2%	8
Ecodevelopment	13	813	4%	11
TOTAL	383	$22,026	100%	1,470

Overview

Foundation support for food production, agriculture, and eco-development activities totaled $9.7 million in FY 1989, or 44 percent of program funding, as compared to 40 percent of such funds in FY 1988. During FY 1989, grants supported programs in technical assistance and training, appropriate technology diffusion, crop diversification and marketing, rural water systems, animal husbandry, environmental protection and conservation, and artisan fisheries.

Support for microenterprise development and management programs totaled $3.8 million, or 17 percent of program resources, compared with 22 percent of such funds in FY 1988. Grants were used primarily to provide managerial and technical skills training, establish revolving credit funds, improve marketing practices, and acquire production equipment and supplies.

Grants for education and training activities totaled $5.4 million in FY 1989, maintaining the 24 percent level funded in FY 1988. Project activities included networking exchanges, materials development, technical publications, adult literacy programs, vocational and organizational skills training, and instruction in accounting and production techniques.

Support for community service programs in FY 1989 totaled $2.3 million, or 10 percent of program resources, compared with nine percent of such funds in FY 1988. Grants were used to support self-help housing and community development programs, legal services, potable water and sanitation systems, and health education and services.

1. Food Production, Agriculture, and Ecodevelopment

The Foundation allocated the largest share of its program resources in FY 1989 for food production, agricultural, and ecodevelopment projects. Primary beneficiaries included small-scale farmers, landless agricultural laborers, and livestock producers.

The Foundation supported an integrated rural development program with 12 communities in the Cochabamba region of Bolivia involving reforestation and soil conservation, potato seed development, improved livestock management, education radio programming, and a monthly newsletter for peasants ($132,390, two years).

In Honduras, the Foundation funded an information clearinghouse which relays cover crop technology to agencies helping small farmers and encourages broader use of legume species to meet the production and nutritional needs of peasant families ($121,000, three years).

The Foundation approved a project in Haiti for small-scale farmer organizations to launch pilot food crop storage and marketing programs to ensure adequate supplies of seed and food between harvests, and maintenance of fair market prices for surplus grains sold on local and regional markets ($23,730, eighteen months).

In Mexico, a grassroots service organization will establish traditional irrigation and water collection systems benefitting five communities with a total population of 13,000 ($154,880, two years). The project will serve as a model for a regional peasant organization and the state agricultural agency concerned with resolving water scarcity problems throughout the region. In Antigua, Foundation support will provide credit and technical assistance for irrigation projects in six rural communities providing small-scale farmers and gardeners with water for year-round production for local consumption and marketing ($75,500, two years).

The Foundation approved grants for conservation and environmental protection programs in 10 countries. In Honduras, a community group will increase public awareness of environmental protection, begin regional reforestation, and establish an historic park as a recreational and tourist attraction ($13,000, one year). A Bolivian grassroots service organization hosted a workshop for representatives of development organizations working with ecology issues in agricultural development ($9,927, one month). A Paraguayan development foundation worked with Guaraní and Aché Indian communities to create a management plan for a 160,000 hectare bio-reserve in Canendiyu province ($29,000, one year).

2. Enterprise Development and Management

Small-scale enterprises grants benefitted business owners and operators who are generally unskilled migrants from rural areas requiring credit, training, and technical assistance.

The Colombian affiliate of Women's World Banking will use Foundation support to assist approximately 330 groups with short-term loans and training in business administration as well as organizational and resource development ($70,150, two years).

A Paraguayan development organization will carry out a program of appropriate technology benefitting approximately 5,000 members of base groups and service organizations focussing on energy sources, management of hydraulic resources, and technical and management assistance for rural microenterprises ($120,187, two years).

In Peru, an association of migrants from a highland peasant community is helping members to improve their small, informal enterprises in Lima through loans and technical assistance ($48,400, three years). The same association is also assisting its home community to establish small-scale businesses such as a communal bakery and brick-making factory. Another project in the northern city of Trujillo, Peru, is providing credit, training and technical assistance to 2,500 microenterprises ($220,020, two years).

3. Education and Training

In addition to continuing as a major program area, training was also included as an important component of most agricultural, environmental, and enterprise development projects funded by the Foundation.

In Brazil, the Foundation is supporting a project to promote science education among 6,000 lower-income school children of Rio de Janeiro through a hands-on approach ($24,200, one year). The program will also educate the children about the causes of common local diseases. Another educational institution in Brazil is providing training and technical assistance to strengthen a network of community organizations that conduct educational programs benefitting 9,000 students in the state of Bahia ($44,335, two years).

A grassroots service organization in Chile will train 45 neighborhood councils in low-income boroughs of Santiago in organizational management, budget analysis, and how to plan and carry out local community development programs ($70,684, two years).

A Colombian development organization is strengthening a network of training centers to provide high quality, vocational instruction to approximately 6,000 disadvantaged adolescents who dropped out of schools in Cali, Medellín, and Barranquilla ($60,500, three years).

In the Dominican Republic, a radio school will provide literacy and vocational training to 1,000 rural peasant families per semester ($62,480, three years).

The University of the West Indies will establish a training and documentation center and initiate a professional training program in community education and development methodology for the staff of grassroots support organizations ($114,607, three years).

A federation of production cooperatives in Uruguay will provide training in cooperative education, business management, and technical assistance to 34 member organizations ($76,748, two years).

4. Community Services

Foundation support for community services focused on legal assistance, housing, and health.

Grants totaling $745,747 were made to support self-help housing and related community development activities in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, and the Dominican Republic. The average grant size was $40,200 for a one-year period. Activities included technical assistance in low-cost housing construction and renovation, development of housing cooperatives and community enterprises, land titling and other basic services.

The Foundation funded community health programs in eleven countries. Grants supported sanitation and water supply systems, preventive health education, and curative services. In El Salvador's Sonsonate

Department, a health service organization will establish 16 community centers to promote better maternal infant health practices among 7,200 mothers and children under six ($167,600, two years), and a program in Costa Rica will expand a network of support groups for victims of family violence $151,175, three years). A health promotion organization in Uruguay will carry out health promoter training programs in marginal Montevideo neighborhoods ($10,420, two years).

In Costa Rica, a Foundation grant is being used to create an environmental law clinic and train six community organizations to protect local watersheds and forest areas that will benefit approximately 300,000 people ($62,293, two years). A service organization on Uruguay will provide training and technical assistance to the microenterprise and cooperative sectors in the legal aspects of incorporation and business transactions. A project in Colombia will offer legal services and training in social law basics for peasant organizations in the Department of Valle and in Cauca.

5. Cultural Expression

Grants for cultural expression utilized two percent of the program budget in FY 1989. While generally modest in scope, these projects help to preserve cultural values and traditions often lost as development accelerates. Cultural projects were funded in five countries, emphasizing instruction in traditional music and crafts, textile recovery technology, and documenting oral histories.

II. 1989 LEARNING AND DISSEMINATION - 1989 HIGHLIGHTS

Twice yearly, the Foundation reviews and assesses its country programs. These "preview-review" sessions help to integrate the Foundation's funding and learning agenda. The information gathered for these sessions is generated from many sources - In-Country Support Services, project monitoring, grantee reports, staff field visits, evaluations, and comparative studies. The quantitative and qualitative data compiled on project results are used to make programmatic decisions and shared with other interested agencies.

The following are highlights of the Office of Learning and Dissemination's 1989 activities:

PUBLICATIONS

- The Foundation 1988 Annual Report and 2 issues of Grassroots Development were published in English, Spanish, and Portuguese.
- The Foundation launched a new "Country Focus" series with The Small Farmer Sector in Uruguay. The next volume in this series, an examination of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Colombia, will be published in spring 1990.
- The Inter-American Foundation and the Small-and Micro-Enterprise Sector, a new title in the Working Paper series, was published.
- Second editions of Hopeful Openings and Getting Ahead Collectively were published, due to high demand from readers in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- A chapter from one of the Foundation's most important publications, They Know How, was translated into Portuguese as "O Insucesso como Meio de Aprendizado" and published as a 20-page booklet.
- A cost/benefit study of converting Grassroots Development to a fee-paid basis was completed.
- Reprints of Foundation Journal articles have appeared in 11 publications, with a combined circulation of over 527,600 readers.
- To provide readers with an opportunity to discuss issues raised in journal articles, the Grassroots Development Speakers' Series was launched with the distinguished economist Albert O. Hirschman as guest speaker.

DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

- The Development Education Program was established in September, 1988, to offer the Foundation's informational resources to the U. S. development education community. During the past year the Foundation has contacted educators, teachers and development education specialists to determine what other agencies are pursuing in this field, and what type of information would be most useful to assist them in their work. The Development Education Program also makes extensive use of the Foundation's Grassroots Development Video Series. Thus far:

- * Each of the three videos produced by the Foundation have received the Golden Eagle Award from The Council on International Theatrical Events, and the Foundation's video "Alpacas: An Andean Gamble" received the bronze medal from the New York International Film Critics.
- * The videos have been shown in over one thousand shop classes, home economics, social studies and language classes.
- * The National Association of Social Workers has made the videos an important part of their community outreach program.
- * A job training program in Fairfax County uses the video on the Women's Construction Collective of Jamaica as part of its training program for women in construction.

- The Development Education Officer provided orientation to the Women in Development Office of AID on the Foundation's approach to development education.
- The Foundation sponsored 10 Latin American participants at the InterAction Conference (a consortium of U.S. private voluntary agencies) to discuss integrating Third World voices into U.S. PVO planning for development programs.
- The Foundation organized two major panels for the International Development Conference: one compared and contrasted lessons learned by the Foundation and the African Development Foundation; a second presented results of the Foundation's studies on membership organizations.
- Area teachers helped to develop a discussion guide for each of the three videos. These guides will facilitate discussion about development assistance and serve to increase knowledge about grassroots efforts in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- A new study on development education networks was recently completed. This study serves as a guide to plan future development education outreach.

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

- During FY 1989, the Foundation awarded 44 Doctoral, Master's, and Latin American and Caribbean Fellowships. Approximately 50% of fellowship grant funds were allocated to conduct development research in technical areas such as agriculture and health.

- The fellowship dissemination program was expanded to provide Foundation Fellows with a greater opportunity to share grassroots development information with development specialists in Latin America and the Caribbean. For example, all Fellows are now required to submit written reports on the grassroots development recommendations drawn from their experience in field research or graduate education.

- The Fellowship Office completed a catalogue of publications by Doctoral and Master's Fellows which lists over 90 doctoral dissertations, over 50 master's theses, 19 books, and 70 journal articles derived from their field research projects.

- A directory was also published of over 425 institutions in Latin America, the Caribbean and the United States which were affiliated with Fellows in all three programs.

- The Foundation hosted a briefing for professors and researchers from Washington area universities and research organizations on the Foundation's program, learning, and fellowship activities. Participants included representatives from Georgetown, American, George Washington, Catholic and Maryland Universities, as well as the World Resources Institute, the American Enterprise Institute, and the Library of Congress.

EVALUATION

- A learning priorities agenda was developed in coordination with the ICS and grantees.

- Eight project case studies using a combined quantitative-qualitative evaluation methodology and based on comprehensive field research will be published this Spring.

- After years of experimentation, the Foundation has systematized "project histories," an efficient method for reporting on project outcomes and lessons learned.

- The Foundation commissioned nine journal articles based on research projects such as "Maintaining Democracy in Membership Organizations in Mexico."
- Research was completed and manuscripts prepared for publication in 1990 on Grassroots Support Organizations Typology and Performance Characteristics; and on Environmentally Sound Development Projects.

APPENDIX 1-B

FY 1989 Grants
Organization Type by Geographic Area of Influence

Organizational Type	Local	Regional	National	Int'l.	Percent of Total
Membership Groups	98	45	12	0	40.5%
Grassroots Support Organizations	39	78	64	14	50.9%
Other	6	11	11	5	8.6%
Percent of Total	37.3%	35.0%	22.7%	5.0%	100%

Definition of Organizational Types:

1) Membership Groups: Aggregation of individuals who regularly engage in some joint development activity as an expression of collective interest; often referred to as a "base group" or aggregation of such groups (e.g. federations or cooperatives).

2) Grassroots Support Organizations: Development-oriented entities which provide services and resources to the poor; often referred to as intermediary, facilitator, or service organizations. These organizations are the links between base groups and other larger institutions, and may provide coordinating and networking functions. Professional associations are included.

3) Any other organization which does not fit the above two categories.

APPENDIX 1-C

FY 1989 Grants by Primary Beneficiary Type

Type of Beneficiary	% Number Approved
Small-Scale Farmers	43.3%
Women	8.6%
Other	7.0%
Small Producers	4.7%
Unemployed/Underemployed	4.7%
Youth	4.4%
Landless Agricultural Laborers	4.2%
Native Peoples	3.7%
Migrants	3.4%
Traditional Artisans	3.4%
Fishers/Aquaculturists	2.6%
Industrial Workers	2.1%
Service Providers	1.8%
Ethnic/Racial Minority	1.0%
Livestock Producers	1.0%
Other Self-Employed	1.0%
Venders/Market People	.8%
Miners	.5%
Handicapped/Disabled	.5%
Street Children	.3%
Aged	.3%
Homeless	.3%
	100%

APPENDIX 1-D

FY 1989 Grants: Frequency of Project Activities

Type of Activity	% Total No. Primary Activities Approved
Production	18.5%
Training	15.1%
Credit	13.8%
Technical Assistance	11.7%
Marketing	5.5%
Organizational Development	5.5%
Education	4.2%
Community Development	3.1%
Processing	2.9%
Research	2.6%
Construction	2.6%
Preventive Health Services	1.8%
Other	1.6%
Meetings, Conferences, Travel	1.6%
Environmental Conservation	1.6%
Legal Aid	1.0%
Consumer Services	1.0%
Crafts	1.0%
Livestock Production	.8%
Media	.8%
Expressive Arts	.5%
Materials Development	.5%
Fishing/Aquaculture	.5%
Publication/Dissemination	.5%
Evaluation	.3%
Tourism	.3%
Curative Health	.3%

COUNTRY REPORTS

OFFICE FOR ARGENTINA, CHILE, PARAGUAY, AND URUGUAY

The Office for Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay approved grants, grant supplements, in-country support services, and consultative meetings totaling $4.6 million in FY 1989.

ARGENTINA
Program Profile FY 1989
(Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding)

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries
Food Production/ Agriculture	8	$ 507	28%	21,261
Enterprise Devt./ Management	5	281	15%	6,667
Education/Training	5	276	15%	8,522
Research/Dissemination	0	0	-	0
Housing	6	622	35%	13,520
Health	1	81	5%	1,660
Legal Assistance	0	0	-	0
Cultural Expression	0	0	-	0
Ecodevelopment	0	0	-	0
Other	1	13	1%	300
TOTAL	26	$ 1,780	100%	51,919

CHILE
Program Profile FY 1989
(Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding)

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries
Food Production/ Agriculture	4	$ 320	32%	13,650
Enterprise Devt./ Management	5	151	15%	200
Education/Training	2	145	14%	14,050
Research/Dissemination	2	25	2%	37,700
Housing	0	0	-	0
Health	2	170	17%	12,000
Legal Assistance	1	100	10%	100
Cultural Expression	1	17	2%	50
Ecodevelopment	2	47	5%	600
Other	1	28	3%	10,000
TOTAL	20	$ 1,003	100%	78,200

PARAGUAY
Program Profile FY 1989
(Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding)

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries
Food Production/ Agriculture	7	$ 504	61%	25,116
Enterprise Devt./ Management	3	162	20%	7,300
Education/Training	1	31	4%	5,500
Research/Dissemination	0	0	-	0
Housing	1	75	9%	500
Health	1	26	3%	625
Legal Assistance	0	0	-	0
Cultural Expression	0	0	-	0
Ecodevelopment	1	29	3%	2,000
TOTAL	14	$ 827	100%	41,041

URUGUAY
Program Profile FY 1989
(Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding)

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries
Food Production/ Agriculture	2	$ 294	43%	82,500
Enterprise Devt./ Management	1	8	1%	11
Education/Training	5	297	43%	57,590
Research/Dissemination	0	0	-	0
Housing	0	0	-	0
Health	2	16	2%	149,492
Legal Assistance	1	74	11%	250
Cultural Expression	0	0	-	0
Ecodevelopment	0	0	-	0
TOTAL	11	$ 689	100%	289,843

OFFICE FOR BRAZIL

The Foundation approved grants, grant supplements, in-country support services, and consultative meetings totaling $1.9 million in FY 1989.

BRAZIL
Program Profile FY 1989
(Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding)

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries
Food Production/ Agriculture	7	$ 405	24%	6,635
Enterprise Devt./ Management	2	165	10%	3,486
Education/Training	10	805	47%	198,560
Research/Dissemination	2	131	7%	3,107
Housing	2	76	4%	8,000
Health	3	135	8%	12,276
Legal Assistance	0	0	-	0
Cultural Expression	0	0	-	0
Ecodevelopment	0	0	-	0
TOTAL	26	$ 1,717	100%	232,064

OFFICE FOR THE CARIBBEAN

The Foundation approved grants, grant supplements, in-country support services, and consultative meetings totaling $2.2 million in the Caribbean during FY 1989.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Program Profile FY 1989
(Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding)

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries
Food Production/ Agriculture	6	$ 217	27%	1,019
Enterprise Devt./ Management	1	5	1%	150
Education/Training	5	475	59%	5,750
Research/Dissemination	2	26	3%	265
Housing	1	25	3%	210
Health	1	60	7%	31
Legal Assistance	0	0	-	0
Cultural Expression	0	0	-	0
Ecodevelopment	1	82	12%	700
TOTAL	16	$ 808	100%	7,425

HAITI
Program Profile FY 1989
(Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding)

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries
Food Production/ Agriculture	5	$ 93	19%	9,174
Enterprise Devt./ Management	0	0	-	0
Education/Training	6	335	67%	6,090
Research/Dissemination	1	69	14%	28
Housing	0	0	-	0
Health	0	0	-	0
Legal Assistance	0	0	-	0
Cultural Expression	0	0	-	0
Ecodevelopment	0	0	-	0
TOTAL	12	$ 497	100%	15,292

JAMAICA & THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN
Program Profile FY 1989
(Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding)

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries
Food Production/ Agriculture	5	$ 235	34%	620
Enterprise Devt./ Management	5	139	20%	3,200
Education/Training	3	183	26%	970
Research/Dissemination	1	52	7%	50
Housing	0	0	-	0
Health	0	0	-	0
Legal Assistance	0	0	-	0
Cultural Expression	0	0	-	0
Ecodevelopment	2	94	13%	192
TOTAL	16	$ 703	100%	5,032

OFFICE FOR CENTRAL AMERICA

The Foundation approved for grants, grant supplements, in-country support services, and consultative meetings totaling $6.4 million in seven Central American countries in FY 1989.

BELIZE
Program Profile FY 1989
(Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding)

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries
Food Production/ Agriculture	5	$ 212	66%	2,625
Enterprise Devt./ Management	1	10	3%	300
Education/Training	2	72	22%	21,200
Research/Dissemination	0	0	-	0
Housing	0	0	-	0
Health	0	0	-	0
Legal Assistance	0	0	-	0
Cultural Expression	2	29	9%	5,200
Ecodevelopment	0	0	-	0
TOTAL	10	$ 323	100%	29,325

COSTA RICA
Program Profile FY 1989
(Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding)

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries
Food Production/ Agriculture	9	$ 321	47%	3,689
Enterprise Devt./ Management	2	44	7%	423
Education/Training	0	0	-	0
Research/Dissemination	0	0	-	0
Housing	0	0	-	0
Health	1	151	22%	3,000
Legal Assistance	1	62	9%	250
Cultural Expression	0	0	-	0
Ecodevelopment	2	60	9%	310
Other	1	38	6%	*
TOTAL	16	$ 676	100%	7,672

*Incomplete data.

EL SALVADOR
Program Profile FY 1989
(Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding)

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries
Food Production/ Agriculture	8	$ 597	60%	2,816
Enterprise Devt./ Management	1	93	9%	180
Education/Training	0	0	-	0
Research/Dissemination	0	0	-	0
Housing	0	0	-	0
Health	1	168	17%	7,200
Legal Assistance	0	0	-	0
Cultural Expression	0	0	-	0
Ecodevelopment	1	133	14%	1,500
TOTAL	11	$ 991	100%	11,646

GUATEMALA
Program Profile FY 1989
(Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding)

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries
Food Production/ Agriculture	14	$ 885	61%	27,610
Enterprise Devt./ Management	3	158	11%	3,750
Education/Training	6	247	17%	3,850
Research/Dissemination	0	0	-	0
Housing	0	0	-	0
Health	1	19	1%	600
Legal Assistance	0	0	-	0
Cultural Expression	0	0	-	0
Ecodevelopment	1	96	7%	1,700
Other	1	50	3%	3,000
TOTAL	26	$ 1,455	100%	40,510

HONDURAS

Program Profile FY 1989

(Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding)

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries
Food Production/ Agriculture	5	$ 323	26%	7,350
Enterprise Devt./ Management	5	413	33%	7,850
Education/Training	4	288	23%	900
Research/Dissemination	0	0	-	0
Housing	0	0	-	0
Health	0	0	-	0
Legal Assistance	0	0	-	0
Cultural Expression	0	0	-	0
Ecodevelopment	2	139	11%	4,100
Other	2	85	7%	100
TOTAL	18	$ 1,248	100%	20,300

NICARAGUA

Program Profile FY 1989

(Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding)

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries
Food Production/ Agriculture	4	$ 164	39%	1,220
Enterprise Devt./ Management	4	183	44%	600
Education/Training	1	70	17%	60
Research/Dissemination	0	0	-	0
Housing	0	0	-	0
Health	0	0	-	0
Legal Assistance	0	0	-	0
Cultural Expression	0	0	-	0
Ecodevelopment	0	0	-	0
TOTAL	9	$ 417	100%	1,880

PANAMA
Program Profile FY 1989
(Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding)

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries
Food Production/ Agriculture	4	$ 648	80%	25,116
Enterprise Devt./ Management	0	0	-	0
Education/Training	2	132	16%	266
Research/Dissemination	0	0	-	0
Housing	0	0	-	0
Health	0	0	-	0
Legal Assistance	0	0	-	0
Cultural Expression	0	0	-	0
Ecodevelopment	0	0	-	0
Other	1	27	4%	53,300
TOTAL	7	$ 807	100%	78,682

OFFICE FOR COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA

The Foundation approved grants, grant supplements, in-country support services, and consultative meetings totaling $2.4 million in Colombia and Venezuela during FY 1989.

COLOMBIA
Program Profile FY 1989
(Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding)

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries
Food Production/ Agriculture	11	$ 580	38%	253,000
Enterprise Devt./ Management	9	406	26%	46,073
Education/Training	4	357	23%	11,640
Research/Dissemination	0	0	-	0
Housing	1	23	2%	4,000
Health	0	0	-	0
Legal Assistance	0	0	-	0
Cultural Expression	1	19	1%	1,200
Ecodevelopment	0	0	-	0
Other	2	164	11%	5,000
TOTAL	28	$ 1,549	100%	320,913

VENEZUELA
Program Profile FY 1989
(Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding)

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries
Food Production/ Agriculture	1	$ 28	5%	11,600
Enterprise Devt./ Management	0	0	-	0
Education/Training	6	428	78%	26,400
Research/Dissemination	1	9	3%	4,000
Housing	0	0	-	0
Health	0	0	-	0
Legal Assistance	0	0	-	0
Cultural Expression	0	0	-	0
Ecodevelopment	1	84	14%	500
TOTAL	9	$ 550	100%	38,000

OFFICE FOR PERU, ECUADOR, AND BOLIVIA

In FY 1989, the Foundation approved grants, grant supplements, in-country support services, and consultative meetings totaling $4.4 million in Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia.

PERU
Program Profile FY 1989
(Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding)

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries
Food Production/ Agriculture	10	$ 530	36%	17,180
Enterprise Devt./ Management	11	677	47%	17,844
Education/Training	1	12	1%	200
Research/Dissemination	1	19	1%	200
Housing	0	0	-	0
Health	3	179	12%	110,090
Legal Assistance	0	0	-	0
Cultural Expression	1	31	3%	*
Ecodevelopment	0	0	-	0
TOTAL	27	$ 1,448	100%	145,514

*Incomplete data.

ECUADOR
Program Profile FY 1989
(Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding)

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries
Food Production/ Agriculture	5	$ 181	16%	1,520
Enterprise Devt./ Management	12	705	63%	7,840
Education/Training	8	117	10%	50,100
Research/Dissemination	3	69	6%	510
Housing	0	0	-	0
Health	0	0	-	0
Legal Assistance	1	14	1%	30,000
Cultural Expression	0	0	-	0
Ecodevelopment	0	0	-	0
Other	1	38	4%	6,000
TOTAL	30	$ 1,124	100%	89,970

BOLIVIA
Program Profile FY 1989
(Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding)

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries
Food Production/ Agriculture	7	$ 374	32%	1,160
Enterprise Devt./ Management	4	153	14%	2,845
Education/Training	7	366	31%	2,150
Research/Dissemination	4	68	6%	3,260
Housing	0	0	-	0
Health	1	10	1%	9
Legal Assistance	0	0	-	0
Cultural Expression	1	136	11%	500
Ecodevelopment	0	0	-	0
Other	1	56	5%	1,000
TOTAL	25	$ 1,163	100%	84,083

OFFICE FOR MEXICO

The Office for Mexico approved grants, grant supplements, in-country support services, and consultative meetings totaling $1.8 million during FY 1989.

MEXICO
Program Profile FY 1989
(Grants and Amendments for Supplemental Funding)

Program Area	Number Grants	Amount ($000's)	Percent	Intended Beneficiaries
Food Production/ Agriculture	8	$ 977	56%	8,708
Enterprise Devt./ Management	0	0	-	0
Education/Training	5	319	19%	1,679
Research/Dissemination	3	8	1%	8
Housing	0	0	-	0
Health	3	134	8%	150
Legal Assistance	1	46	3%	200
Cultural Expression	2	95	5%	726
Ecodevelopment	1	130	8%	20
TOTAL	21	$ 1,709	100%	11,321

THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

IN NUMBERS:

1971 - 1989

January, 1990

January, 1990

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INTRODUCTION

When the U.S. Congress created the Inter-American Foundation in 1969 as an autonomous public corporation, it was looking for new approaches to development assistance. Congress mandated that the Foundation work not on a government-to-government but on a people-to-people basis. It established the Foundation to support the efforts of indigenous private groups and to respond directly to the initiatives of poor people organizing to promote their own development. Moreover, Congress intended that the Foundation be attentive to the economic as well as the social and civic aspects of development at the grassroots level.

By the end of Fiscal Year 1989, the Foundation had made 2,918 grants totalling over $292 million to strengthen the self-help efforts of poor people. The Foundation's grants have responded to requests from a great diversity of groups, both rural and urban, helping them to improve the social and economic situations of their members. The Foundation has also assisted intermediary organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean that are working to foster cooperation among grassroots groups and provide them with financial and technical services. Many grants have supported efforts to overcome the special problems of the severely disadvantaged - ethnic and racial minorities, subsistence farmers, the rural landless, poor women, and unemployed youth.

In its grant-making, the Foundation also promotes learning and understanding about grassroots development - in the first instance to enrich directly the work of the organizations and individuals it supports, and in the second instance to enhance the quality of the Foundation's own activities and to generate new ways of thinking and acting on development problems throughout the hemisphere.

The Inter-American Foundation in Numbers: 1971-1989 is a statistical profile of the Foundation's grant-making activities. It includes the Foundation's operations for the eighteen year period covering Fiscal Years 1971 through 1988. It provides information on the Foundation's support of local organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean and on the Foundation's Fellowship Program.

This collection of numbers, however, provides only a limited vision of what the Foundation is and what it does. Indeed, taken by themselves, the numbers can be misleading. They do not reveal the qualitative dimensions of IAF activities. They say nothing about the special ways that the Foundation pursues its work or about the struggles, frustrations, and accomplishments of those who receive grants.
The best sources of information about the Foundation are the individuals and organizations which the Foundation supports in Latin America and the Caribbean.

SECTION A

THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION: 1971-1989

The Inter-American Foundation was created by Congress in 1969 and began operations in 1971. Consistent with its Congressional mandate, the Foundation throughout its history has represented a very small part of the U.S. foreign assistance program.

Annual IAF obligations for the period of 1980-1989 ranged from approximately $23 million to $31 million. In Fiscal Year 1989, the Foundation's obligations reached approximately $31 million.

In budgetary terms, most of the Foundation's resources have been used to make grants to private indigenous organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Foundation's enabling legislation limited the staff to 100 persons, but, in practice, it has never exceeded 68 employees.

Table 1

ANNUAL IAF OBLIGATIONS by
GRANTS & OTHER PROGRAMS and ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS for 1971-1989
($ in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Grants & Other Programs*		Administrative Costs		Total	IAF Staff
1971	-		$ 376	(100%)	$ 376	29
1972	$ 2,794	(71%)	1,125	(29%)	3,919	50
1973	2,998	(67%)	1,482	(33%)	4,480	52
1974	12,704	(89%)	1,604	(11%)	14,308	62
1975	13,650	(88%)	1,889	(12%)	15,539	68
1976**	12,592	(83%)	2,552	(17%)	15,144	67
1977	15,244	(88%)	2,181	(12%)	17,425	57
1978	12,185	(85%)	2,219	(15%)	14,404	63
1979	17,358	(88%)	2,488	(12%)	19,846	65
1980	22,962	(89%)	2,943	(11%)	25,905	64
1981	22,587	(87%)	3,330	(13%)	25,917	60
1982	22,410	(86%)	3,631	(14%)	26,041	62
1983	18,913	(83%)	3,894	(17%)	22,807	63
1984	19,221	(82%)	4,095	(18%)	23,316	67
1985	24,709	(85%)	4,465	(15%)	29,174	67
1986	22,009	(82%)	4,678	(18%)	26,687	67
1987	22,254	(83%)	4,406	(17%)	26,660	67
1988	23,646	(83%)	4,769	(17%)	28,415	68
1989	25,516	(84%)	5,031	(16%)	30,547	65
Total	$ 313,752	(85%)	$ 57,158	(15%)	$ 370,910	

* Other program activities, which were initiated by the IAF to support grassroots development, have included such items as evaluations, fellowships, in-country technical assistance and publications. Approximately $22 million has been utilized for this purpose during Fiscal Years 1972-1989.

** FY 1976 includes three months of transition period 1976 when the beginning of the fiscal year was changed from July 1 to October 1. FY 1976 therefore equals a 15-month period. This approach is used to organize fiscal data on all the tables in this volume.

Table 2

IAF PROGRAM BUDGET SOURCES for 1972-1989*
($ in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Congressional Appropriations	Social Progress Trust Fund	Total
1972	$ 2,794 (100%)	-	$ 2,794
1973	2,998 (100%)	-	2,998
1974	7,210 (57%)	$ 5,494 (43%)	12,704
1975	4,524 (33%)	9,126 (67%)	13,650
1976	5,257 (42%)	7,335 (58%)	12,592
1977	4,240 (28%)	11,004 (72%)	15,244
1978	3,905 (32%)	8,280 (68%)	12,185
1979	10,543 (61%)	6,815 (39%)	17,358
1980	8,945 (39%)	14,017 (61%)	22,962
1981	11,691 (52%)	10,896 (48%)	22,587
1982	11,952 (53%)	10,458 (47%)	22,410
1983	9,657 (51%)	9,256 (49%)	18,913
1984	9,041 (47%)	10,180 (53%)	19,221
1985	8,974 (36%)	15,735 (64%)	24,709
1986	7,119 (32%)	14,890 (68%)	22,009
1987	8,078 (36%)	14,176 (64%)	22,254
1988	8,918 (38%)	14,728 (62%)	23,646
1989	12,766 (50%)	12,750 (50%)	25,516
Total	$ 138,612 (44%)	$ 175,140 (56%)	$ 313,752

* The Foundation's funds come from Congressional appropriations and from the Social Progress Trust Fund. The Fund, which is administered by the Inter-American Development Bank, holds repayments from loans made to Latin American and Caribbean countries under the Alliance for Progress from contributions by the U.S. Government.

SECTION B

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION GRANTS: 1972-1989

The Foundation has made 2,918 grants totalling over $292 million in 36 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean between FY 1972 and FY 1989. During the IAF's history, the average amount of grant funds provided to grantees was $100,000. In FY 1989, the average new grant size was $69,535. More than half of all grantees between FY 1972 and FY 1989 received grant funds totalling less than $50,000.

Table 3

CUMULATIVE OBLIGATIONS and NUMBER of IAF GRANTS by COUNTRY for 1972-1989*

Country	Amount (thousands)	Number of Grants	Average (thousands)
Brazil	$ 18,737	255	$ 73
Colombia	25,456	218	117
Chile	33,941	204	166
Mexico	19,821	207	96
Peru	24,005	167	144
Bolivia	17,832	175	102
Argentina	16,271	161	101
Costa Rica	9,715	154	63
Dominican Republic	11,964	126	95
Ecuador	10,935	116	94
Guatemala	10,222	108	95
Paraguay	12,402	99	125
Uruguay	11,908	95	125
Panama	9,389	85	110
Honduras	10,182	93	109
Haiti	7,744	85	91
Nicaragua	7,651	55	139
Jamaica	3,126	50	63
El Salvador	7,096	53	134
Venezuela	4,191	40	105
Other Caribbean**	14,079	268	53
Latin American Regional***	5,732	104	55
Total	292,399	2,918	100

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* Includes grants and supplements to them.

** See Table 3-A.

*** Includes research projects as well as other development projects affecting more than one country.

Table 3-A

CUMULATIVE OBLIGATIONS and NUMBER of IAF GRANTS by CARIBBEAN COUNTRY for 1972-1989*

Country	Amount (thousands)	Number of Grants	Average (thousands)
Dominica	$ 1,991	69	$ 29
Belize	2,205	58	38
Grenada	485	16	30
St. Vincent	668	11	61
Barbados	793	9	88
Trinidad and Tobago	484	9	54
Bahamas	144	7	21
Guyana	294	7	42
St. Kitts-Nevis	541	6	90
St. Lucia	355	8	44
Antigua	486	7	69
Suriname	347	3	116
Netherlands Antilles	126	2	63
Turks and Caicos	12	2	5
Anguilla	3	1	3
Montserrat	3	1	3
Caribbean Regional**	5,142	52	99
Total	14,079	268	53

* Includes grants and supplements to them.

** Includes research projects as well as other development projects affecting more than one country.

Table 4

CUMULATIVE OBLIGATIONS and NUMBER of IAF GRANTS
by GEOGRAPHIC REGION for 1972-1989

Country	Amount (thousands)*		Number of Grants	
MEXICO		$ 19,821		207
CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA				
Costa Rica	9,715		154	
Panama	9,389		85	
Guatemala	10,222		108	
Honduras	10,182		93	
Nicaragua	7,651		55	
El Salvador	7,096		53	
		$ 54,255		548
THE CARIBBEAN				
Dominican Republic	11,964		126	
Haiti	7,744		85	
Jamaica	3,126		50	
Other Caribbean	14,079		268	
		$ 36,913		529
ANDEAN COUNTRIES				
Colombia	25,456		218	
Peru	24,005		167	
Bolivia	17,832		175	
Ecuador	10,935		116	
Venezuela	4,191		40	
		$ 82,419		716
BRAZIL		18,737		255
SOUTHERN CONE				
Chile	33,941		204	
Argentina	16,271		161	
Uruguay	11,908		95	
Paraguay	12,402		99	
		74,522		559
LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL**		5,732		104
Total		$ 292,399		2,918

* Includes grants and supplements to them.

** Includes research projects as well as other development projects affecting more than one country.

Table 5

IAF GRANT OBLIGATIONS by COUNTRY for 1972-1989*
($ in thousands)

Country	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL
Chile	-	51	750	1,876	4,303	3,427	1,816	4,124	3,005	2,327	3,213	1,826	1,686	1,251	1,137	1,094	1,038	1,017	33,941
Colombia	613	362	854	708	972	1,251	560	1,565	1,633	2,630	1,901	1,654	3,443	2,169	1,666	937	985	1,553	25,456
Peru	68	-	129	413	32	1,377	3,635	1,064	4,188	1,622	1,735	1,318	972	2,126	1,613	1,012	1,070	1,631	24,005
Mexico	500	7	767	925	467	953	1,792	2,541	1,131	1,497	1,934	1,161	479	1,130	771	947	1,099	1,720	19,821
Brazil	295	877	2,407	916	996	1,696	326	1**	-**	-**	-**	576	1,248	1,594	1,979	1,941	2,167	1,718	18,737
Bolivia	-	-	1,252	900	934	392	506	161	1,449	1,354	1,553	1,434	1,827	1,646	1,166	863	1,241	1,154	17,832
Argentina	-	-	29	514	289	619	181	656	2,067	1,015	410	949	1,347	922	1,391	2,420	1,680	1,782	16,271
Paraguay	-	-	819	238	508	1,516	272	896	510	1,544	1,535	835	566	721	154	640	815	833	12,402
Uruguay	-	-	234	414	220	250	320	1,298	1,029	835	2,189	1,103	1,186	435	815	504	385	691	11,908
Dominican Rep.	468	-	22	501	72	281	520	223	1,336	1,669	1,632	1,345	483	367	968	567	701	809	11,964
Ecuador	72	-	470	379	445	578	4	541	623	282	852	1,088	336	634	1,004	1,269	1,224	1,134	10,935
Costa Rica	-	-	241	352	17	23	30	25	766	295	933	698	1,331	2,038	1,224	610	453	679	9,715
Honduras	119	529	753	1,796	34	41	23	229	903	531	57	656	586	545	657	558	917	1,248	10,182
Guatemala	-	110	222	636	594	436	-	113	274	1,389	462	283	134	1,009	560	1,116	1,427	1,457	10,222
Panama	6	9	1,366	377	473	636	642	121	228	667	107	481	68	656	929	876	939	808	9,389
Haiti	-	22	436	67	221	260	53	301	378	886	174	227	588	838	850	1,697	249	497	7,744
Nicaragua	-	513	171	562	-	355	304	1,598	1,278	265	450	383	106	730	6	-	513	417	7,651
El Salvador	626	-	493	889	1,035	4	-	116	16	413	1	4	2	12	323	805	1,366	991	7,096
Venezuela	-	61	8	151	16	-	-	2	-	84	188	105	389	768	582	656	629	552	4,191
Jamaica	10	49	161	29	160	196	25	596	211	514	42	64	138	154	279	66	261	171	3,126
Other Carib.***	9	403	961	528	505	579	712	668	665	1,590	1,334	1,006	709	1,160	655	854	886	855	14,079
Latin American Regional****	8	5	85	400	162	123	160	110	753	402	504	467	59	1,754	88	121	222	309	5,732
Total	2,794	2,998	12,630	13,571	12,455	14,993	11,881	16,949	22,443	21,811	21,206	17,663	17,683	22,659	18,817	19,553	20,267	22,026	292,399

* Annual totals include obligations for new grants and supplements to grants originally obligated in any fiscal year.

** The Foundation's activities in Brazil were suspended in 1978. Activity resumed in 1983.

*** See Table 5-A.

**** Includes research projects as well as other development projects affecting more than one country.

Table 5-A

IAF GRANT OBLIGATIONS by CARIBBEAN COUNTRY for 1972-1989*
($ in thousands)

Country	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL
Dominica	-	-	92	192	59	22	86	101	232	199	120	386	111	121	160	101	9	-	1,991
Belize	-	5	56	41	36	-	10	93	7	249	300	55	57	249	191	244	289	323	2,205
Barbados	-	278	37	35	112	223	-	-	-	4	-	5	61	38	-	-	-	-	793
St. Vincent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	19	79	305	-	25	35	26	13	81	-	668
St. Kitts-Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	229	-	46	2	169	49	-	24	541
Trinidad and Tobago	9	49	256	2	4	5	-	44	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	484
Antigua	-	-	-	-	134	-	25	-	-	-	47	-	84	76	-	36	-	84	486
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	347
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	73	4	4	-	4	-	12	11	146	79	148	485
Guyana	-	71	17	7	-	-	-	-	-	51	100	6	15	5	1	-	21	-	294
St. Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	5	26	-	105	42	-	-	146	355
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	79	-	24	-	21	-	-	-	144
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126
Turks and Caicos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	3	-	12
Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Caribbean Regional**	-	-	503	251	157	329	587	272	263	559	132	462	286	514	28	265	404	130	5,142
Total	9	403	961	528	505	579	712	668	665	1,590	1,334	1,006	709	1,160	655	854	886	855	14,079

* Annual totals include obligations for new grants and supplements to grants originally obligated in any fiscal year.
** Includes research projects as well as other development projects affecting more than one country.

Table 6

TOTAL NUMBER of NEW IAF GRANTS OBLIGATED by COUNTRY for 1972-1989*

Country	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL
Brazil	6	15	20	15	21	54	1	-**	-**	-**	-**	12	16	26	21	17	16	15	255
Colombia	4	3	7	9	6	11	10	12	10	14	21	19	15	17	21	12	12	15	218
Chile	-	1	3	5	8	12	13	16	16	13	33	17	11	12	10	16	8	10	204
Mexico	1	1	13	11	10	10	13	19	13	13	18	10	5	12	13	15	13	17	207
Peru	1	-	5	2	1	8	10	8	15	18	21	16	11	17	14	9	4	7	167
Bolivia	-	-	8	7	6	-	3	3	10	17	23	19	16	13	14	9	17	10	175
Costa Rica	-	-	1	3	2	3	1	3	6	5	15	13	12	27	31	12	10	10	154
Argentina	-	-	2	4	4	6	5	9	9	10	7	16	13	13	13	20	17	13	161
Dominican Republic	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	4	6	16	7	8	7	8	24	19	8	13	126
Ecuador	1	-	6	4	3	4	1	3	3	7	9	7	12	10	11	11	9	15	116
Uruguay	-	-	1	3	5	3	6	7	7	7	9	12	4	6	7	8	3	7	95
Paraguay	-	-	2	6	5	4	2	5	2	16	9	6	8	7	4	6	8	9	99
Panama	1	1	8	7	2	6	5	2	2	7	5	4	2	7	12	7	4	3	85
Guatemala	-	3	4	7	4	6	-	2	6	8	3	1	1	6	11	12	19	15	108
Haiti	-	2	7	1	1	3	2	1	5	8	4	7	6	9	6	12	4	7	85
Honduras	1	2	5	4	-	-	1	3	5	4	6	7	5	6	9	12	10	13	93
Nicaragua	-	2	3	4	-	4	3	5	7	4	9	2	1	2	-	-	4	5	55
Jamaica	1	1	5	2	1	2	2	4	3	9	1	1	3	4	5	-	4	2	50
El Salvador	1	-	4	4	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	13	10	8	53
Venezuela	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	4	4	7	6	7	3	40
Other Caribbean***	1	6	14	12	13	6	6	17	38	33	23	18	12	18	16	15	9	11	268
Latin American Regional****	1	1	8	13	8	6	2	3	15	10	10	9	5	6	2	3	2	-	104
Total	20	39	128	126	107	150	86	128	178	220	235	206	170	231	254	234	198	208	2,918

* Excludes grant supplements.

** The Foundation's activities in Brazil were suspended in 1978. Activity resumed in 1983.

*** See Table 6-A.

**** Includes research projects as well as other development projects affecting more than one country.

Table 6-A

TOTAL NUMBER of NEW IAF GRANTS OBLIGATED by CARIBBEAN COUNTRY for 1972-1989*

Country	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL
Dominica	-	-	2	1	4	2	3	4	24	8	2	7	2	4	3	3	-	-	69
Belize	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	3	2	7	10	4	1	4	5	5	4	6	58
Grenada	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	1	1	16
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	3	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10
Barbados	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	9
St. Vincent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	10
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	7
Guyana	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	7
St. Kitts-Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	6
St. Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	8
Antigua	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	7
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Turks and Caicos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Caribbean Regional**	-	-	4	6	5	3	2	4	5	6	2	4	3	3	1	1	2	1	52
Total	1	6	14	12	13	6	6	17	38	33	23	18	12	18	16	15	9	11	268

* Excludes grant supplements.

** Includes research projects as well as other development projects affecting more than one country.

Table 7

FIVE COUNTRIES RECEIVING HIGHEST IAF GRANT OBLIGATIONS for 1972-1989*
($ in thousands)

1972

Country	Amount	% Total
El Salvador	626	22%
Colombia	613	22%
Mexico	500	18%
Dominican Rep.	468	17%
Brazil	295	11%
Other Countries	292	10%
Total	$2,794	100%

1973

Country	Amount	% Total
Brazil	$877	29%
Honduras	529	18%
Nicaragua	513	17%
Colombia	362	12%
Barbados	278	9%
Other Countries	439	15%
Total	$2,998	100%

1974

Country	Amount	% Total
Brazil	$2,407	19%
Honduras	529	18%
Nicaragua	513	17%
Colombia	362	12%
Barbados	278	9%
Other Countries	5,932	47%
Total	$12,630	100%

1975

Country	Amount	% Total
Chile	1,876	14%
Honduras	1,796	13%
Mexico	925	7%
Brazil	916	7%
Bolivia	900	7%
Other Countries	7,158	53%
Total	$2,794	100%

1976

Country	Amount	% Total
Chile	$ 4,303	35%
El Salvador	1,035	8%
Brazil	996	8%
Colombia	972	8%
Bolivia	934	7%
Other Countries	4,215	34%
Total	$12,455	100%

1977

Country	Amount	% Total
Chile	$ 3,427	23%
Brazil	1,696	11%
Paraguay	1,516	10%
Peru	1,377	9%
Colombia	1,251	8%
Other Countries	5,726	38%
Total	$14,993	100%

1978

Country	Amount	% Total
Peru	$3,635	31%
Chile	1,816	15%
Mexico	1,792	15%
Panama	642	5%
Bolivia	506	4%
Other Countries	3,490	29%
Total	$11,881	100%

1979

Country	Amount	% Total
Chile	$4,124	24%
Mexico	2,541	15%
Nicaragua	1,598	9%
Colombia	1,565	8%
Uruguay	1,298	8%
Other Countries	5,823	34%
Total	$16,949	100%

1980

Country	Amount	% Total
Peru	$4,188	19%
Chile	3,005	13%
Argentina	2,067	9%
Colombia	1,633	7%
Bolivia	1,449	6%
Other Countries	10,101	45%
Total	$22,443	100%

* Annual totals include obligations for new grants and supplements to grants originally obligated in any fiscal year.

Table 7 (continued)

1981

Country	Amount	% Total
Colombia	$2,630	12%
Chile	2,327	11%
Dominican Rep.	1,669	8%
Peru	1,622	7%
Paraguay	1,544	7%
Other Countries	12,019	55%
Total	$21,811	100%

1982

Country	Amount	% Total
Chile	$3,213	15%
Uruguay	2,189	10%
Mexico	1,934	9%
Colombia	1,901	9%
Peru	1,735	8%
Other Countries	10,234	48%
Total	$21,206	100%

1983

Country	Amount	% Total
Chile	$1,826	10%
Colombia	1,654	9%
Bolivia	1,434	8%
Dominican Rep.	1,345	8%
Peru	1,318	8%
Other Countries	10,086	57%
Total	$17,663	100%

1984

Country	Amount	% Total
Colombia	$3,443	19%
Bolivia	1,827	10%
Chile	1,686	10%
Argentina	1,347	8%
Costa Rica	1,331	8%
Other Countries	8,049	45%
Total	$17,863	100%

1985

Country	Amount	% Total
Colombia	$2,169	10%
Peru	2,126	9%
Costa Rica	2,038	9%
Bolivia	1,646	7%
Brazil	1,594	7%
Other Countries	13,086	58%
Total	$22,659	100%

1986

Country	Amount	%Total
Brazil	1,979	11%
Colombia	1,666	9%
Peru	1,613	9%
Argentina	1,391	7%
Costa Rica	1,224	6%
Other Countries	10,944	58%
Total	$18,817	100%

1987

Country	Amount	% Total
Argentina	$2,420	12%
Brazil	1,941	10%
Haiti	1,697	9%
Ecuador	1,269	6%
Guatemala	1,116	6%
Other Countries	11,110	57%
Total	$19,553	100%

1988

Country	Amount	% Total
Brazil	$2,167	11%
Argentina	1,680	8%
Guatemala	1,427	7%
El Salvador	1,366	7%
Bolivia	1,241	6%
Other Countries	12,386	61%
Total	$20,267	100%

1989

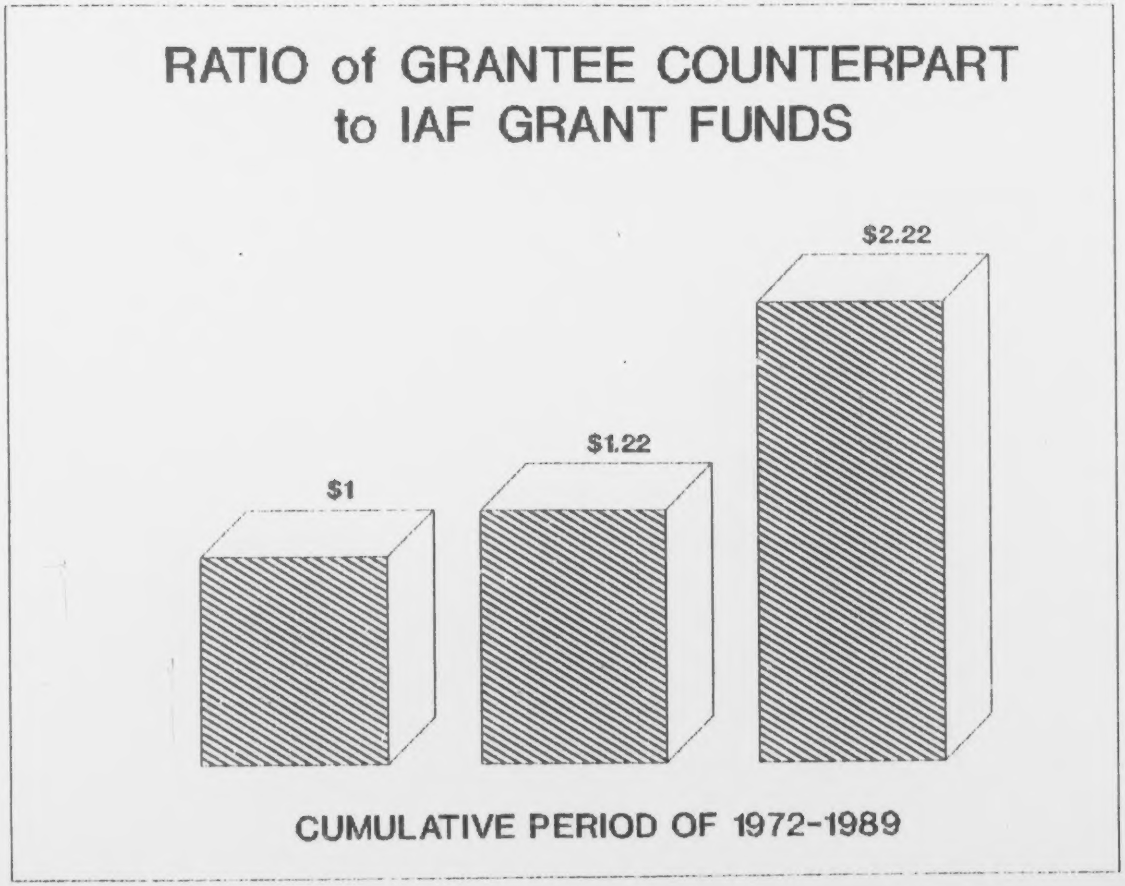
Country	Amount	% Total
Argentina	$1,782	8%
Mexico	1,720	8%
Brazil	1,718	8%
Peru	1,631	7%
Colombia	1,553	7%
Other Countries	13,622	62%
Total	$22,026	100%

SECTION C

GRANTEE COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION GRANTS: 1972-1989

The Foundation assists organizations whose members contribute their own time, energy, and financial resources to the projects. Groups demonstrate their commitment to the projects' success by obtaining counterpart funds, both from their members and from other local or international sources. For each dollar that the Foundation has invested in projects between 1972 and 1989, grantees have pledged an average of $1.22.

Table 8



RATIO of GRANTEE COUNTERPART to IAF GRANT FUNDS

CUMULATIVE PERIOD OF 1972-1989

SECTION D

PROGRAM AREAS OF INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION GRANTS: 1972-1989

Foundation activities have been principally directed to the following program areas:

- Agricultural and rural development projects (including rural small enterprises) to improve the economic and social conditions of the rural poor;
- Education and training programs to train the unemployed for new jobs, to aid community leaders in carrying out their responsibilities, and to prepare peasants to take advantage of new technologies and marketing arrangements;
- Community services initiatives by poor communities to improve their access to such basic goods and services as housing, health, legal assistance, and food;
- Urban small enterprises to promote various types of micro- and small businesses that can generate new sources of income and employment for the urban poor;
- Learning and dissemination projects that contribute to a broader understanding of grassroots development issues affecting poor and disadvantaged groups; and
- Cultural expression activities that promote development by contributing to enhanced creativity, community and group cohesion, and cultural identity among the poor and disadvantaged.

Table 9

GRANTEE COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTIONS for 1972-1989
($ in thousands)

Fiscal Year	IAF Funds*	Grantee Contributions	Total IAF & Grantee Funds	Grantee Funds as % of Total	Grantee Funds as % of IAF Total	Grantee Funds as % of IAF Total (Cumulative)
1972	$ 2,794	$ 2,504	$ 5,298	47%	90%	90%
1973	2,998	4,263	7,261	59%	142%	117%
1974	12,630	13,248	25,878	51%	105%	109%
1975	13,571	18,787	32,358	58%	138%	121%
1976	12,455	15,100	27,555	55%	121%	121%
1977	14,993	18,458	33,451	55%	123%	122%
1978	11,881	10,596	22,477	47%	89%	116%
1979	16,949	14,431	31,380	46%	85%	110%
1980	22,443	25,360	47,803	53%	113%	111%
1981	21,811	27,949	49,760	56%	128%	114%
1982	21,206	28,869	50,075	58%	136%	117%
1983	17,663	21,826	39,489	55%	124%	118%
1984	17,683	24,750	42,433	58%	140%	120%
1985	22,659	35,256	57,915	61%	156%	123%
1986	18,817	16,664	35,481	47%	89%	121%
1987	19,553	37,400	56,953	66%	191%	126%
1988	20,267	25,564	45,831	56%	126%	126%
1989	22,026	26,883	48,909	56%	122%	122%
Total	$ 292,399	$ 367,908	$ 660,307	56%	122%	122%

* Includes grants and grant supplements.

Table 10

CUMULATIVE IAF GRANT OBLIGATIONS by PROGRAM AREA for 1972-1989*
($ in thousands)

Program Area	Total	Percent of Total
Agricultural and Rural Development (Including Rural Small Enterprise)	$127,180	43%
Education and Training	54,098	19%
Community Services	41,470	14%
Urban Small Enterprise	37,470	13%
Learning and Dissemination	24,224	8%
Cultural Expression	7,957	3%
Total	292,399	100%

* Includes grants and grant supplements.

Table 11

IAF GRANT OBLIGATIONS by PROGRAM AREA for 1972-1989*
(Percent of Fiscal Year's Grant Obligations)

Program Area	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Agricultural and Rural Development (Including Rural Small Enterprise)	57%	37%	32%	34%	33%	44%	49%	49%	49%	38%	48%	39%	40%	44%	49%	46%	50%	44%	43%
Education and Training	11%	29%	29%	13%	16%	15%	11%	11%	15%	16%	22%	17%	24%	21%	16%	22%	23%	24%	19%
Community Services	25%	19%	12%	11%	19%	14%	10%	14%	12%	23%	9%	16%	18%	14%	15%	15%	7%	11%	14%
Urban Small Enterprises	6%	11%	9%	20%	21%	8%	14%	16%	12%	8%	8%	13%	7%	14%	16%	12%	13%	17%	13%
Learning and Dissemination	**	4%	12%	15%	6%	14%	16%	6%	8%	11%	13%	14%	9%	7%	3%	4%	5%	2%	8%
Cultural Expression	**	**	5%	5%	5%	5%	1%	4%	3%	4%	1%	1%	2%	**	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

* Includes grants and grant supplements.
** Less than 1%.

SECTION E

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS: 1974-1989

The Foundation's Fellowship Program was initiated in 1974 to support field research in Latin America and the Caribbean by doctoral candidates and postdoctoral scholars from U.S. universities. This program, which now is limited to doctoral candidates, awards some 10 to 15 fellowships per year. In 1978, the IAF created a second fellowship program to support field research for master's degree students in U.S. universities that now provides about 10 to 15 awards each year. In 1982, the Foundation started a third program of 10 to 15 fellowships annually to junior researchers and development practitioners from Latin America and the Caribbean for graduate training in the United States.

Table 12

CUMULATIVE NUMBER of IAF FELLOWSHIP AWARDS for 1974-1989

Fiscal Year	Masters	Doctoral	Post-doctoral*	Latin American and Caribbean	Total
1974	-	4	-	-	4
1975	-	6	-	-	6
1976	-	3	1	-	4
1977	-	13	1	-	14
1978	19	7	3	-	29
1979	16	16	1	-	33
1980	21	14	1	-	36
1981	19	17	1	-	37
1982	20	20	-	13	53
1983	18	19	-	14	51
1984	18	18	-	12	48
1985	17	15	-	13	45
1986	16	14	-	12	42
1987	12	17	-	14	43
1988	13	16	-	17	46
1989	17	12		15	44
Total	206 (39%)	211 (39%)	8 (1%)	110 (21%)	535 (100%)

*No longer awarded.

Table 13

CUMULATIVE NUMBER of MASTERS, DOCTORAL, and POSTDOCTORAL IAF FELLOWS by COUNTRY of FIELD RESEARCH for 1974-1989

Country	Masters	Doctoral	Post-doctoral*	Total	Perrcent of Total
Mexico	28	38	4	70	16%
Peru	36	23	-	59	15%
Brazil	26	24	1	51	12%
Colombia	22	11	-	33	8%
Bolivia	7	21		28	6%
Chile	11	14	-	24	6%
Costa Rica	12	10	-	22	6%
Ecuador	9	8	1	17	4%
Jamaica	3	11	2	16	4%
Argentina	4	9	-	11	3%
Guatemala	6	3	-	8	2%
Honduras	7	3	-	8	2%
Paraguay	5	3	-	7	2%
Dominican Republic	1	3	-	6	1%
Panama	2	4	-	6	1%
Belize	2	3	-	5	1%
Nicaragua	2	3	-	5	1%
Venezuela	3	2	-	5	1%
Haiti	1	2	-	4	1%
Dominica	2	1	-	3	1%
Grenada	2	1	-	3	1%
Uruguay	1	2	-	3	1%
El Salvador	-	2	-	2	1%
French Guiana	1	1	-	2	1%
U.S. (Puerto Rico)	1	1	-	2	1%
St. Lucia		2		2	1%
Suriname		2		2	1%
Others**	7		-	7	2%
Total	206	211	8	425	100%

*No longer awarded.

**Seven countries with one fellow each: Anguilla, Antigua, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Guadeloupe, St. Kitts-Nevis, Turks & Caicos.

Table 14

CUMULATIVE NUMBER of LATIN AMERICAN and CARIBBEAN IAF FELLOWS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN for 1974-1989

Countries of Origin	Number	Percent of Total
Peru	21	19%
Chile	16	15%
Mexico	12	11%
Brazil	10	9%
Colombia	7	8%
Argentina	7	6%
Bolivia	6	5%
Paraguay	5	5%
Ecuador	3	3%
El Salvador	4	4%
Barbados	2	2%
Costa Rica	2	2%
Nicaragua	2	2%
Panama	2	2%
St. Lucia	1	2%
Guatemala	1	1%
Guyana	1	1%
Honduras	1	1%
Jamaica	2	2%
St. Vincent	1	1%
Uruguay	1	1%
Venezuela	2	2%
Total	110	100%

Table 15

CUMULATIVE NUMBER of IAF FELLOWS
by UNIVERSITY AFFILIATIONS for 1974-1989

University *	Masters	Doctoral	Post-doctoral **	Latin American & Caribbean	Total	Percent of Total
UC/Berkeley	18	26	-	11	55	10%
UCLA	21	18	1	2	42	8%
U/Florida	17	13	-	8	38	6%
U/Wisconsin	7	17	-	11	35	7%
U/Texas	22	9	-	2	33	6%
Columbia	12	19	-	2	33	6%
Cornell	11	12	1	4	28	5%
Johns Hopkins	14	6	-	5	25	5%
Stanford	10	8	-	2	20	4%
Yale	3	8	-	5	16	3%
U/Chicago	2	9	1	1	13	2%
Harvard	1	7	-	5	13	2%
Michigan State	7	3	1	-	11	2%
M.I.T.	2	6	-	1	9	2%
Duke	4	1	-	4	9	2%
New School for Soc. Res.	1	2	-	6	9	2%
UC/Davis	4	3	-	1	8	1%
Boston University	-	1	-	6	7	1%
Indiana	1	4	-	1	6	1%
U/New Mexico	4	1	-	1	6	1%
U/Pittsburgh	3	3	-	-	6	1%
New York University	2	1	-	2	5	1%
U/Minnesota	2	2	-	-	4	1%
U/Arizona	1	3	-	-	4	1%
Notre Dame	-	3	-	1	4	1%
American	1	1	-	1	3	1%
Clark University	2	1			3	1%
U/Colorado	-	3	-		3	1%
U/Massachusetts	-	1	-	2	3	1%
Michigan University	1			2	3	1%
U/Pennsylvania	1	-	-	2	3	1%
UC/San Francisco	-	1	1	1	3	1%
City Univ. of New York	1	1		1	3	1%
Tulane	1	1	-	1	3	1%
Arizona State Unv.	2				2	*
SUNY Buffalo	-	2	-	-	2	*
U/Illinois	1			1	2	*
U/Iowa	1	1			2	*
George Washington	2	-	-	-	2	*
U/Kentucky	1	1	-	-	2	*
Louisiana State	1	-	-	1	2	*
U/Maryland	1			1	2	*
U/Miami	1	-	-	1	2	*
U/North Carolina	-	2	-	-	2	*
Penn State	2	-	-	-	2	*
Rutgers	-	1	1	-	2	*
UC/San Diego	1	1			2	*
U/Southern California				2	2	*
San Diego State	1			1	2	*
West Virginia	-	-	1	1	2	*
Others ***	16	10	1	11	38	8%
Total	206	212	8	110	536	100%

*Total universities: 86.
**No longer awarded.
***Thirty Seven Universities with one fellow each: U/Alabama(MA), Brandeis(Ph.D.), Boston College(LA/C), Bryn Mawr(Ph.D.), Catholic University(MA), UC/Santa Barbara(Ph.D.), UC/Santa Cruz(MA), California State/Los Angeles(MA), Case Western Reserve(Ph.D.), U/Conneticut(LA/C), Denver(Ph.D.), East Carolina(MA), Emory(LA/C), Gallaudet(LA/C), Georgetown(MA), Georgia(Ph.D.), Hawaii(MA), Iowa State(MA), Kansas(MA), Mississippi State(LA/C), Missouri(LA/C), Nebraska(Ph.D.), New Mexico State(MA), Oklahoma State(LA/C), Oregon State(MA), Rice(LA/C), San Francisco State(MA), San Jose State(MA), Southeast Institute for Group and Family Therapy(LA/C), Southern Methodist(PD), SUNY/Albany(MA), SUNY/Binghamton(LA/C), Tufts(MA), U/South Florida(MA), Vanderbilt(Ph.D), Virginia(Ph.D), and Washington University(Ph.D), To be determined (LA/C).
**** One Fellow attended two universities - Yale (Medicine) and Columbia (Medical Anthropology) - and his field research was associated with his programs at both.

Table 16

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF IAF FELLOWS BY ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS for 1974-1989

Department	Masters	Doctoral	Post-doctoral*	Latin American & Caribbean	Total	Percent of Total
Anthropology	50	92	3	16	161	30%
Economics and Agricultural Economics	10	25	2	30	67	12%
Political Science	16	20	-	11	47	9%
Latin American Studies	45	-	-	3	48	9%
Sociology	9	18	1	12	40	7%
Public Health	16	5	-	14	35	7%
History	2	14	1	3	20	4%
Education	4	8	-	3	15	3%
Geography	9	8	-	-	17	3%
Linguistics	-	2	-	2	4	1%
Other	45	21	1	16	83	15%
Total	206	213	8	110	537	100%

*No longer awarded.

** Reflects two Fellows who were enrolled, and whose field research related to their programs in two university departments (Anthropology and Medicine).

Table 17

NUMBER OF IAF FELLOWS BY RESEARCH AREA for 1989

DEVELOPMENT AREAS	Fellowship Program LA/C	Ph.D.	MA	Total No. (%)
Food Production & Agriculture	1	4	2	7 (16%)
Enterprise Development & Management	0	2	1	3 (7%)
Education & Training	0	0	0	0 (0%)
Other Development Studies (Including Research and Dissemination)	4	3	2	9 (20%)
Housing	0	0	2	2 (5%)
Health	5	2	4	11 (25%)
Legal Assistance	0	0	0	0 (0%)
Cultural Expression	2	1	2	5 (11%)
Ecodevelopment	3	0	4	7 (16%)
TOTAL	15	12	17	44 (100%)

Table 18

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF IAF FELLOWS BY RESEARCH AREA for 1974-1989

Topic	Masters	Doctoral	Post-doctoral*	Latin Amer. & Carib.	Total	Percent of Total
Agricultural and Rural Development (Including Rural Small Enterprise)	88	104	4	26	222	42%
Community Services	44	30	3	37	114	21%
Development Policy Studies (Other Learning and Dissemination)	19	37	-	30	86	16%
Education and Training	20	15	-	7	42	8%
Urban Small Enterprise	19	18	1	2	40	7%
Cultural Expression	16	7	-	8	31	6%
Total	206	211	8	110	535	100%

*No longer awarded.

African Development Foundation

CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION

FISCAL YEAR 1991

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION

FISCAL YEAR 1991

THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
1625 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NORTHWEST
SUITE 600
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

JANUARY 1990

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APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of title V of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980, Public Law 96-533, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 9104, title 31, United States Code, $11,500,000. (Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990; additional authorizing legislation to be proposed.)

FISCAL YEAR 1991 BUDGET

PROGRAM AND FINANCING
(in thousands of dollars)

	1989 Actual	1990 Est.	1991 Est.
Program by Activities:			
Development Programs	5,531	6,289	8,515
Project Support	2,446	2,570	2,985
Total Obligations	7,977	8,859	11,500
Financing:			
Unobligated balance available, start of year	-4	-10	-
Unobligated balance available, end of year	10	-	-
Unobligate balance lapsing	17	-	-
Budget Authority (appropriation)	8,000	8,849	11,500
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
Obligations incurred, net	7,977	8,859	11,500
Obligated balance, start of year	5,346	6,145	6,285
Obligated balance, end of year	-6,145	-6,285	-8,100
Adjustments in expired accounts	61	-	-
Outlays	7,239	8,719	9,685

Object Classification
(in thousands of dollars)

	1989 Actual	1990 Est.	1991 Est.
Personnel Compensation:			
Full-time permanent positions	1,004	1,098	1,280
Other than full-time permanent	289	299	300
Other personnel compensation	30	30	25
Total Personnel Compensation	1,323	1,427	1,605
Civilian personnel benefits	215	240	260
Travel and transportation of persons	322	375	410
Transportation of things	20	20	22
Rental payments to others	282	285	325
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	105	115	155
Printing and reproduction	32	36	55
Other services	547	440	495
Supplies and materials	33	30	45
Equipment	17	30	50
Grants, subsidies and contributions	5,081	5,851	8,078
Total Obligations	7,977	8,849	11,500

Personnel Summary

Total Number of full-time positions	31	33	38
Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	30	32	38

ADF FUNDING HISTORY

FY'81 -- $2.5 million was earmarked in the Sahel Development Account for the African Development Foundation. ADF was not operational, therefore, FY'81 funds were carried over to FY'82 within the Sahel Development Account.

FY'82 -- $2 million was earmarked in addition to the $2.5 million carried over from FY'81 in the Sahel Development Account.

FY'83 -- No additional earmark was provided for ADF as ADF was still not operational. However, the $4.5 million accumulated earmark from FY'81 and FY'82 was carried over to FY'83 in the Sahel Development Account.

FY'84 -- ADF became operational. $3 million was appropriated and the 4.5 million earmarked for ADF in the Sahel Development Account was transferred to ADF. Total funds available for FY'84 was $7.5 million.

FY'85 -- $1 million was appropriated. $1.7 million was carried over from unspent FY'84 appropriations and $4 million was carried over from the no year funds transferred from the Sahel Development Account in FY'84. A total of $6.7 million was available in FY'85.

FY'86 -- Administration request was $1 million. $3.7 million was appropriated (post sequestration). $2.2 million was carried over from FY'85 no year funds. Total funds for FY'86 were $5.9 million. In fiscal year 1986 all funds -- including the no year funds transferred from the Sahel Development Account were obligated.

FY'87 -- Administration request was $6.5 million. $6.5 million was appropriated. All funds have been obligated.

FY'88 -- Administration request was $6.7 million. $7 million was appropriated. All funds have been obligated.

FY'89 -- Administration request was $7.1 million. $8 million was appropriated. All funds are estimated to be obligated by end of fiscal year.

FY'90 -- Administration request for fiscal year 1990 was $9 million. House and Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Operations approved $9 million, however, with Budget Reconciliation the actual operating figure is $8,859,000 million.

FY'91 -- Administration request for fiscal year 1991 is $11.5 million.

NARRATIVE JUSTIFICATION OF FISCAL YEAR 1991 PROGRAM

As of September 30, 1989, the Foundation had funded a total of 250 development grants in 25 countries in Africa, representing a total of $20.7 million dollars. Approximately 90 percent of this amount was provided for development projects with the remainder provided for development research.

OBJECTIVES

The African Development Foundation (ADF) was established by Congress in 1980 under the authority of the African Development Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 290h).

The African Development Foundation was established to encourage and support Africans in carrying out their own development strategies and programs by:

- providing support to small community-directed development efforts;
- supporting sustainable development strategies by indigenous African organizations;
- supporting African scholars in research on grassroots development issues;
- stimulating and assisting effective and expanding participation of Africans in their own development process;
- encouraging the establishment and growth of development institutions which are indigenous, and which can respond to the requirements of the poor in those countries; and,
- facilitating the dissemination of development information and ideas at the grassroots community level throughout Africa.

The Foundation respectfully requests $11,500,000 in order to continue to carry out the objectives set forth in the African Development Foundation Act of 1980.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1991 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

1. **Approximately 115 New Development Grants expected to be funded in FY'91:** The Foundation plans to obligate **$8,515,000 million** of its budget to support development programs in Africa. Of this amount, approximately **$7,664,000 million** will directly support the development of project initiatives designed by Africans at the grassroots community level, and approximately **$851,000** will support research and evaluation programs. Based on previous years project obligations, the Foundation expects to fund approximately 115 new development grants in FY'91. Projects supported by the Foundation will include food production and food processing projects, irrigation and water supply projects, skill training and employment creation projects, cooperative business development projects and credit assistance programs.

2. **ADF plans to initiate development programs in Mozambique and Uganda in FY'91:** The Foundation plans to conduct country assessment profiles in FY'90 and FY'91 in Mozambique and Uganda respectively in order to initiate funding operations in both countries in Fiscal Year 1991. Due to the increasing level of displaced persons in Uganda and Mozambique, particularly young adults and children, ADF funding support will concentrate on transitional social and vocational skill training programs that will provide these youth and displaced families with useful skills in agriculture, construction, and masonry/iron works in order for them to better their opportunities to find work and earn incomes. In addition, ADF will support private sector entrepreneurial initiatives in Uganda and Mozambique that will assist cooperatives and individuals to re-establish and improve upon their original productive activities.

3. **Study on structural adjustment's effect on the urban and rural poor in three African countries to be undertaken in FY'91:** ADF plans to initiate a study using African economists in three African countries (Tanzania, Zambia and Ghana) to undertake an assessment of structural adjustment measures on the well-being of urban and rural poor. The assessment will be coordinated by the Eastern and Southern Universities Research Programme located in Tanzania. Because of ADF's development approach which directly channels resources to poor people, the volume of requests for assistance from the Foundation have increased dramatically over the last two years. ADF is now receiving requests from a larger group of people which is increasingly encompassing not only the traditionally poor but the newly poor as well. Such newcomers include ex-civil servants, farmers who have traditionally relied on parastatal services, and small businessmen who are seeking "private sector" development assistance. This assessment of structural adjustment's effect on the traditionally urban and rural poor will assist ADF to

better serve its target population as well as provide more concrete information to World Bank policy makers, African officials and African NGOs on the effect of various structural adjustment programs on the traditionally poor.

4. Renewable energy end-user training program to be piloted in FY'91: Congress has requested ADF to report on progress undertaken in expanding opportunities to increase the use of renewable energy resources at the grassroots community level (Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Operations Committee report #101-131 accompanying HR 2939). The Foundation's legislative mandate is to fund development initiatives which have been developed and designed by Africans. Because very little information as well as a lack of locally trained technicians in the use of renewable energy resources exists at the local level in Africa, the Foundation believes its greatest contribution in this area is to find opportunities to expand the knowledge and know-how to use renewable energy resources, to local people.

ADF provided a research grant to Dr. Salah Arafa, a professor at the American University in Cairo, Egypt, to explore the feasibility of using solar-powered video training systems in thirteen Sub-Saharan African countries. The aim of Dr. Arafa's research was to determine the receptivity of local African development leaders and village community members of using renewable energy resources to increase their productive capacities. Dr. Arafa's research conclusions indicate a strong desire among African villages to use renewable technology, however, these communities lack information on how to access and use renewable energy resources.

Based on Dr. Arafa's previous work with village cooperatives in rural Egypt using bio-gas and solar energy technology to increase rural production, ADF has initiated a dialogue with Dr. Arafa and the American University in Cairo, Egypt to explore the feasibility of a three-year training program for African participants in the use of the different renewable energy technologies. This training program would provide hands-on practical training for designing, installing, testing, operating, maintaining and evaluating rural renewable energy systems. The American University in Cairo has submitted an initial proposal for review and funding consideration to the Foundation. The proposal, as submitted, would require increased funding resources of approximately $550,000 in order to fund this particular training program. The proposal is currently under active review by the Foundation.

THE FY'91 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Foundation plans to obligate **$8,515,000** of the budget to Development Programs. The following is a categorical breakdown of ADF's Development Program, including development projects, research and evaluations.

Development Projects

The African Development Foundation responds to the development initiatives and proposals for project funding made by African village organizations, non-government associations, cooperatives and individuals. Therefore, the Foundation cannot project the exact dollar amount of funds allocated to each country prior to receipt and review of project proposals. However, the Foundation anticipates that approximately **$7,664,000** will be allocated for development project grants and cooperative agreements.

The Foundation plans to allocate project grant and cooperative agreement funds as follows:

1. Sahel Region

ADF is operational in three countries in the region -- Mali, Niger and Senegal -- and has operating level agreements with all three governments. The Foundation plans to obligate a minimum of $1.2 million in the region in fiscal year 1991. By the end of fiscal year 1989, the Foundation had funded 10 development projects in Mali, 22 projects in Niger, and 13 projects in Senegal.

There is little sectoral diversity within this region. Most applicants continue to request assistance for projects that address water management, food production and the development of indigenous technical assistance organizations and service providers. These are consistent with the national development plans of their governments.

Senegal

> Development activities in Senegal are characterized by a very strong indigenous voluntary development movement that is grassroots based, a well developed private sector, and an increasing commercialization of land in the Mbour and Fleuve regions.

In Senegal, ADF will be supporting more projects involving intensive grazing methods (cattle fattening) as opposed to extensive grazing methods, credit activities, and indigenous development/technical assistance organizations both village-based and intermediary organizations all of which are important for the acceleration of development in the rural sector. In addition, the Foundation will be expanding its project funding to disadvantaged urban and peri-urban populations.

Niger

Development activities in Niger are characterized by a very centralized planning strategy directed by the national government in conjunction with input from grassroots organizations which make up Niger's National Development Council.

All development activities in Niger must be registered with the government to assure that such activities are carried out in conjunction with government technical assistance or certification of appropriate private technical assistance. However, over the last three years the government has allowed greater flexibility to community groups to independently seek their own sources of external funding for development activities. This flexibility has greatly improved ADF's ability to work effectively in the country. All projects must, however, be approved at the local district (sous-prefecture) level.

In Niger, the Foundation will give high priority to funding farming and livestock projects. Ground water basin development projects are also a focus of ADF funding.

Mali

Mali's development activities tend to fall into two major categories: 1) those connected with the Government of Mali's development plans, and 2) those resulting from private initiatives of Malian civil servants and entrepreneurs. The government is experiencing difficulty in financing its civil servants on a timely basis and as a result many are involved in development activities at their own initiative. Mali's infrastructure remains poor and the population is largely illiterate. Malian grassroots populations, however, are highly motivated and generally well organized.

ADF plans to expand its funding of projects in Mali to the Macina/Mopti region where there is a substantial need for assistance. Project funding in Mali will focus on women's projects, dune stabilization, reforestation, production of dry and green fodder, fishing, gardening and small entrepreneurs.

2. West Africa (I)

ADF's West Africa I region consists of five countries -- Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea. ADF is active in four of the five countries (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe) and has operating level agreements with each government in the region with the exception of Liberia. The region is diverse linguistically, culturally and historically. The Portuguese speaking island countries of Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe are both recently independent, isolated countries with special development challenges. These two countries contrast with mineral rich English speaking Liberia and Sierra Leone and the French speaking People's Republic of Guinea. However, all of these countries share similar problems of poorly developed human resources and infrastructures and a dependency on foreign imports of food and consumer goods.

The Foundation plans to obligate a minimum of $1.2 million in the region in fiscal year 1991. By the end of fiscal year 1989, the Foundation had funded 5 projects in Liberia, 6 projects in Sierra Leone, 2 small projects in Sao Tome and 3 projects in Guinea. Supporting projects in Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe will be a major focus of the region in fiscal years 1990 and 1991.

Cape Verde

Cape Verde has been subject to drought conditions and environmental degradation. Only about 15 percent of the total land area is suitable for cultivation because of the rugged terrain, aridity and poor soils. As a result, the total production output is inadequate to meet the consumption needs of the country. The industrial sector in Cape Verde is characterized by small informal enterprises and larger (medium-scale) industry. Such enterprises often consist of a single individual working with a few assistants, using simple hand tools and producing small quantities of garments, furniture and household supplies. The government's national development plan is pursuing the development of fishing, tourism and agricultural sectors to boost the economy.

ADF plans to focus funding on food production for consumption, processing and marketing, fishing, village irrigation projects, infrastructure needs such as farm-to-market roads, and support to local training and community development organizations. In addition, renewable energy technologies (wind and solar) are becoming increasingly important for Cape Verde's long-term development.

Sao Tome and Principe

Sao Tome and Principe's national economy has been buffeted in the last few years by recession and a dependence on imported goods for consumption. Not only is the country geographically isolated with poor transportation to and from the island, but it has a very small domestic market. It also lacks technically and administratively trained human resources to meet the development needs of the country, and it is highly dependent on one export crop -- cocoa (approximately 80-90 percent of its export earnings). In addition, local grassroots development organizations are in their formative stages of development in Sao Tome and Principe.

ADF will focus on funding development projects in Sao Tome and Principe which strengthen local cooperatives which are in their early stages of development within the country and farmers' ability to produce food for consumption, local processing and marketing. In addition, funding will also support local infrastructure development such as community sanitation facilities, water management projects, and support to skill training efforts. ADF will also give high priority to funding small projects (less than $25,000) in the country.

Liberia

Liberia's economy over the past nine years has been characterized by serious problems in its fiscal and monetary policies as well as a sharp decline in revenues received from its exports of iron ore and rubber. The government of Liberia's development goals focus on the development of its agriculture sector and jobs creation programs. However, due to limited resources, the government has cut back significantly in many of its development and welfare programs.

ADF funding support in Liberia focuses on assistance to women's groups, particularly urban market women, income-generating projects in textile production and agro-machinery, inland fisheries, and water supply and management projects.

Sierra Leone

Development in Sierra Leone is hampered by chronic food shortages, limited foreign exchange and falling prices of mineral exports. The country currently imports at least 50 percent of its food staples. The government's development plan concentrates on food production for consumption, food processing, small business development and transferring agricultural land from State ownership to the private sector.

ADF funding support will concentrate on food production, food processing and local marketing in the rural areas, small animal husbandry, assistance to small enterprises, women's groups, and water supply and management projects. In addition, ADF will be conducting a Country Assessment Profile (CAP) in Sierra Leone in FY'91. This profile will provide ADF with more information on groups/sectors eligible for ADF assistance.

Guinea

Guinea is currently engaged in a three year structural adjustment program. A component of Guinea's structural adjustment program involves the transfer of State owned enterprises to private sector ownership and development. The government's development plan also includes the promotion of higher education, mining and the development of Guinea's fishing industry. In addition, the Guinean government is actively encouraging the development of private enterprises and local development initiatives.

ADF funding support will concentrate on food production and food processing projects, fishing, renewable energy projects (specifically bio-gas digesters) and credit assistance to farming cooperatives.

3. West Africa (II)

ADF's West Africa II region consists of three countries -- Ghana, Benin and Togo. ADF is active in all three countries and has operating level agreements with each government. Recent economic realities have forced Ghana and Benin, in particular, to re-examine the efficacy of State owned enterprises and has resulted in a transferring of State owned enterprises to the private sector.

The Foundation plans to obligate a minimum of $1.2 million in the region in fiscal year 1991. By the end of fiscal year 1989, the Foundation had funded 5 projects in Ghana, 5 projects in Benin and 12 projects in Togo. Supporting projects in Ghana and Togo will be of primary focus in fiscal year 1990.

Ghana

Structural adjustment continues to play an important role in the overall economic development in the country. Ghana has followed suit with other countries in the region in dismantling State owned enterprises and attempting to stimulate growth in the private sector. In addition, the officially recognized value of the local currency continues to fluctuate and has been devalued several times which further complicates Ghana's development process. Development needs in Ghana center around the lack of access to water for human consumption and agriculture, lack of access to credit facilities, inaccessibility and unavailability of agricultural inputs and poor infrastructure for marketing of produce in the rural areas.

ADF funding support in Ghana will focus on skill training programs, health and sanitation projects and food production and food processing projects. Also, ADF will continue to support efforts initiated by the Ghanaian Association of local voluntary development organizations (GAPVOD) to strengthen local village groups in achieving self-reliance.

Peoples Republic of Benin

Benin is one of the poorest countries in the region with very limited financial and natural resources. Benin's economic development plan is also undergoing changes similar to Ghana in that the government is attempting to stimulate growth in the private sector through the promotion of cooperatives and private enterprises. In addition, the government of Benin has recently closed the Commercial Bank of Benin and the National Agricultural Credit Bank which has made continued funding operations in Benin very difficult.

ADF funding support in Benin is temporarily suspended until the Government of Benin reopens the banking systems. At that time funding support will focus on credit to farming cooperatives, farm-to-market roads, inland fisheries, irrigation and water management systems, and integrated farming systems involving crop production, small animal husbandry and fisheries.

Togo

Togo has demonstrated economic growth in the private sector and has created an environment favorable to foreign investment and a growing presence of international development organizations. The government's development priorities are mainly in the stimulation of the agricultural economy, rural infrastructure development, health and sanitation programs and water resource management.

ADF funding support in Togo will continue to focus on increasing local food production, supporting women's groups and cooperatives, and credit assistance for agricultural purposes and small enterprise development.

4. Central Africa

ADF's Central Africa region consists of three countries -- Cameroon, The Congo and Rwanda. ADF is active in all three countries. All three countries are pursuing development policies which aim to strengthen initiatives from the private sector.

The Foundation plans to obligate a minimum of $1.2 million in the region in fiscal year 1991. By the end of fiscal year 1989, the Foundation had funded 7 projects in the Cameroon, 3 project in The Congo, and 6 projects in Rwanda. Supporting projects in The Congo and Rwanda will be a major focus in fiscal years 1990 and 1991.

Cameroon

Cameroon's development policies focus primarily on increasing food production, food processing and marketing. In addition, credit assistance to micro-entrepreneurs and business cooperatives is a major thrust of development initiatives in the country. Also, access to regular water supply is a critical need in the rural areas.

ADF funding will focus on food production and food processing, rural water development initiatives and assistance to small enterprises.

Peoples Republic of The Congo

The Congolese government's development concerns focus on reducing the number of civil servants, increasing food production for consumption, food processing, promotion of small entrepreneurship in the private sector and the formation of local cooperatives.

ADF funding support in The Congo will concentrate on food production, poultry raising, food processing, and most importantly skill training projects for youth and school leavers.

Rwanda

Approximately 90-95 percent of Rwanda's development activities are in the agricultural sector. Farming cooperatives are very strong and well-organized in Rwanda. In addition, the government has recently emphasized the promotion of natural resource conservation and reforestation projects.

ADF funding support in Rwanda will focus largely on credit assistance to farming cooperatives, resource conservation (reforestation) projects, water development projects, vocational training projects, and inland fisheries.

5. East Africa

ADF's East Africa region consists of four countries -- Egypt, Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania. ADF is active in all four countries and has operating level agreements with Tanzania and Somalia. ADF will continue to support programs in water supply and management, basic food and animal production and small enterprise development.

The Foundation plans to obligate a minimum of $1.2 million in the region in fiscal year 1991. By the end of fiscal year 1989, the Foundation had funded one project in Egypt, 14 projects in Kenya, 6 projects in Somalia and 16 projects in Tanzania. Supporting an increased number of development projects in Egypt, Tanzania and Somalia will be a major focus in fiscal years 1990 and 1991.

Egypt

ADF's involvement in Egypt remains exclusively at the grassroots rural level where access to basic health care, credit and potable water are limited. ADF funding in Egypt will continue to concentrate on integrated rural production projects in rural areas. ADF is actively considering for funding a large three-year training program in renewable energy resources for Sub-Saharan African participants. This project, if approved, will be initiated in fiscal year 1991.

Kenya

Kenya's development policies emphasize private investment in industry and commerce. Indigenous development organizations are numerous and well organized in Kenya. Recent initiatives in Kenya have focused on disadvantaged urban groups and the stimulation of sustainable credit systems to urban market women and disadvantaged youth.

In FY'90, ADF support in Kenya will concentrate solely on monitoring and facilitating technical assistance to ongoing ADF-funded projects. In FY'91, Uganda will replace Kenya as a new country for operations in East Africa.

Somalia

A recent development in Somalia has been the growth of indigenous development organizations. ADF provided support to Somalia's first indigenous development organization (Haqabtir) in 1986. Today, there are over 13 indigenous development organizations registered with the government of Somalia. Somalia's development priorities are in rural electrification, agricultural production, herding, primary and secondary education and credit to small businesses.

ADF funding support in Somalia will focus on increasing food and livestock production, credit and assistance to cooperative business enterprises, and renewable energy projects.

Tanzania

Development priorities in Tanzania are focused on water development and credit to Tanzania's private sector. Since Tanzania has entered into a structural adjustment program with the International Monetary Fund, Tanzania has encouraged donors and indigenous groups to support the development of water projects to service rural communities, and credit assistance to business and farming cooperatives.

ADF funding support in Tanzania will focus mainly on supporting rural water management and sanitation projects and small enterprise development. Also, ADF will be supporting food production and food-processing projects.

6. Southern Africa

ADF's Southern Africa region consists of four countries -- Botswana, Lesotho, Zambia and Zimbabwe. ADF is active in all four countries and has operating level agreements with three countries (Lesotho, Zambia and Zimbabwe). Political, economic and security factors internally, and among the frontline states, shape the social and survival realities for those living in the region. ADF remains sensitive to the regional development needs of the frontline states and is supporting grassroots development activities which enhance both local and regional independence from the Republic of South Africa.

With the promotion of self-reliance, development projects emphasizing skill training and employment creation, agricultural production, rural industry and credit are of utmost importance and priority. The ADF applicant profile continues to be comprised of male youth/school leavers, women, the disabled and those involved in resettlement programs.

The Foundation plans to obligate a minimum of $1.2 million in the region in fiscal year 1991. By the end of fiscal year 1989, the Foundation had funded 9 projects in Botswana, 13 projects in Lesotho, 9 projects in Zambia and 22 projects in Zimbabwe. Supporting projects in Zambia, Botswana and Lesotho will be a major focus in fiscal years 1990 and 1991.

Botswana

Botswana's development priorities focus on increasing food production, livestock ranching, vocational skill training for youths and school leavers (supporting youth brigades in welding, construction and carpentry), and women's artisanal and farming cooperatives. The government has encouraged investments in the private sector and the formation of business cooperatives.

ADF funding support in Botswana will continue to concentrate on vocational skill training, women's cooperative enterprises, local food production and processing, and agricultural management training projects.

Lesotho

Given Lesotho's unique geographical situation, it is totally dependent on South Africa for its existence. Over 90 percent of its imports and trade are dependent on South Africa. With nearly 50 percent of its male population working in the mines and industries of South Africa, the rural profile of Lesotho is comprised of women, children and the elderly. Unemployment and unskilled human resources are critical development issues within Lesotho. Lesotho's development priorities emphasize soil conservation and environmental protection programs, creation of import substitution industries and the establishment of rural industrial development programs using labor-intensive methods that utilize local resources and provide rural income and revenues.

ADF funding support in Lesotho will continue to focus on income-generating projects for women's groups and associations in basic commodities such as soaps, clothing, candles, poultry and vegetables. Vocational skill training projects will also be supported by ADF.

Zambia

Historically, the Zambian economy has been founded upon the copper and cobalt mining industry. In the years after independence when copper prices were favorable, Zambia embarked on a major industrialization program and invested heavily in urban infrastructures -- housing, medical and education services in particular. With the decline in copper prices in the mid-seventies, Zambia has been engaged in an uphill battle in attempting to diversify its economy and generate foreign exchange. Zambia's highest development priority is the creation of employment opportunities to absorb the rapidly growing labor force and in particular the increasing number of jobless youth and school leavers. In addition, the revitalization of the agricultural sector is also central to Zambia's development progress.

ADF funding support in Zambia will concentrate on agricultural production and the promotion of oilseed crops. Projects which provide credit for agricultural inputs, oil processing projects and dairy and poultry production projects will also be supported. In addition, projects which provide skill training to the disabled and school leavers are also supported by ADF.

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe's development priorities focus on vocational skill training programs and job creation programs for youth and school leavers. In addition, small business cooperatives are developing in Zimbabwe as the government continues to encourage the development of private sector initiatives.

ADF funding support in Zimbabwe will focus on skill training, credit to small business cooperatives and rural industries. In addition, self-sufficiency and skill training projects targeted for the disabled will also be supported by the Foundation.

In-Country Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreements

ADF has been using the technical assistance of local African development professionals since 1985. However, due to the increased number of projects funded in Africa and the Office of Technology Assessment's (OTA) recommendations, ADF has steadily increased its reliance on these African professionals for project monitoring, verification of project proposals, pre-funding analysis of proposals and the facilitation of technical assistance to grantees.

In fiscal year 1990, the Foundation anticipates to have fully operationalized this in-country technical assistance support system through the use of African Country Liaison Officers (CLOs). As a mechanism to assist the Foundation in its oversight responsibilities, these organizations and individuals work with ADF grantees to better facilitate the timely implementation of development projects and the identification of grantees' project needs such as bookkeeping, specialized training, technical problem-solving and fostering efficient project participation among villagers.

These CLOs also assist grantees to identify specialized technical assistance to meet project objectives and to help grantees to procure necessary project inputs. CLOs conduct regular project monitoring visits of on-going projects, verification of applicants and proposals, and initial analysis of project proposals. CLOs also assist applicants to understand the project application process and to refine and clarify project goals, budgets and objectives, as presented in proposals seeking ADF assistance.

The Foundation's experience indicates that these organizations and individuals are an essential programmatic input in order for ADF to ensure Congress that projects are being executed according to their approved project designs and budgets.

There are twenty-one CLOs assigned to 26 African countries throughout Africa where ADF provides assistance. There will be no additional CLOs hired in FY'91.

FY'91 Research and Evaluation Program

ADF's Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE) was established to support and facilitate development research by Africans and the dissemination of development information, expertise, and knowledge within Africa. The guiding principle in ORE is to work within a two-way learning model of development that focuses on capacity building and knowledge expansion to support project sustainability and continued self-reliance. The Foundation anticipates that approximately **$851,000** will be allocated to support grassroots research and participatory evaluations in fiscal year 1991.

Congress has requested the Foundation to report on the scope, thrust and purpose of its overall research program (Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Operations Committee report #101-131 accompanying HR 2939). The following outlines the three research categories eligible for funding by the Foundation.

Grassroots Research Programs

The Foundation, in fulfillment of its mandate to promote development research by Africans and the transfer of development resources, expertise, and knowledge within Africa, provides research grant assistance in the following three areas: 1) **Action Research**; 2) **Knowledge Transfer**; and 3) **Fellowship Grants.** These grants are awarded on a competitive basis to African nationals for the study and dissemination of information relating to grassroots development.

Action Research

The Foundation supports action research grants to African scholars, development professionals, students and community developers as a means to improve the overall quality, efficiency and sustainability of self-reliant development. Action research refers to the systematic efforts, in concert with local people and their perspectives, to document, understand, and attempt to resolve problems that are seen to be impeding development and self-reliance at the local level. Researchers are expected to explore problems related to grassroots development, and to make concrete suggestions and recommendations helpful to local community project designers and implementors. The minimum educational requirement for the principal researcher is a Bachelor of Arts degree or the equivalent (technical training or professional experience may serve as a substitute). Action research grants are made for a period of 12 to 24 months.

Knowledge Transfer

Knowledge transfer grants are designed to support the ability of African researchers, community developers, and institutions to share the results of research activities with their counterparts and policy-makers in local, regional, and international forums. The communication of research findings within Africa potentially increases self-reliance. The replicability of policies and methods that might be applied within common environmental zones, for instance, makes an African regional perspective on development a necessity. Knowledge transfer grants support either individuals or institutions in the organization of regional conferences, seminars, and workshops or video tapes to address specific issues relevant to grassroots development. Funding might include the publication of proceedings and dissemination to relevant agencies and organizations within Africa and elsewhere.

Fellowship Grants

The Foundation supports grassroots research by African scholars, development professionals and graduate students interested in pursuing issues specifically related to grassroots development. **Senior Fellowship** grants are awarded to African academicians and development professionals who have already demonstrated their commitment to grassroots development through professional careers in research, teaching, program administration or field work. Further, these individuals' careers should reflect a combination of study and work (typically, 10 years of substantive experience or 5 years and an MA Degree in a relevant field). **Grant recipients must live and work in Africa and have an endorsement of the research by a local institution or organization with whom the research is affiliated.** Senior Fellowship grants cover a period of 12 to 18 months.

Doctoral Fellowship grants are awarded to African students currently pursuing doctorates at a university in the United States, to carry out field research on subjects directly related to grassroots development. **Grant recipients must show that secondary sources of funding available in the United States have been fully exploited prior to receiving ADF funding for research abroad.** Doctoral research grants cover a period of 12 months and include costs related to the research, analysis, transportation and preparation of the dissertation manuscript. Deductions will be made if students are already receiving benefits from fellowships that cover international transportation or other research-related expenses.

ADF support to doctoral research candidates will only concentrate on those fields of study that directly relate to ADF's overall development funding program in order that information generated through the research can be applied toward the knowledge expansion of ADF project grantees in carrying out their development initiatives.

While the Foundation's support to development research activities in Africa is relatively new, the Foundation is seeing some of the positive results of the program. Most significantly a research grant awarded to Dr. Olayiwola Erinosho from Nigeria to study and document primary and traditional health care needs in Nigeria has resulted in the Agency for International Development (AID) funding a $25 million grant to Nigeria to implement solutions to problems identified in Dr. Erinosho's research. In Uganda, ADF supported research on Planning and Management of Non-Formal Education Programs for Rural Development in Uganda. As a result of the research, there has been discussions at various levels in the government of adopting some of the recommendations from the research into the Ugandan government's adult education program.
In addition, Dr. Salah Arafa, a professor from the American University in Cairo, Egypt, recently completed his research on the use of solar powered video training systems for increasing production activities in Sub-Saharan Africa. His research was so well received in the thirteen

African countries visited, that the American University in Cairo has proposed that ADF fund a three-year training program in renewable energy resources for local African technicians.

ADF's support to African research contributes to the creation of a cadre of African scholars and development practitioners who are part of the intellectual resources of Africa.

Participatory Evaluation

In Fiscal Year 1988, the Foundation initiated a participatory evaluation strategy which provides the Foundation and the grantee with information related to the impact, successes and shortcomings of ADF funded projects. Participatory evaluations are based on a two-way information system that allows people to describe and analyze their own development needs and to determine options available to them to solve their own problems. The cornerstone of the participatory evaluation system is the Resident Evaluator network. Composed of African non-governmental organizations and individual consultants capable of designing and implementing evaluation plans for ADF funded projects, this network of consultants allows the Foundation to assess its activities cost-effectively. Through this network, the Foundation has introduced an evaluation process that allows grantees to better understand and use evaluation as a planning and management tool. In FY'89, Resident Evaluators were selected in Kenya, Zimbabwe and the Congo. In FY'90, the Foundation will select Resident Evaluators in Senegal, Lesotho, Ghana, Zambia and Sierra Leone. For FY'91, the Foundation will focus on selecting Resident Evaluators for the Central Africa region.

ADF completed 15 end-of-project evaluations in FY'89. In FY'90 the Foundation anticipates conducting approximately 8 evaluations. In addition, the Foundation initiated 19 long-term participatory evaluations in FY'89 and plans to continue to support them in FY'90. In FY'90 the Foundation plans to initiate 16 long-term participatory evaluations. The Foundation evaluates approximately 10 percent of ADF funded projects on an annual basis with a goal to increase this level to 25-30 percent of ADF's annual project portfolio in FY'91.

Also in fiscal year 1990, the Foundation plans to complete three sectoral "guidelines for sustainability" -- in water supply and management, sustainable agro-pastoral production and credit to micro-enterprises -- for use in pre-project funding assessments. The guidelines for sustainability in water supply and management has already been completed for dissemination.

Learning Dissemination

The Foundation's principle vehicles for learning dissemination to other donors, African and Northern NGOs and AID missions are the ADF Working Paper Series, the ADF Journal, ADVANCE and the ADF newsletter, BEYOND RELIEF. ADF's Working Paper Series features the results of evaluations of grantee projects and ADF funded research. ADVANCE provides a vehicle for project grantees, African scholars, development professionals and research fellows to share lessons learned, technological improvements and adaptations to meet local needs as well as to stimulate a dialogue among African development specialists, organizations and village groups. ADF published four Working Papers in FY'89. ADVANCE is published once a year in English with French summaries, and BEYOND RELIEF, twice a year.

In FY'91, ADF plans to expand its learning and dissemination activities, through the Working Paper Series, to generate increased focus among donors on direct development assistance to African village communities.

PROGRAM SUPPORT IN FY'91

The Foundation's program support budget for fiscal year 1991 is **$2,985,000.** This figure represents twenty-eight percent of the Foundation's total budget.

Staff Training

Based on recommendations made by the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) that the Foundation needs to sharpen staff skills in the pre-funding analysis of project proposals (in the areas of appropriate technology choices, environmental issues and in economic and technical analysis of projects), ADF initiated a staff training program in fiscal year 1989. This training was very effective in streamlining ADF grantmaking procedures as well as to refine staff skills in project development and economic analysis of projects. However, ADF staff will continue to receive training in FY'90 in appropriate technology choices and community participation. In FY'91, training in technology choices and effective facilitation of community participation will be provided to ADF's Country Liaison Officers in Africa.

THE FISCAL YEAR 1989 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROFILE

The African Development Foundation obligated 44 new project grants, 17 amendments, 30 cooperative agreements, and 11 research grants in fiscal year 1989.

The following are brief profiles of new projects and research grants funded in fiscal year 1989:

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT GRANTS

Sahel Africa

Mali

The Young Gardeners' Association of Mopti Project
US $23,875 One Year

The Mopti Young Gardeners' Association was created two years ago by a group of eleven youth from the Mopti area in Mali. Each youth in the Association is responsible to an extended family that averages about twenty persons per family. The objectives of the project are to develop a surface of two hectares with a combination of 300 fruit trees and vegetable crops. ADF funds are enabling the group to purchase fencing, gardening tools, and fruit trees. In addition, ADF funds are being used by the Association to construct three rooms (one for the watchmen and two for storage), install a well, purchase a water pump and build a small reservoir and simple irrigation canals.

Products will be marketed in Mopti, and some of the surplus will eventually be marketed in the nearby town of Segou.

Niger

Attawari N'Drar Livestock Marketing Project
US $82,554 Three Years

The Attawari N'Drar I Cooperative is a herder's cooperative made up of three pastoral "mutuals." Each mutual is made up of families of camel and cattle herders who live in the Abalak region of the Tahoua department in central Niger. The mutual has existed for about ten years. The goal of the project is to establish a local livestock marketing board which will be responsible for purchasing the animals locally at a collectively established price from any interested cooperative member. The animals purchased are then sold according to an established schedule to buyers from outside the cooperative as well as to any cooperative member who are trying to reconstitute their herds. Animals are fattened before sale by the livestock marketing board in order to increase their value. The market will be established and managed by the herder cooperative's livestock marketing committee.

ADF funds are being used to purchase approximately 110 cattle, 750 sheep, 520 goats, 64 camels and 30 donkeys. The animals will be distributed to members equally and these animals will become the private property of the cooperative members (households). The cattle, sheep and goats will be used for breeding, fattening and sale to the livestock marketing board. The camels will be distributed to households, each household will have the option to keep the camels for transport or to sell them after breeding. Donkeys will be used for household/transport needs, with ten donkeys distributed to each of the three mutuals. In addition, ADF funds are being used to purchase animal feed and vaccines for the animals.

Inadan Azawak Artisans Project
US $189,793 Three Years

The Azawak Artisans are located in Abalak, a town along the national road approximately 135 kilometers from Tahoua and 265 kilometers from Agadez. The main ethnic group in this region is Touareg. Prior to 1985, nomadic herders were the most predominant in the region, however, most of them lost their herds in the 1984 drought and have been forced into subsistence farming. In 1989, the artisans in Abalak finally received some assistance from the local government officials enabling them to form a cooperative. The cooperative consists of 200 women and 400 men. Due to lack of financial resources the cooperative has not yet been able to operationalize an activity for its members.

The purpose of this project is to enable the cooperative to begin production and marketing of their traditional artisanal crafts. The cooperative has proposed that the women will produce leather goods such as wallets and camel bags and the men will produce silver jewelry, gourds, horse and camel saddles and knives. In order to implement these activities, the cooperative requested ADF funds to build a group of workshops were the artisans will work and sell their products. In addition, ADF funds are being used to purchase raw materials in bulk in order for the artisans to begin their production activities.

ADF funds are also being used to procure technical assistance for the group to train selected members in marketing their products outside of Niger, finishing their products and for training in production standards.

Mini-Mini Cooperative Project
US $23,974 One Year

The Mini-Mini Cooperative community was founded and settled by nomadic peoples of both Fulani and Tamachek origin in 1985. The founder, Ahamadou Mouhamadoune, a native of the Tahoua region, assisted this nomadic group of people to organize themselves into a community and to locate food sources. Mr. Amadou, a high school graduate of nomadic parents, has helped this group to increase their animal husbandry skills and range management practices. The goal of this project is to help the Mini-Mini Cooperative to modernize livestock management techniques by integrating gardening and herding techniques. ADF funds are enabling the cooperative to purchase sufficient animal stock (sheep, goats and cattle) in order for all of the members to participate, purchase feed and veterinary products and construct sheds to be used for animals in dry fodder grazing. The group will purchase donkey and camels for transport and will also modernize 4 wells with ADF assistance.

Senegal

ASAFIN Training Project
US $191,801 Five Years

ASAFIN (Senegalese Association for Training and Integration of the Poor) is a non-governmental organization located in Dakar, Senegal. ASAFIN works directly with poor urban youth who lack training in production and vocational skills. ADF funding is assisting ASAFIN to rehabilitate and increase the material and technical resources of ASAFIN's Social Development Center located in Dakar. In addition, ADF resources are being used to establish a three year training and micro-enterprise production program for 200 youths. The youth will receive training from ASAFIN in vocational skills such as metal works, carpentry, electrical technology and administrative skills. After completion of their training, thirty youths will be identified and organized into seven groups, each of which will constitute a micro-enterprise workshop. With ADF funds, ASAFIN will provide a loan to each of the micro-enterprises to produce stoves, metal works and furniture.

SAKU Agriculture Production Project
US $176,175 Five Years

The SAKU Economic Interest Group is composed of farmers from several villages -- Kassack, Boundoum-Est, Ronkh, and Kassack-Sud -- all located in the same region. Prior to forming the organization, the farmers worked with their families on small family plots. Many of these farmers lack the resources to even begin cultivation of their own land and structural adjustment has left these villages with virtually no agricultural support since the government has disengaged from many of the farming activities in the area.

The purpose of this project is to improve rice production and cultivation techniques and to provide villages in the area with improved rice seeds. The group also wants to collectively improve their marketing skills. In addition, the group plans to produce vegetables on a larger scale than their current capacity.

The first phase of the project is to prepare 50 hectares for production of rice seeds. It is estimated that approximately 250 tons of seed could be produced from this 50 hectares. This volume will be able to sow a surface of 1,923 hectares and will enable many of these farmers to produce enough for consumption purposes. The group plans to expand the seed production acreage from 50 to 100 hectares over the three year project time period. In addition, the group plans to cultivate a double crop of 20 hectares of paddy rice and increase vegetable production activities among its members.

ADF funds are enabling the group to purchase irrigation equipment, a tractor, agricultural implements such as tools, shovels and harvesting crates, seeds, fertilizers and a pick-up truck for marketing purposes.

West Africa I Region

Guinea

Biogas Digestor Planning Grant
US $18,842 Five Months

This planning grant has been awarded to Dr. Gaoussou Fadiga who requested ADF assistance to construct fifteen biogas digestors to be placed in fifteen villages throughout Guinea. Most of the digestors will be used for household purposes such as lighting, cooking and to operate at least one other appliance such as a grinding mill or dehuller. However, at least two of the digestors will be constructed for larger community application such as providing a clinic with refrigeration and lighting.

ADF and Dr. Fadiga have determined that prior to implementation and final approval of the proposed project, that Dr. Fadiga obtain the assistance of another renewable energy technician with experience in larger biogas digestors to conduct a site survey for the project in order to better identify the fifteen villages, sites, and digestor sizes to correspond with the site survey information. This planning grant is enabling Dr. Fadiga to obtain the services of another technical and gather the additional information necessary to execute the project's objectives.

Liberia

Arthington Women Self-Help Quilting Project
US $69,202 Three Years

The Arthington Women's Self-Help Quilting Club, which has a membership of twenty-eight women, was formed in 1987 by the women of Arthington, Liberia. The quilts that have been produced thus far by the women are in great demand in Liberia with the potential for markets outside of the country. For example, at a recent quilting exhibition in Liberia, 56 king size quilts were sold by the group at $300 per quilt. The goal of this project is to enable the women to increase their production capacity and marketing which will help them create a self-sustaining quilting industry. ADF funds are enabling the group to purchase raw materials in bulk, quilting equipment such as quilting frames, sewing machines, work tables, etc, and pay the initial rental costs for workshop space. Also, funds are being used to train two of the group members in project management, bookkeeping, sales and stocking.

Profits will be shared among members of each group that produces a quilt. For example, one group might consist of one cutter, one hemmer and three applique and stitch quilters. Each person contributes a different amount of time and work to the quilt and would share profits according to her contribution. Since each women will earn according to their work, each women is motivated to work as much as possible.

Yarmein Town Rural Potable Water Project - Hydrological Survey
US $10,900 Six Months

The Yarmein Town Development Association is an association of the people of towns and villages of the Yarmein Clan of Nimba County in Liberia. The Association consists of 12 local groups representing an approximate membership of 24,000 people. The general goal of the association is to improve the living conditions of the local citizenry through the identification of needs, mobilization of resources and the implementation of solutions. With the exception of two communities in the Yarmein Clan area, most villages continue to obtain their drinking water from shallow wells or local streams and springs. The existing water supply is dependent on rainfall and must be used for all household and commercial purposes. Water borne diseases are widespread in the area and are considered a serious problem by the villagers.

The Yarmein Town Development Association (YTDA) requested assistance from ADF to provide year round potable water for its region through the construction of 14 wells throughout the area. Currently, there are no hydrological surveys for the area. ADF and YTDA have determined advisable that a topographic and hydrological survey be conducted to identify where the wells should be placed as well as identify any technical needs/constraints prior to the project's approval and implementation. A local water survey organization, Geoservices has been identified by the applicant and ADF to conduct the appropriate water surveys.

Sao Tome and Principe

Cantagalo Women's Household Pig Breeding Project

US $17,150 Two Years

The Association Leton of Cantagalo consists of ten women who came together in 1988 to initiate a household pig breeding enterprise. Although each of the women plan to independently raise their own pigs, they realized they needed to form a group in order to receive funding and to share the costs of a boar for breeding purposes as well as the costs of construction and veterinary supplies and services. With the ADF grant, each women will receive two three month old piglets. One will be raised and bred at the appropriate age, while the other will be fattened for sale at approximately nine months. Several piglets from the first and subsequent litters will be sold at three months, with the remaining to be raised either for meat sale or further breeding. The pigs will be fed on locally available feed and feed supplements. In addition, with ADF funds, each women will have constructed a concrete and metal roofed pig sty in her backyard.

Caue Women's Household Pig Breeding Project

US $17,150 Two Years

The Association of Leton of Caue consists of ten women who have joined together to initiate a pig breeding enterprise. Like the project in Cantagalo, these women have decided that through the formation of a group, they would have a better chance of receiving financial support and they could share the expenses for veterinary supplies and the construction for the pig sties. As well, the women will share a boar for breeding purposes.

With ADF funds, each women will receive two piglets, one for breeding purposes and the other for fattening and sale. Also each women will receive funding for the construction of a concrete and metal roofed pig sty in their backyards. The women will use locally available feed and feed supplements.

Sierra Leone

BRYDO Soap Making Project
US $39,442 Three Years

The Bongor Rural Youth Development Organization (BRYDO) is a non-governmental organization established in 1985 with the goal of promoting and developing small scale income generating activities for both male and female youths who are primarily school drop outs.

The primary goal of the soap making project is to train women in the soap making process in order for them to earn an income. BRYDO requested ADF funds to purchase training equipment and raw materials for the soap making project. BRYDO will train five groups of twenty women per year for two years. Each training session will last 26 days. At the end of the training session four groups of five women will receive on credit a start-up soap making kit with the expectation that they will repay BYRDO from their future earnings. In addition, ADF funds are enabling BYRDO to construct a small training center for the soap making project.

Gbonko Kasona Farmer Agricultural Project
US $45,151 Three Years

The Gbonko Kasona Farmers' Association was established in 1983 as a means of involving as many farmers in the Rogbonko, Kasona, Royaima and Gbambalay Villages into group farming, thereby putting more land under cultivation and increasing food production within the area. The Association is presently involved in both upland and swamp land farming. For the most part, rice is cultivated but other crops such as groundnut, maize and millet are also harvested. Vegetable gardening is also undertaken in the dry season and for this activity, the focus is mainly on pepper, egg plant, sweet potato, onion and maize. In addition, the women in the villages are involved in seaside salt production -- this is done on a very small scale and both the quantity and quality of the salt produced is poor. This activity needs to be improved because it has the potential to generate funds for the villages.

The project is needed because all of the three activities are either done on a very small scale or not at all and as a result the living standards of the community are very low. The villages have over one hundred and fifty acres of land (both upland and swamp) available to them. They also have a large salt pond for the collection of salt silt. The four villages are also served by an all-season flowing stream. In addition, manual labour for the project is guaranteed.

The project objectives are to cultivate fifty-five upland acres in the production of rice, cassava, maize, sweet potato and beans as well as to cultivate a total of 70 acres of swamp land in rice and vegetables.

Also, the Association plans to begin a wood-lot on three acres of upland and train 20 farmers in agroforestry. ADF funds are being used by the Association to purchase a total of four pairs of oxen for ploughing purposes, improve the water sources and begin clean water education seminars for the villagers, construct the store and drying floor for the agricultural products and set-up a small tree nursery which will produce approximately 5,000 tree seedlings on an annual basis.

West Africa II Region

Ghana

Fodome Agricultural Cooperative Improvement Project
US $110,268 Five Years

Fodome Ahor is a village located in the Volta Region of southern Ghana. The village is approximately 15 miles from the Togolese border and has a population of approximately 10,000 people. The major economic activity in the village is small-scale agriculture. Ninety-five percent of the population are subsistence farmers with an average farm size of 2.5 hectares.

The Fodome Multi-Purpose Cooperative Society is comprised of 64 subsistence farmers. All members of the cooperative contribute two days per week to work on the cooperative farm. None of the profits are divided among the members of the cooperative. Thus far profits have been used by the cooperative to construct a community clinic and a vocational school in the village. The community has donated 134 hectares of land to the cooperative to increase production of corn, rice, cassava and palm trees. All of the proceeds from this increased production will be used by the cooperative to finance additional community development activities in Fodome.

In addition, the cooperative requested ADF funds to establish a revolving loan fund to provide credit for its members to increase their individual farm production.

ADF funds are being used by the cooperative to purchase agricultural supplies and make repairs to an existing tractor, construct a food storage facility, procure technical assistance in management and mechanical training, and receive technical assistance in developing a credit management plan. Also, ADF funds will be used to establish the revolving credit fund.

Togo

College Espoir Agricultural Training Project
US $84,427 Five Years

College Espoir is a private secondary school located in Kpalime which is one of the most populated urban centers in Togo with a population of 30,000 people. Despite the size of Kpalime's population, limited financial resources in Togo have made it impossible for the government to finance a secondary school in the community.

ADF funds are being used by College Espoir to provide agro-pastoral training for 150 new students that will be directly applicable to their local environment. At present the students only receive theoretical courses introducing them to agriculture, small animal husbandry and vegetable production. The project will give the students practical education through the management of agricultural production units. While the goal of this project is to provide training to the students, this new activity should enable the school to generate some income through the sale of agricultural products. This new training program is designed as a four year program.

ADF funds are enabling the school to complete construct of four classrooms for this new program, purchase chickens for the poultry production section, purchase an initial stock of goats, sheep and rabbits for the animal production section, and purchase seeds and farming tools for the vegetable production unit. In addition, funds are provided for initial training for the existing teachers on improved farming methods and some training in accounting will be provided to the school's staff and the students enrolled in the new program.

FERPOZIO Gardening and Small Animal Raising Cooperative
US $43,754 Three Year Period

The FERPOZIO Farm Cooperative is located in the village of Kpogan in Togo. The cooperative is comprised of eighteen young men and women from the village and was established to increase the capacity of the members and their families to initiate income-generating agricultural enterprises. ADF funding is enabling the cooperative to accomplish the following activities: 1) construction of four buildings to be used for housing laying hens, rabbits, baby chicks, and office/storage space; 2) cultivate a two hectare garden; 3) purchase small farm tools, seeds and fertilizer; 4) purchase 600 layer hens for egg production, 20 rabbits and 20 goats for raising and marketing; and, 5) purchase feed, veterinary medicines and management training for cooperative members.

The cooperative anticipates that, at the end of a two year time period, they will be able to sustain themselves through the income generated from their farming activities.

Internal Rural Development Credit Project (CIPR)
US $241,226 Four Year Period

The Regional Association of Rural Training Family Centers, located in the Maritime and Plateau Regions in Togo, is the regional division of a nationwide non-governmental organization, la Maison Familiale de Formation Rurale, established in 1964. The project will be managed by an Executive Committee consisting of five individuals (four are elected from among the six Family Centers and the fifth member is the Director of the Regional Association).

The project goal is to provide credit to villagers in the Maritime and Plateau Regions who are served by six Family Centers. The beneficiaries will be the populations of the 102 villages that are organized within the six Family Centers in the region. The region is populated primarily by subsistence farmers, artisans of simple products, and small-scale merchants, with a total population in the region of approximately 30,000 people.

Currently, access to credit is very limited for the people of this region. Due to poor transportation, high interest rates, and a lack of sufficient collateral, many people are unable to gain access to bank credit. Even the tontine credit system is limiting due to the small size of tontine loans and because the majority of tontine members are farmers competing for credit at the same time (during planting and harvest seasons).

The project will make credit available to farmers, entrepreneurs, and artisans who otherwise have little or no access to credit at reasonable rates of interest. Individuals and groups will be eligible to apply for loans for either agricultural or small goods production purposes. Loan sizes will range from US $300-600 for individuals and US $2,330-2,670 for group loans. Groups must have a minimum of 30 members to be eligible for a loan. The interest rate will be 10 percent on all loans and will be provided for a period of two years, although the Regional Association is considering implementing a short-term credit program (six months) specifically to assist farmers during the agricultural season. Loans provided to village members will be typically used to purchase agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, seeds and tools, food processing and marketing equipment such as grinders, shelling machines and scales as well as materials and equipment for small goods production activities.

ADF funds are being used by the Regional Association to establish the loan fund of US $210,000 to be divided among the six Family Centers for on-lending to village members. In addition, ADF funds are being used to procure technical assistance in financial management of the loan fund and initial start-up costs in office supplies and two accountants as well as purchase two motor scooters for credit outreach and collection by the loan officers.

Tonyeviadzi Chicken Production Project
US $14,110 Two Years

The Tonyeviadzi Cooperative is based in the village of Govie-Konta in South-West Togo. The cooperative has fourteen members and is registered with the Ministry of Rural Development. The cooperative's agricultural activities have been focused on small animal husbandry, specifically pigs and chickens. The members of the cooperative need assistance to make their chicken production unit more viable and profitable. ADF assistance to the cooperative is assisting them to expand their chicken house for increased production, purchase of 500 chickens, purchase feed and veterinary care medicine, and construct two water storage cisterns to provide an additional water source for the farm. In addition, funds are being provided for training in poultry production for the cooperative members.

Central Africa Region

Cameroon

COOPAN Furniture Showroom and Sales Store
US $120,491 Two Years

COOPAN was established in 1981 as a result of efforts made by students and artisans to channel financial assistance to very small entrepreneurs in the informal sector. Currently, COOPAN's activities span over twelve different artisanal sectors and provides technical assistance to 50 craftsman enterprises. COOPAN also provides marketing assistance to its members through its cooperative store in Douala's central market. In addition, COOPAN provides financial assistance to its members through a revolving loan fund and accepts to be a co-signer of loans contracted by its members. Carpentry is the most important sector to which COOPAN provides assistance. There are currently forty-two artisans working in this sector in the Douala area.

The project proposes to create a cooperative sales store in downtown Douala to be used as a showroom where the artisans will exhibit and market their furniture and crafts. ADF funds are being used by COOPAN to purchase office supplies for the store such as a typewriter, adding machine, hole puncher, staplers, etc and pay for one year of the store's operating costs at which time COOPAN will have generated sufficient revenue to cover these on-going costs. In addition, ADF funds are being used by COOPAN to purchase the initial stock of furniture from the area carpenters. In addition, ADF funds will enable COOPAN to purchase raw materials at a substantial savings for the carpenters.

It is expected at the end of the project that carpenters will have increased their production rate and will have regular access to the furniture market through the cooperative showroom/sales store.

Congo

Planning Grant - Animal Feed Production Project
US $5,209

The GPAB requested assistance from the Foundation to create an animal feed production center which will service poultry producers in eighteen communities in the Congo. Because the group is still in the pre-cooperative phase, funds are being used by the group to hire technical assistance in order to help them in the design of the management structure of the project, to identify land usage for the project, and to determine how earnings will be distributed.

Odzantoni Integrated Rural Development Project
US $24,161 One Year

The Odzantoni pre-cooperative group is composed of 37 people of whom 18 are women. The pre-cooperative group is located in the village of Odzantoni which is approximately 400 kilometers from Brazzaville, Congo. The goals of the project are to increase the income of the pre-cooperative members and to increase their level of production. ADF funding is enabling the pre-cooperative group to construct a piggery, a two-room nursery for children under six years old and construct two drinking wells. Selected pre-cooperative members will be trained by the Government subsidized appropriate technology training center in child care, maintenance, animal husbandry and in carpentry work. All construction will be done by group members with the assistance of a rural extension agent from the government.

Rwanda

Kobrika/Banques Populaires Loan Fund
US $54,592 Five Years

The Kobrika Brickyard Cooperative was established in 1977 to provide its surrounding community with fired bricks in order to improve housing, commercial and community facilities. The cooperative has 14 members and is governed by a six member board of directors. The goal of this project is to provide fired bricks to additional communities surrounding Lake Kivu and to employ an additional 50 new members in the brick making cooperative. In order to meet the additional demand on Lake Kivu, ADF assistance will enable the cooperative to purchase a barge for the transportation of the bricks and to modernize its facilities in order to reduce energy costs in producing the bricks.

ADF is providing assistance to the Kobrika cooperative through a loan guarantee fund arrangement with Banques Populaires which enables the Bank to lend Kobrika the funds at a reduced rate of interest over a longer period of time.

Training in Rural Technologies for Scouts
US $211,833 Five Years

The Scouts Association of Rwanda (SAR) is a non-profit organization, officially recognized by the Government of Rwanda, whose members are young men and women between the ages of 8 and 25 years. The Scouts Association's main goals are to develop a sense of civic duties among youth, educate and train youth in income-generating production activities and new technologies.

ADF funding to the Scouts Association is concentrated at the local level specifically targeted towards the Rural Development Training Centers (CSRD) created by the Scouts Association. There are forty-five such training centers in Rwanda which are in need of donor assistance in order for the centers to provide scouts with the appropriate training in production technologies. Agriculture and livestock production are the main activities promoted by the training centers; small trades production in carpentry and masonry are also of interest to the scouts. In addition, the training centers have recognized a tremendous need for literacy training.

ADF funding is provided to rehabilitate nine of the Rural Development Training Centers (CSRD). In addition, ADF funds are being used to conduct training programs for 120 trainers/motivators for the CSRDs and for 30 scouts per year for a four year period. Training for the scouts will involve classroom study (approximately 40 percent) and field practice (approximately 60 percent) in the various training programs. In the agriculture training program, scouts will learn improved techniques in cultivation, organic and mineral fertilizers, erosion control methods, and seed choice. In the carpentry and handicrafts training program, scouts will learn introductory courses in the interpretation of drawings, furniture making, calculation of manufacturing costs and profits, as well as techniques in wood polishing and conservation. In the livestock training program, scouts will learn livestock management techniques and food preparation, veterinary care for animals and record keeping.

ADF funds are also being used to establish a revolving loan fund which will enable the Scouts Association to provide small loans to those scouts who would like to undertake small income-generating projects after their training. The total amount of the loan fund will be approximately US

$54,000. The maximum loan amount of US $667 for an individual has been established by the Scouts Association and a maximum of US $1,334 for a small group of two to four people.

Southern Africa Region

Botswana

KDB Welding Training and Production Project
US $79,631 Two Years

The Kgatleng Development Board (KDB), located in Mochudi, is part of the Youth Brigade system formed in 1963. The Brigade system is a group of community-based non-governmental organizations attempting to fill a gap in qualified manpower by training school drop-outs and school leavers in a variety of vocational trades. The Brigades combine training and production activities with a view toward producing a worker well-trained in practical skills who is immediately employable. In its early years, KDB concentrated its efforts on re-settling South African refugees and blockmaking. Now, KDB is involved in a variety of training and production activities including: brickwork, carpentry, welding and blockmaking.

The primary goals of the project are to increase skill training opportunities in KDB's welding unit from 16 to at least 32 students per year by 1992 and to create a minimum of three to five permanent jobs in the production unit by expanding production activities to meet local demand. ADF funds are being used by KDB to construct a new welding workshop facility for the training program and to handle the planned expansion in welding production.

Lesotho

Lesotho Homemakers Association- Moreneng Soap Making Project
US $20,333 24 Months

The purpose of this small project is to train approximately seventy-seven women in the production of soap which the community needs as a basic household commodity. ADF funds are being used to provide the Moreneng Cooperative of the Lesotho Homemakers Association with the necessary inputs, equipment and training in order to facilitate the production of soap.

Lesotho Homemakers Association- Ha Monyollo Candle Making Project
US $14,112 24 Months

The purpose of this small project is to train thirty women in the Ha Monyollo Cooperative in the production of candles for basic household use. ADF funds are being used by the cooperative to purchase equipment and supplies as well as to procure the necessary training in candle making. The cooperative will sell the candles to the community for profit.

Thamae Women's Development Project
US $27,579 Three Years

The Thamae Patanang Mafutsana Burial Society Limited became operational in 1975 and is one of the oldest of many such indigenous burial groups in Lesotho. The group is essentially a women's organization having 50 members and its main activity is to reduce the financial burden on families by providing burial service assistance for its members and their family members. The Society is also engaged in other community self-help development initiatives. The Society encourages members to regularly save small amounts of money in order to assist one another in burial ceremonies, disseminate information concerning deaths to the community, contribute their in-kind labor at funerals and wakes and to improve members' economic status by engaging in development activities.

The Thamae Patanang Mafutsana requested assistance from ADF to provide employment and income generating opportunities for ten of its neediest members (the majority are women heads of households) through the establishment of individually managed home poultry operations. All ten women are members of the Society and live in Thamae Village which is located on the outskirts of Maseru, the capital city of Lesotho.

ADF funds are being used to purchase small hand tools and equipment for the installation of the chicken houses, 1,200 laying hens, 2,400 chickens (broilers), laying mesh, chicken starter and finisher feed, and veterinary medicines. Funds are also being used by the ten women to receive technical training in poultry raising, literacy/numeracy, record keeping and business management. In addition, funds have been approved for the purchase of a tent and 100 chairs for the burial society's main activities.

Ha Mahlabachana Farmers Project
US $66,444 Five Years

The Itjareng Matsekha Cooperative has a membership of 19 men and women (10 of whom are women) from the Ha Mahlabachana Village. These members represent approximately 300-500 people in the immediate area of Mahlabachana. The cooperative has been working together since 1983 and is located in the lowlands of Lesotho which is approximately 130 kilometers from Maseru. The purpose of this project is for the cooperative to pool its resources to purchase agricultural implements in bulk in order to expand their agricultural production to include both winter and summer crops. Currently, the cooperative has access to over 700 hectares of land, but because of very limited resources they have only been able to put 52 hectares into production. With the ADF grant, the cooperative plans to purchase farming tools such as a plough, trailer and disc harrow, and a three row planter. In addition, the cooperative is purchasing fertilizers, seeds such as maize, beans, sorghum and potatoes, and some insecticides with ADF funds. Also, ADF funds are provided for the first year of repair and maintenance costs until the cooperative is able to harvest and market their products.

In addition, the cooperative is using funds to acquire training for its members in small business administration, management, banking, and cost benefit analysis and storage techniques.

Zambia

Lweendo Footwear Production Project
US $20,748 Two Years

The Lweendo Footwear Production Project was started in 1986 in order to address the problem of youth unemployment as well as to produce low-cost shoes that were affordable to poor peri-urban people. The group consists of thirteen men ages eighteen to forty.

The project will engage in both shoe production and repair, and provide steady employment for its members. A production goal of 30 pairs of shoes a week has been established. They also intend to train 12 young people per year so that the trainees will be able to set up their own small business or cooperatives.

ADF funds will cover purchase of basic tools and supplies, work tables and management/administrative costs for one year. Funding has also been allocated for technical assistance in the area of advertising and marketing.

Mwense Agricultural Training for the Handicapped
US $198,863 Five Year Period

The primary goal of this project is to assist the disabled of the Mwense district in Luapula, Zambia to become more self-reliant. The project intends to develop a community-based rehabilitation training program and establish village level self-help projects to benefit the disabled trained under the auspices of the Mwense Center. The Mwense Center plans to conduct three training cycles in modern agricultural techniques per year (each cycle will train approximately 30 disabled residents in the province). In addition, the Mwense Center will provide follow-up agricultural training to the disabled through the use of agricultural extension instructors and will also support the start-up of agricultural production activities by the disabled through a revolving loan fund.

ADF funds are enabling the Mwense group to construct the following for the training center: two houses, dormitory facilities, the office, poultry house and storage shed for tools, agricultural inputs and the eventual harvests. In addition, funds are being used to sink a borehole (incorporating a solar powered pump), purchase of small agricultural tools and 250 chicks to be raised as broilers (feed and veterinary supplies for two years will also be purchased). ADF is also providing funds to the Mwense Center to establish a revolving loan fund for the financing of agricultural production activities of the disabled.

Vukuzenzele Cooperative Project
US $56,815 **Four Years**

The Vukuzenzele Multi-Purpose Cooperative Society was formed in 1987 by 13 young men of Musakanya village, Makeni which is a suburb of Lusaka, Zambia. The cooperative was created to assist in fulfilling the overall goals of the government to improve the living standards of villagers through cooperatives which focus on increased food production.

The purpose of the project is to establish an integrated farming system that will increase food production in the area through rain-fed agriculture (growing of maize and sunflower), market gardening and poultry production.

The first project activity is vegetable gardening since the poultry house needs to be constructed and the agricultural implements necessary for farming need to be purchased. The 500 bird poultry operation will be implemented only in the second year of the project.

ADF funds are enabling the Vukuzenzele Cooperative to purchase the basic agricultural equipment including a small tractor and trailer, agricultural inputs, sink a borehole, and construct the poultry house, storeroom, and shed for the tractor.

Zimbabwe

Ukakhanya Market Study
US $10,000 **Five Months**

The Ukakhanya Self-Help Cooperative is located on the outskirts of Harare, Zimbabwe and was established by ten unemployed women in 1985. The Cooperative currently has fifteen members engaged in knitting sweaters and school uniforms. Currently, the Cooperative has one sewing machine and produces 20 school uniforms and 3 blazers a day. The Cooperative has indicated that they have potential orders from several schools in the area as well as from clothing wholesalers. The Cooperative requested ADF assistance to enable them to enlarge their production operation. Prior to approval of the grant request, the Foundation and the Cooperative have agreed to undertake a market study to determine the market potential for school uniforms and clothing produced by the Cooperative. The market study will establish the following: 1) the size of the market, 2) which items of clothing are most in demand, 3) the sustainability of the market in the short and long-term, and 4) the profit potential of the project taking into account operation and transportation costs as well as competition from other producers.

Adelaide Acres Training Centre Project
US $121,845 Four Years

The Zimbabwe Project Trust was established in 1978 by a group of Jesuit priests with the primary aim of providing relief aid of food and clothing to Rhodesian refugees in Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania. At the time of Zimbabwe's independence in 1980, the group was requested by officials of the new government to move its operations to Zimbabwe and work with demobilised ex-combatants.

The Adelaide Acres Project, initiated by the Zimbabwe Trust, is a residential agricultural training center for agricultural cooperatives in Zimbabwe. Adelaide Acres provides residential training to members of producer cooperatives in basic farming skills as a means to increase their agricultural productivity. ADF funds are being used to support a nine month residential agricultural training course. Funds are being used for basic classroom training and reference materials, room and board, and salaries for two instructors. As part of the practical agricultural training phase of the course, ADF funds will be used to cover the costs of land preparation of the practice field and the purchase of necessary agricultural implements and tools. At the end of the training course, each trainee will receive a combination tool/seed kit to take back to his/her cooperative. The total number of trainees will be 30 individuals per year who are members of an agricultural cooperative in Zimbabwe.

Bulawayo Building Construction Project
US $99,664 Four Years

The Bulawayo Instant Muscle Collective Cooperative Society is an organization of twelve ex-combatants who were involved in Zimbabwe's struggle for independence in the late 1970s. The group organized themselves after independence and determined that each member could contribute the equivalent of US $72 towards the initiation of a cooperative activity. In 1984, the cooperative elected a management committee and made the decision to focus their activities on building construction due to the overwhelming demand for affordable housing in Zimbabwe. Instant Muscle is a legally registered industrial cooperative society and is also recognized by the National Employment Council for the Building Industry in Bulawayo.

The primary goal of the project is to establish a profitable and self-sufficient building cooperative which will also provide a needed service to the community and create employment opportunities. The cooperative will focus its construction activities on both housing and community facilities such as classrooms and heath centers, and will also provide building materials such as sand, concrete blocks, burglar bars and window and door frames to customers. The cooperative will also rent out its building equipment to potential customers. Primarily, the cooperative will be building low-income housing in the high density suburbs of Bulawayo.

ADF funds are enabling Instant Muscle to purchase the necessary building supplies and construction equipment as well as a vehicle for the start-up of their construction operations. By the end of the four year time period, Instant Muscle plans to have completed construction of over 200 low-income houses and at least one community school in the Bulawayo suburbs.

Disabled Women's Regional Development Program
US $198,348 Three Years

The Southern Africa Federation of the Disabled (SAFOD) is a regional organization founded by and composed of national assemblies and grassroots groups of disabled persons in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and South Africa. Assemblies in Malawi, Mozambique, Angola and Namibia will also be included in SAFOD's program in the near future. SAFOD developed its first regional development plan (1988-1994) which is comprised of several initiatives. ADF is supporting one of the programs -- the Disabled Women's Regional Development Program. This programs aims to: provide a capacity within SAFOD to organize and strengthen groups or leagues of disabled women in member organizations of disabled persons in Southern Africa; provide leadership skills among disabled women; and, to initiate research work on resources available to groups of disabled women and assist them in procuring support for socio-economic and self-help projects.

SAFOD's goal is to empower disabled persons to be in charge of their own lives and enable them and their respective organizations to fully participate in their own development process. In the long-run, SAFOD hopes to create an environment conducive to the full integration of disabled persons into the mainstream of society and reverse the current state of under-development due to depravation, discrimination and poverty which currently prevails in the lives of the disabled. With the current military situations in Southern Africa, the disabled population is increasing to the point that donors need to recognize the needs of this disadvantaged group.

ADF funds are being used by SAFOD to conduct leadership and development training seminars over the three year period (over 600 disabled people will have received training in these seminars). Funds will also be used to provide specific skill training to leaders and prospective leaders in the disabled women's movement of SAFOD's member organizations.

East Africa Region

Somalia

AADAMIGA Institutional Development and Credit Fund Project
US $24,122 Two Years

AADAMIGA is the first Somali voluntary organization established by women specifically to assist disadvantaged women (widowed, divorced, elderly, handicapped and abandoned). AADAMIGA has already set-up several small workshops for rug making, leather works, and weaving. ADF funds are being used by AADAMIGA to establish a revolving loan fund to enable women to initiate income-generating activities in weaving, sewing, etc. Funds are also being used to purchase training materials and equipment such as typewriters, calculators and paper products. Training in accounting and bookkeeping will also be provided to credit recipients.

Armoy Farm Cooperative Project
US $84,981 Three Years

The Hodan Cooperative Armoy Farm is located in one of the most potentially productive agricultural areas in Somalia -- the Shabelle River Basin in the Qorioley District. Approximately one-third of the country's population depends on the food resources of this basin. In addition, there are approximately 30-40,000 refugees who have settled in the immediate area. The Armoy Farm Cooperative was established in 1984 by 45 heads of households (fifteen of whom are women) who are permanent residents of Qorioley District. Cooperatively, the members have a total of 100 hectares of land which could be cultivated for local consumption purposes. Presently, all cooperative members are farmers working either on 30 of the 100 hectares which is currently under production or as laborers for other farms and plantations in the area. The annual income of the cooperative members averaged the equivalent of US $91 per person last year.

The request for ADF assistance involved the clearing and leveling for irrigation and production the additional 70 hectares of land. In addition, the 30 hectares currently under production is to be leveled in order to repair and construct irrigation canals. The new fields will be plowed, harrowed and fenced. In addition, a small bridge will be constructed where appropriate to provide for the safe crossing for herders' cattle. All of the food produced will be for the cooperatives consumption and local marketing. Food produced will included vegetables, corn and edible oils. An economic analysis of the project's potential impact on the individual incomes of cooperative members indicated that incomes could increase from the current level of US $91 to the equivalent of US $285 per member.

Specifically, ADF funds are being used by the cooperative to hire the necessary land clearing services, ploughing, harrowing and fencing of 70 hectares of land. Also, funds are being used for the construction of the canals and two diesel irrigation pumps. Funds have also been used to hire three technical assistance providers in the areas of irrigation and agronomy, soil scientist and environmentalist, and start-up bookkeeping and accounting assistance.

Tanzania

Makurima Uraki Water Project
US $22,047 One Year

The Makurima Consumer Cooperative Society, registered with the government in 1974, was established to help community members to increase food production and food marketing. To date, the Society successfully operates a grinding mill, bakery, cooperative store, and restaurant. The annual farm income in Makurima is approximately $180. All small farmers in the community are members of the cooperative.

The primary objective of the Makurima - Uraki Water Project is to supply the Uraki primary school children with clean drinking water. Currently, the children walk to a downstream water access which is approximately 2 kilometers from the school. Cholera and intestinal diseases are prevalent among the school children. The proposed pipeline will also provide residents along the pipeline with a water tap in order for them to have access to the water as well.

The major activities of the project include: 1) surveying the pipeline; 2) purchasing of materials; 3) construction of the reservoir; 4) digging the trench; 5) laying of the pipes; and, 6) testing the new system. The Cooperative has already received the water rights from the Government of Tanzania. The Cooperative will provide all the labor for the project and ADF funds will be used to purchase the materials and technical assistance.

Zawadi Education Center Project
US $25,000 Two Years

The Zawadi Education Center is a relatively young organization which provides education/training to disadvantaged youth, informal sector business persons and housewives. Training includes improved communication skills, skill training, nutrition, basic accounting and small business management. ADF funds are being used by the Zawadi Education Center to purchase basic equipment and supplies for the school such as typewriters, calculators, overhead projector, furniture, sewing machines and paper products. In addition, funds are also being used to repair the school's minibus.

Nomads/Herders Conference for ADF Grantees
US $160,315 Eight Months

The Foundation held a nomads/herders conference in Tanzania in October of 1989 which was designed to promote communication and to facilitate the exchange of experiences and development aspirations among herders and nomadic people of Mali, Niger, Senegal, Somalia and Tanzania. All of the participants were ADF grantees. African government officials were invited to attend some of the conference seminars as observers and commentators. The conference objectives were to generate specific ideas from the participants on how to solve major problems such as illiteracy, environmental degradation, and poor nutrition and health.

Dr. Aliou Boly, a citizen of Burkina Faso with a Doctorate in Linguistics, was the conference coordinator. He has had extensive experience in cross-cultural communications and training.

As nomads and herders become increasingly critical in the Sahel's development process, their ability to organize and communicate their needs to their governments and outside donors is essential. This conference facilitated the communication of self-reliant development initiatives among this disadvantaged group with their respective governments and external donors.

Kiruweni Sewing Project
US $24,940 Two Years

The project grantee is the Kiruweni Lutheran Parish. The Parish has been working directly with young girls who, after leaving primary school, lack work opportunities and income-generating skills. The Kiruweni Sewing Project seeks to help these young women to learn sewing skills that will enable them to produce garments for marketing. ADF funding is enabling the Parish to pay instructors for a 24 month training program which aims to train 50 young women, purchase sewing machines and other small equipment such as fabric, thread, scissors, etc. The women will also receive training in health care and home economics as well as in forming cooperative businesses.

Nakatuba Cooperative Shallow Wells Project
US $68,173 Two and a half years

The Nakatuba Village Cooperative Society is located in Nakatuba Ujaama Village in the Kibara Division of Bunda District in northwest Tanzania. The village is about seven kilometers from Lake Victoria and has a population of approximately 3,289 people who are involved in agriculture, animal husbandry and fishing. The cooperative is comprised of 824 men and 906 women.

The goal of this project is to train youths in the village in water survey, construction of shallow wells and in repairing hand pumps. ADF funds are being used by the cooperative to construct 20 shallow wells in various sections of the village and provided for the training of the youth selected by the village members. Training in water survey, shallow well construction and simple bookkeeping will be provided by the District's water engineer's office to approximately 10 youths in Nakatuba.

Buyaga Farming, Marketing and Rural Development Project
US $208,243 Three Years

The Buyaga Cooperative Society of Muleba District in Tanzania is located about four hours southeast from the west shore of Lake Victoria. This region in Tanzania has not received any assistance from the national government and donors in general because of its extremely isolated location. The Buyaga Cooperative Society is a coffee and bean producing cooperative composed of five villages representing over 5,000 people. Transportation is also difficult and time consuming, crossing through streams where wooden bridges do not exist. The cooperative's situation is made more difficult in that they are located in a narrow river valley bounded on one side by the Ngono River and on the other by a long steep ridge giving rise to a large plateau about 1,000 feet above the river. Because of this location, the farmers have been consistently given low priority for any district services including collection of the harvests and the delivery of fertilizers and seeds.

The Society requested ADF funds to purchase some basic equipment for road improvement, including culverts and small bridges, a truck for collecting of the harvests, and funds for the construction of a storage shed that will be large enough to house a significant amount of coffee and beans until it can be transported to market. In addition, ADF funds are enabling the Society to purchase a milling machine for corn in order to improve the local diet and provide an additional source of income generation.

DOCTORAL RESEARCH DESCRIPTIONS

Nigeria

Mr. Ufo Ike Okeke
Internal Political Process and External Conditionality in Africa
US $15,403 One Year

Mr. Ufo Ike Okeke is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Political Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Mr. Okeke's research focuses on one of the Third World's most pressing and controversial issues, that being the implications for domestic interests (including the rural poor,) of externally-imposed economic policy "conditions" attached to structural adjustment lending. These "conditions" generally impact most immediately on those groups most vulnerable to reduced subsidies, price increases and reductions in government services. The intent of this study is to examine the domestic social and political implications of IMF lending policies. The researcher will look at the impact on and reactions of domestic groups to forced shifts in development policy imposed by the IMF.

Externally-imposed lending conditions can include severe cuts in social services such as child nutrition, health care and education programs, food and transportation subsidies, and other government benefits that dramatically influence the daily lives of the urban and rural poor of a country. These cuts can have significant long-term effects on the development capacities of those affected.

The researcher will analyze the impact of conditionality on vulnerable groups and provide recommendations for implementing conditionality requirements that reduce the negative impact on the most disadvantaged populations. ADF will be able to utilize Mr. Okeke's research findings as part of the Foundation's effort to analyze structural adjustment's impact on vulnerable groups (ADF's client population). ADF funded projects have been impacted by structural adjustment measures, principally in the areas of agriculture and access to parastatal services. Also, the Foundation's project request portfolio has increased tremendously over the last two years. The Foundation is receiving a number of requests from the "newly" disadvantaged populations, largely consistent of ex-civil servants, as well as requests for heavy equipment such as tractors and other agricultural farming equipment.

The Foundation plans to conduct an analysis of structural adjustment measures on ADF's client population and Mr. Okeke's research will be included as part of this report.

Swaziland

Mr. Peter Nwosu
Communication and Agricultural Development in Swaziland: Toward a Need-Based Integrative Model
US $11,022 One Year

Mr. Peter Nwosu is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Communication Arts and Sciences at Howard University. The intent of this research is to identify an approach to improved communication between and among farmers in Swaziland and their government in order to improve agricultural productivity. Swaziland is experiencing aggregate decline in its agricultural productivity. Various factors have contributed to this decline, including ineffective communication between the Government of Swaziland's agricultural development institutions and Swazi farmers. The examination of the nature and effectiveness of this communication linkage aims to reveal the communication structure currently in place between farmers and government, and whether this structure is sufficiently promotive of the country's overall agricultural development policies and potential. The research will examine farmer awareness of government programs, policies, incentives, extension services, and other related issues. In addition, the research will document whether the government is effective in reaching farmers through existing media channels. And finally, the researcher will recommend methods for improving and strengthening information flows to and from farmers.

ADF will be able to utilize Mr. Nwosu's research in two specific areas. First, the Foundation will use the research findings in analyzing food production project proposals which include government agricultural extension agents as technical assistance providers to the proposed project. Because the research will determine the effectiveness of agricultural extension agents in communicating agricultural practices to farmers, it is important for ADF to have this information in order to determine if a project should perhaps use private sector technical assistance providers. In addition, ADF's in-country technical assistance providers will be able to use the research findings to assist them in their monitoring of ADF funded food production projects. Because the majority of ADF-funded food production projects use government agricultural extension agents as technical assistance, Mr. Nwosu's findings will be very helpful to the Foundation in pinpointing problem areas and taking corrective action as part of ADF's project monitoring process.

ADF has requested the researcher to produce a quality document that ADF can use in order to further the capacity of grassroots Africans, and in this case disadvantaged farmers, to enhance their abilities to increase their food production capacity.

Zimbabwe

Mr. Biong Deng
Conflicts over Communal Grazing Schemes in Midland and Masvingo Provinces in Zimbabwe
US $15,648 One Year

Mr. Biong Deng is a Science Jurist Doctorate candidate at the School of Law, of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and a research assistant at its Land Tenure Center, one of the most prestigious centers in the United States for this type of research. Mr. Deng is a Sudanese citizen with a Masters in Law from Columbia University.

The intent of this research is to investigate the conflicts which have arisen over the use of communal grazing land in the provinces of Midland and Masvingo in Zimbabwe, and the process by which these conflicts have been resolved. Land use patterns have changed (dramatically in some cases) since independence in Zimbabwe, resulting in disputes among users, over-grazing by domestic animals and a general degradation of rangeland. This research addresses land regulation and use, resource conservation, and communal conflict resolution.

Mr. Deng's research will be extremely valuable to the Foundation as it continues to receive project proposals which involve land ownership and land user rights. Whether projects are food production, enterprise creation, cooperative businesses, vocational training centers or water and irrigation projects, land rights are central to sustainable development projects. As arable land decreases in Africa and structural adjustment measures call for the privatization of farm lands, ADF project grantees are faced with real problems as it relates to land use. While the Foundation cannot resolve Africa's land crisis, ADF can assist project grantees and applicants to better understand land use patterns as they relate to their environment and land ownership issues and methods of conflict resolution. In addition, the Foundation is funding an increasing number of development projects in the Masvingo and Midland Provinces in Zimbabwe -- this study which will examine land use in these particular provinces will assist ADF's project review committee and ADF's regional staff in analyzing the feasibility and sustainability of project proposals from these areas.

ADF plans to publish for dissemination in Africa a working paper on land use and land ownership in which Mr. Deng's research will be highlighted.

SENIOR RESEARCH DESCRIPTIONS

Burkina Faso

Paul Ilboudo
Impact de l'Alphabetisation Fonctionnell Intensive Sur les Connaissances et les Pratiques d'Organisation et De Gestion Des Cooperatives Rurales: Le Cas Des Groupements Villageois au Burkina Faso
US $41,745 18 Months

Mr. Paul Ilboudo is chief of the Planning and Evaluation Service of the National Institute for Adult Training in Burkina Faso. He has been trained in Burkina Faso and Togo in literacy education, science education and African linguistics. Since 1985, upon completion of the diploma course in Togo, he has served as a consultant to UNESCO and other organizations on subjects dealing with adult education and literacy. He is active in national associations of applied linguistics and the media.

Illiteracy poses a formidable barrier to development in Burkina Faso, including the development of commercial or business management skills. Members of rural cooperatives require such management skills to work effectively in promoting and maintaining these cooperatives. Mr. Ilboudo proposes to work with village groups that could sponsor cooperatives to enable them to become literate through intensive functional literacy training. This will improve the cooperative member's knowledge regarding the organization and operation of their cooperatives and assist them in the development of sound financial management practices.

Mr. Ilboudo proposes to work with a sample of village groups in several areas of the country to promote this skills acquisition process. The result of his efforts will be heightened independence and self-sufficiency of both individuals and groups as they struggle to expand their productive capacity.

Mr. Ilboudo and colleagues have devised a "Functional Literacy" program that is implemented in 48 days of intensive training at the community level for men and women who are active in community cooperatives and other economic production activities. Functional literacy is defined as "ability to read and write in the local language, as well as use basic accounting and administration procedures to achieve better management and output of community enterprises and cooperatives."

Mr. Ilboudo's proposal suggests that before action is taken on further literacy implementation, is is necessary to document the actual impact of this type of "functional literacy" on community enterprises. Through this action research, the impact of functional literacy on improved community enterprise will be defined, and a recommendation for national level implementation can be made based on the program's potential.

Cameroon

Dr. Sara Gwangwa'a
Child Survival Through Single Primary Health Measures and Improved Weaning Practices in South West Province
US $39,966 25 Months

Dr. Sarah Gwangwa'a is affiliated with the Institute of Medical Research and Studies of Medicinal Plants as a researcher and administrator in Cameroon. Her doctorate in medicine includes specialized training in food and human nutrition. Her present position is Assistant Chief of the Center for Nutrition.

The researcher as called this a "child survival project" which aims to reduce infant and child mortality through the development of techniques which will improve infant nutritional practices after a child has been weaned. The project's goal is the identification of low cost, nutritionally sound and sustainable solutions to weaning problems for use in an area in southwest Cameroon where infant mortality is extremely high. Once these solutions are identified, they will be introduced and promoted through the use of social marketing strategies, and if successful, will be available for use in other areas where nutritional practices threaten infant survival.

The study will be undertaken by Dr. Gwangwa'a and a small team of research assistants. It will be conducted in an area of Cameroon with good soils, a favorable climate for food production, and the availability of modest health care facilities, all of which would seem to enhance child survival. The researcher will assess present weaning practices and their potential impact on infant and child nutrition, develop a response to the assessment, implement new methods for infant and child nutrition, including new feeding practices, improved nutritional intakes and frequencies thereof, and conduct an evaluation of the findings and their implications for nutritional practices and policies elsewhere in Cameroon.

Ghana

Stephen Adjare
Bee Multiplication and Management Study
US $30,134 18 Months

Mr. Stephen Adjare is a Senior Research Fellow at the Technology Consultancy Centre of the University of Science and Technology in Kumasi, Ghana. For more than eleven years he has been actively involved in the development and promotion of beekeeping as a cottage industry in Ghana and indeed throughout West Africa. His intent is to assist with the development of beekeeping by individual farmers for beeswax, honey production and crop pollination among farmers. Mr. Adjare has been involved in every aspect of apiculture research including the construction of experimental hive designs and the authoring of several publications, including the book The Golden Insect, which has been acclaimed by the International Bee Research Association.

The researcher has introduced beekeeping to more than 4,000 Ghanaians and others in West Africa as an income-generating activity. In so doing he has become aware of the problems of raising bees in West Africa, including that of misinformation about honey bees, and the particular issues of the multiplication and management of bees. Due to variations in the behavior of African vs. European honey bees, including hyper-aggressiveness on the part of the African bee, the applicant claims new techniques are needed which will take this characteristic into account, attempt to control it, and reduce the incidence of queen bee "absconding", that is, leaving the colony for another unknown location, in effect ending the colony's commercial productivity.

Mr. Adjare will examine this phenomenon and attempt to understand more fully the differences in behavior between the African bee and the European bee as this behavior influences economic productivity. His specific research objectives include: investigating the problem of absconding through queen bee breeding experiments, developing improved queen bee breeding techniques to speed the process of hive colonization, and employing artificial insemination methods to breed less aggressive, more productive bees.

Success with these research objectives will improve the livelihoods of West African beekeepers while strengthening the local economies as well.

Nigeria

Musa K. Jinadu
A Study of Community Participation in Guinea Worm Eradication Programs in a Rural Area of Nigeria
US $28,570 18 Months

Professor Musa Jinadu is a Senior Lecturer in Health Sciences in the Department of Community Health and Nutrition at the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria. He has published widely on primary health care strategies and related topics and has received several awards internationally and locally for his involvement in public health care. His work in public health and public health education has taken place over a twenty year period. He has masters degrees in community health and public administration from Liverpool and Obafemi Awolowo universities, respectively.

Guinea worm disease is a major health problem in Nigeria, occurring primarily in rural areas where water supplies are drawn from stagnant pools or ponds. The worm causing the disease debilitates its victims, usually older children and adults, with painful lesions and sores which can result in a broad variety of symptoms such as fainting, further infections, gangrene and on rare occasions, death. Various approaches to the control of guinea worm disease routinely include the transition to well-drawn water, tap water facilities, the chemical treatment of water, and boiling and filtering water.

The researcher suggests resources do exist for the eradication of guinea worm even in the poorest communities, but these are often not employed effectively because of ignorance, or traditional beliefs which people hold about the disease's origins and cause. In addition, inadequate health education programs and community mobilization strategies have hampered control of this disease. His observations about community mobilization schemes for guinea worm eradication in Nigeria have led him to devise an alternate strategy. This approach emphasizes community participation and organization in the eradication of the disease as part of a community's primary health care (PHC) program. This participatory approach heightens the recognition and discussion of traditional health beliefs and how they compare with modern health knowledge and practices. This allows people to incorporate new information into their daily lives at both the perceptual and behavioral levels.

The primary purpose of this proposal is to develop and test culturally - sensitive guinea worm information programs and activities for community participation in rural communities. The researcher proposes to: identify traditional and modern attitudes and perceptions about the disease and its treatment and control; characterize rural organization and leadership practices which facilitate or hinder local mobilization and participation regarding guinea worm eradication; identify rural community groups and individuals willing to participate in a guinea worm eradication program; facilitate the involvement of these local individuals and groups in all of the program activities; and, draw conclusions from the study about its applicability to broad areas of Nigeria.

Uganda

Gabriel H. Kiwuwa
Rabbit Production and Rabbit Flock Multiplier Scheme Among Grassroots Women, Young Farmer's Group, and Reformatory Institutions in Central Uganda
US $41,008 **18 months**

Professor Gabriel H. Kiwuwa is a Professor of Animal Sciences at Makerere University in Kampala, Uganda. His teaching has included the fields of dairy sciences, goat production, and other agricultural areas. He has authored a handbook on banana production for use at grassroots levels in Uganda and is a registered consultant on animal genetics with the Organization for African Unity (OAU).

Since 1972 there have been six coups and considerable internal political unrest in Uganda which has caused a serious reduction of animal stock throughout much of the country. This has resulted in a serious reduction of available meat, milk, and eggs - all sources of protein for human consumption. The resulting malnutrition is affecting many sectors of the Uganda population, especially young children and women of child-bearing age. The researcher proposes to study the introduction of rabbit production schemes in Uganda that may offer options to reduce some of Uganda's negative nutritional conditions. Rabbits are already eaten by some Ugandans. Rabbits may be raised easily by a broad variety of groups, and may be cost-competitive with other sources of animal protein.

If findings are positive, this approach to rabbit multiplication could have a very wide and immediate impact on the people of Uganda, and provide an additional option in redressing the country's animal protein shortages. Rabbits have a high meat-to-bone ratio, mature rapidly, and may be suitable as an export commodity to surrounding countries.

The specific objectives of this research include the introduction of two species of rabbits to potential rabbit-raising ("neo-farming") groups, and to assess the comparative cost of raising and feeding them. As mentioned, the research will examine the social acceptability of rabbit meat, various flock multiplier schemes and efficient marketing approaches to be considered in promoting rabbit meat consumption in Uganda. This will be accomplished by attempting rabbit multiplication, under controlled conditions, within these three trial groups: a women's group, a young farmers club, and a reformatory school group. Various diets will be introduced, with results carefully measured and compared with other mixes of nutrition using primarily locally available fieldstocks. Following the analysis of optional diets, labor requirements, and other factors bearing on rabbit growth, the three experimental units' data will be compared. A concluding seminar, with all participants in attendance, will be held in order to share experiences, suggestions and conclusions regarding the feasibility of rabbit multiplication schemes in Uganda.

The final research report will serve as the basis of a "how-to" publication on rabbit breeding which can be widely distributed to Ugandans. In addition, the researcher will provide construction materials for rabbit production to not only the three trial groups but other members in the surrounding communities in order for them to use the rabbit offsprings for production purposes.

ACTION RESEARCH DESCRIPTIONS

Senegal

Fuladu Socio-Economic Traditions: The Case of Dialambere
US $33,718 18 Months

This action research project is to be carried out by the Youth Association of Dialambere which is located in Kolda an isolated area southeast of the The Gambia. This group has received a project development grant from ADF to implement an integrated development project which includes cattle fattening, vegetable gardens and a day care center. Both the men and the women in the village have been involved in this project at all of the various stages of project design and implementation. The project's management is an excellent example of community participation in the development process. Because of the changing lifestyles of traditional communities in Senegal, the Youth Association requested ADF assistance in order to document the process of adapting to modern influences of economics, cultural changes, lifestyle changes, education influences and modern methods of production.

The Dialambere community is interested in documenting their existing traditions so that their heritage will not be lost forever, however, they also need to document how they are adapting to their changing environment. ADF funds are enabling the group to document this process through taped and recorded interviews among the villagers. Also, the document produced will be shared with surrounding communities who are experiencing many of the same changes and are having difficulty adapting to many of these modern changes. In addition, through this process, the community hopes to have a better understanding of what part of their heritage they wish to preserve for their children and to what degree will they accept modern developments.

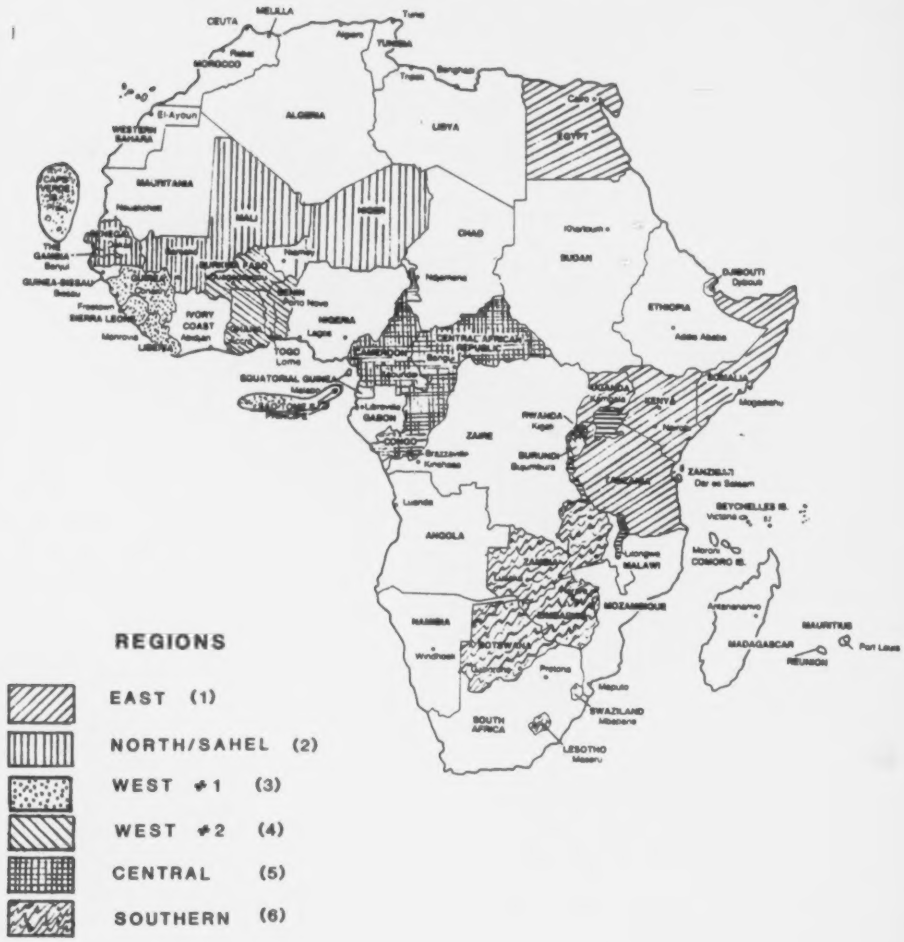
Centre de Recherches Zootechniques de Kolda (CRZ)
US $18,037 15 Months

The main objectives of this action research project is to ascertain the best methods for farmers to use in cattle fattening activities in the Kolda District of Senegal. Cattle fattening operations, where cattle are contained for several months before being sold, are rapidly gaining in popularity in the region. However, local farmers have had little experience in this type of cattle raising operation and local farmers use a different cattle breed than those used more successfully by the commercial fattening operations. Two researchers, Mr. Abdou Fall, a veterinarian and Mr. Adama Faye, an agronomist, have proposed to work with twelve village communities that have started cattle fattening operations or have expressed interest in initiating such activities. The researchers will train farmers in basic cattle fattening methods while at the same time assess the optimum methods of production for the Kolda region. Ongoing outcomes from the research will be utilized by the twelve communities and will be disseminated through local workshops to other interested farmers and NGOs in the Kolda region.

Organic Fertilizer Handbook
US $24,530 Six Months

The overall goal of this research is to develop and disseminate practical information focused on agricultural systems to support increased agricultural productivity and management of natural resources. With this research grant, the Zimbabwe Bio-Mass Network is developing an "Organic Fertilizer Handbook" that can be used by local farmers in Zimbabwe to increase production and at the same time sustain soil and other natural resources. This Handbook will include information on production of phosphate from local raw materials which has been identified as a key missing ingredient towards increasing local agricultural productivity in Africa.

AFRICA
ADF FUNDING BY REGION


MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
WESTERN SAHARA
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
ETHIOPIA
DJIBOUTI
SOMALIA
CAPE VERDE IS.
SENEGAL
THE GAMBIA
GUINEA-BISSAU
GUINEA
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
IVORY COAST
BURKINA FASO
GHANA
TOGO
BENIN
NIGERIA
CAMEROON
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE
GABON
CONGO
ZAIRE
UGANDA
KENYA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
TANZANIA
ZANZIBAR
SEYCHELLES IS.
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
MALAWI
COMORO IS.
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
MAURITIUS
REUNION
NAMIBIA
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
SOUTH AFRICA
SWAZILAND
LESOTHO
REGIONS
EAST (1)
NORTH/SAHEL (2)
WEST #1 (3)
WEST #2 (4)
CENTRAL (5)
SOUTHERN (6)

UNITED STATES

PEACE CORPS

CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION

FISCAL YEAR

1991

PEACE CORPS

THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES PEACE CORPS
WASHINGTON

February 1, 1990

Honorable David Obey
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Foreign Operations
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

A new era is unfolding. Democracy and free enterprise are emerging as the dominant political forces worldwide. The magnitude and speed with which events have unfolded in Eastern Europe and elsewhere challenge our nation as never before. Our global village is becoming more compact; our need for international understanding and cooperation more acute.

The United States Peace Corps is ready to meet the challenge ahead. The Administration's Fiscal Year 1991 budget request of $181 million will support over 5,400 Peace Corps Volunteers in helping 74 nations build the infrastructure necessary to provide a secure and happy life for all.

In 1991, Peace Corps will continue to promote mutual respect and understanding in our global community. We will expand the number of countries in which we serve. We will emphasize environmental responsibility, small-business management, and urban development in our programming. Our Volunteer force will more accurately reflect the diversity and cultural richness of the United States. And our program will involve more Americans here at home. This budget presentation details how we intend to achieve these objectives.

Never before has Peace Corps been as much in demand as it is now. For almost three decades Peace Corps Volunteers have shared their skills and carried the message of American friendship to 100 nations. Peace Corps will answer the call for English trainers in Eastern Europe, for soil conservationists in Guatemala, and for small-business managers in Kenya. We have set as our goal to respond to every legitimate request for assistance and every gesture of friendship. The possibilities for peace abound.

Thank you for your interest and support. I look forward to the opportunity to discuss these initiatives further.

Sincerely,

Paul D Coverdell

Paul D. Coverdell

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APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), $181,061,000, including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for administrative purposes for use outside the United States: Provided, that none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to pay for abortions.

UNITED STATES PEACE CORPS

1991 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
GENERAL STATEMENT

Peace Corps Philosophy and Goals: For the last 29 years, the United States Peace Corps has been pursuing its statutory charter of helping countries throughout the world meet their needs for skilled manpower and promoting world peace and friendship between the American people and other peoples around the globe. By the end of 1989, the United States Peace Corps saw more than 6,000 volunteers working in a record 66 countries throughout the world. Discussions were initiated for a new program in Hungary -- the first in Central Europe.

In the 1990s, the United States Peace Corps faces new international problems, challenges and opportunities. To respond to these, the Peace Corps has developed a set of initiatives for the 1990s designed to put our volunteers in the center of the great concerns of this decade.

Initiatives for the 1990s:

Expansion - More and more countries have expressed an interest in Peace Corps programs, and it is a goal for the 1990s to have Peace Corps volunteers serving in virtually every nation that requests appropriate assistance.

Eastern Europe - With its anticipated entry into Hungary and Poland in 1990, Peace Corps is demonstrating its belief that there should be no cultural, geographic or political barriers to the pursuit of peace.

Environment - In 1990, Peace Corps entered into a collaborative agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under which the EPA will enhance Peace Corps volunteer training in pesticide management, waste disposal techniques, water pollution prevention, reforestation and environmental education.

Urban Programs - Fully 44 percent of the people in developing nations now live in urban areas, presenting those nations and our volunteers with an entirely new set of problems and challenges. Along with the growth of cities have come increased health problems, joblessness, and a host of problems already familiar to us in this country. Peace Corps will recruit and train volunteers to respond to these new development challenges.

Small Business Development - As market-oriented economic systems are becoming more prevalent in developing nations, the Peace Corps will expand its work in small business development by providing marketing and production advice, improved techniques for enterprises from farming to banking, and by offering skills in international commerce.

Minority Outreach - To ensure that Americans of all ethnic and racial groups have an opportunity to benefit from Peace Corps experience, we are strongly committed to involving a richer cultural diversity in the volunteer corps.

Involving America - Peace Corps has a mandated American agenda by virtue of the third goal of our original legislation --- to educate Americans about the people of the developing world. The "American Agenda" taps into the expertise of Peace Corps volunteers present and past and provides manifold opportunities for involvement for everyone from school children to business executives to volunteers who served 15 and 20 years ago.

1. World Wise Schools - Peace Corps is playing an important role in increasing America's awareness of, and concern for, the plight of our world neighbors. Through the newly established World Wise Schools program, a volunteer's experience is brought into our nation's classrooms by linking the volunteers in the field with elementary school classes here at home. the students and the volunteers share letters, music, artifacts and other materials, causing students to become more aware of other lands and cultures. Launched at the beginning of the 1989-1990 school year, more than 700 active Peace Corps volunteers with elementary school classes in the United States. By January of 1991, every volunteer will be linked to a class and thousands of other schools benefiting from materials produced by our World Wise Schools program.

When John F. Kennedy founded the Peace Corps, he challenged his audience to volunteer, saying, "On your willingness to contribute part of your life to this country, I think, will depend the answer to whether we as a free society can compete."

As a sense of competitiveness stimulated the Peace Corps at the outset, so is it a central point in the design of the World Wise Schools initiative. World Wise Schools taps into assets previously unused, which it is hoped will reap the educational and cross-cultural dividends clearly envisioned by President Kennedy 29 years ago.

2. Partners for Peace - Peace Corps has expanded our linkages with the private sector to enhance the work of the volunteers through project assistance as well as through major donations. An American computer company has donated 90 computers for use exclusively by volunteers. An American seed company has donated five tons of seeds, worth more than $300 thousand for use overseas. One generous citizen, impressed after a trip to Guinea with the buying power of the dollar, contributed $60 thousand to set up a revolving small business loan fund there. The educational planning symposium in Budapest that brought together key leaders to design our Hungary program was underwritten by an Hungarian American eager to participate. There are more than can listed here, but they are mentioned to underscore the fact that Peace Corps is committed to finding as many avenues for resources as possible to enhance the essential work of every Peace Corps volunteer.

3. Minority recruitment - While recruitment of qualified volunteers is an ever-present challenge for us, We have renewed and redoubled the Agency's commitment. The Peace Corps has always valued diversity. Volunteers from all walks of life have shared their skills for a better world over the years. In the upcoming year, however, we aim to demonstrably increase the percentage of minorities serving.

4. University programs - We currently have cooperative agreements with more than 200 universities around the country. Some are Master's degree programs for returning volunteers, one, in particular at Columbia University has recently

returned volunteers teach in the city schools in return for free tuition for their Masters degree is a standout and while others build and capitalize on the volunteer's overseas experience to prepare them for the next stage of their career. We are presently working to design models for these unique programs so they can be replicated across the land --- enriching our society as well as making Peace Corps service all the more appealing.

The Peace Corps continues to provide person-to-person assistance to some of the poorest peoples in the world. Peace Corps volunteers serve in rural and urban areas where they can best enhance the abilities of the host countries' citizens to improve their quality of life.

Peace Corps goals, as stated in the Peace Corps Act of 1961, are:

> To promote world peace and friendship by making available to interested countries and areas men and women of the United States, qualified for service abroad and willing to serve under conditions of hardship if necessary, and to help the people of such countries and areas to meet their needs for trained manpower, particularly in meeting the basic needs of those living in the poorest areas of such countries.
>
> To help promote a better understanding of the American people on the part of the peoples served.
>
> To promote a better understanding of other people on the part of the American people.

Since 1961, more than 122,000 Peace Corps volunteers and staff have served in 99 countries. Most of these volunteers worked in education programs (55 percent); another 25 percent were engaged in what was generally labeled as community development activities.

Today, the United States Peace Corps stresses a historic, broadly based, grassroots approach to development. The 1980s brought increased Congressional support for the Peace Corps and its volunteers. The Peace Corps has been given strong support by the Congress and the President to persevere in its role as "leader for peace." As an expression of that commitment, Congress has approved sufficient funding for Peace Corps to expand into eight new countries in 1990.

The following countries will host approximately 5,400 Peace Corps volunteers in 1990:

Africa Region (2,346 volunteers): Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, and Zaire

Inter-America Region (1,671 volunteers): Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Montserrat, Paraguay, St. Kitts/Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent/Grenadines

Pacific, Asia, Central Europe, and the Mediterranean Region (1,361 volunteers): Cook Islands, Comoros Islands, Fiji, Hungary, Kiribati, Malta, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, and Yemen

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Activities in 1989: During 1989, the Peace Corps continued its tradition of service worldwide. The Peace Corps budget totaled $153.5 million. In addition, host countries continued to show their appreciation for the work of the volunteers by making contributions to in-country operations. The single largest Peace Corps budget expenditure continued to be the direct support and training of volunteers overseas. The costs incurred in recruiting volunteers and providing them with overseas staff support constituted the two other major categories of expenditures. Over half of all Peace Corps staff are stationed overseas.

During 1989, 3,218 trainees began service with the Peace Corps. The average age of the volunteer in 1989 was 31, although the median age was just over 24. The Peace Corps, as a matter of policy, is committed to recruiting larger numbers of senior volunteers (those 50 years of age and older). In 1989, 7.3 percent of volunteers were senior volunteers (437 volunteers). The distribution between men and women was almost even.

In 1989, the Peace Corps continued to support the Associate Volunteer Program, which attempts to make Peace Corps service available to more people by varying the length of volunteer tours of service, thereby opening the Peace Corps experience to a new constituency. This flexibility allows for more recruitment of experienced, highly trained people who have the skills requested by host countries and who are increasingly difficult to recruit for two-year tours of service. During 1989, the Peace Corps also continued its involvement with the United Nations Volunteer Program by supporting 38 American UN volunteers.

In addition to its regular programs, the Peace Corps continued to support the African Food Systems Initiative (AFSI), which became fully operational in 1987. This 10-year program is directed at improving food production in certain regions (primarily the Sahel) within selected African nations.

Current plans to expand the number of Peace Corps volunteers focus on strengthening training so that more generalists can be used in skill areas where the supply of volunteers is low, and expanding recruiting efforts in skill areas of high demand but short supply, such as agriculture, education, forestry, and fisheries.

Peace Corps volunteers were active during 1989 in the program areas described below:

Agriculture - Traditional agricultural systems in the developing world face tremendous developmental and population pressures to produce more food. In 1989, more than 1,260 volunteers worked to address this need through crop extension, soil science, agricultural economics, animal husbandry, cooperative development, and rural youth development programs. Peace Corps continues implementation of the Farmer-to-Farmer Program in cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Education - Since 1961, more than 5 million students in developing nations have been taught by Peace Corps volunteers. In 1989, nearly 1,700 volunteers taught English, mathematics, and science; worked with the blind, deaf, and mentally and physically impaired; trained primary and secondary classroom teachers; and assisted communities with development of non-formal education and youth-related activities.

Health - Volunteers continue to focus on essential health services for those most in need, that is, women and young children. They also promote the development of local capacities to meet basic health needs. In 1989, the majority of the volunteers (serving in health programs in 35 countries) worked within national primary health care systems and focused on maternal/child health activities, nutrition, community health education, and water and sanitation projects.

Environment - More than 580 volunteers participated in environmental projects in 45 countries in 1989. Two thirds of the volunteers worked in forestry areas such as agroforestry, extension, and management. The others pursued projects in environmental education, wildlife management, national park development, biological diversity, and soil conservation.

Small Business Development - The Peace Corps had 455 volunteers working in small business development projects during 1989 to promote local economic development through self-sustaining small business activities, which in turn, lead to the creation of employment opportunities. Small business development projects offer technical support to cooperatives, credit unions, group businesses, and Chambers of Commerce.

Urban Development - Rapid population growth and unprecedented rates of urbanization are causing profound changes in less developed countries' social and economic structures. By early in the next century, urban populations will exceed those in rural areas, and more than half of these nations' poor will be living in cities. Peace Corps volunteers were involved in 15 urban development projects in 1989, providing assistance in the areas of urban and community development and youth development.

Peace Corps Collaborative Efforts: The Peace Corps continues to maintain its policy of collaborating with other programs serving around the world. These collaborative efforts avoid duplication of effort by different organizations. The guiding rationale for Peace Corps collaboration is that mutual benefits be derived by each party and by the beneficiaries. Accordingly, Peace Corps continually reviews and revises its activities with other Federal, international, and host country organizations and private volunteer organizations (PVOs).

Peace Corps continued its efforts to expand its relationships with PVOs in 1989 by broadening existing relationships and by reaching out to other PVOs to develop new collaborative arrangements.

Peace Corps and USAID have achieved a great deal of progress in planning joint strategies and coordinating approaches to development problems. USAID/Peace Corps Coordinating Committee, co-chaired by the Peace Corps Director and USAID Administrator, meet regularly to review joint programs and plan future cooperative efforts consistent with both agencies' goals.

The Peace Corps and USAID collaborate via Participating Agency Service Agreements (PASAs). These agreements combine USAID and Peace Corps resources to enhance the Peace Corps' ability to target specific programs by fielding greater numbers of volunteers and providing volunteers with increased levels of technical support. The following PASAs were in effect during 1988:

Child Survival - The purpose of this agreement is to strengthen Peace Corps volunteers' participation in child survival projects that focus on such means of intervention as growth monitoring, oral rehydration, infectious disease control, immunization coverage, and breast-feeding.

Combating Childhood Communicable Diseases (CCCD) - The CCCD program is a cooperative effort among African countries, the World Health Organization, the Centers For Disease Control, USAID, the Peace Corps, and other donors. Peace Corps volunteers are working in the health education component of the CCCD program. This agreement supported development of a training manual for Peace Corps volunteers to use in addressing the high rates of infant and child mortality and morbidity in Africa.

Farmer-to-Farmer Program - At the outset of 1988, Peace Corps, USAID, and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance signed a two-year collaborative agreement to support the Farmer-to-Farmer Program. The purpose of the program is to involve short-term volunteers in ongoing Peace Corps projects in order to increase the production and income of host county farmers. The first Farmer-to-Farmer volunteers began service in March 1988.

Forestry - A joint USAID/Peace Corps Forestry Resource Management initiative will support forestry and natural resources activities through 1990. This initiative has increased Peace Corps' ability to work with host countries and PVOs on community-level forestry projects, Food for Work/PL-480 programs, anti-desertification and soil erosion control efforts, and related programs.

Micro-enterprise Development - This new collaborative effort between USAID and Peace Corps was initiated at the end of 1988 to strengthen existing micro-enterprises and provide support for development of new small businesses in the targeted countries. The program will provide micro-enterprise development training and technical assistance to Peace Corps volunteers and their counterparts in ten countries over a two-year period.

Nutrition - This agreement supports activities that will strengthen household food security and family nutrition status. More than 250 volunteers have been trained to assess household food needs and develop appropriate village-level interventions in family gardens, small-animal husbandry, post-harvest technology, and nutrition education.

Small Project Assistance - The Small Project Assistance program, jointly established by the Peace Corps and USAID, has been in operation for almost six years. The program funds small-scale development projects identified by volunteers working with local community organizations in 40 countries. A typical project might enable a community to build a grain storage facility, start a poultry-raising operation, or install a potable water system. Over 2,500 projects have been funded since 1983.

In 1989, a pioneering agreement was established between the United States Peace Corps and the EPA to better address a wide range of global environmental issues. The cooperative agreement was signed by the Peace Corps Director and an EPA Administrator. Beginning in 1990, as part of their standard preparation for duty, Peace Corps volunteers will be trained by the EPA to deal with a full range of environmental challenges: water pollution prevention, waste disposal, reforestation and pesticide management.

The Peace Corps continues to be a strong influence in the international development arena. As volunteers complete their service and return to the United States, their knowledge and experiences about and in the developing world become a powerful force for increasing our nation's understanding of the issues facing other countries. Thousands of volunteers continue to serve in government, some in elective offices. Many others have remained involved in development assistance through employment in private firms, other volunteer organizations, and USAID. Perhaps most importantly, Peace Corps volunteers continue to present a positive image of Americans to much of the developing world and to provide Americans at home with a personal view of the contributions America makes around the world.

PEACE CORPS
AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS
FY 1962 - FY 1991
(in thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Authorized	Budget Request	Appropriated a/	Trainee Input	Number of Countries
1962	$40,000	$40,000	$30,000	3,699	38
1963	63,750	63,750	59,000	4,969	44
1964	102,000	108,000	95,964	7,720	46
1965	115,000	115,000	104,100	7,876	46
1966	115,000	125,200	114,000	9,216	51
1967	110,000	110,500	110,000	7,565	67
1968	115,700	124,400	107,500	7,391	65
1969	112,800	112,800	102,000	6,243	68
1970	98,450	109,800	98,450	4,637	70
1971	94,500	98,800	90,000	4,686	69
1972	77,200	71,200	72,500	3,997	69
1973	88,027	88,027	81,000	4,821	67
1974	77,000	77,000	77,000	4,886	70
1975	82,256	82,256	77,687	3,296	70
1976	88,468	20,826	81,266	3,291	69
Transition Qtr	27,887	25,729	24,190	---	---
1977	81,000	67,155	80,000	4,180	66
1978	87,544	74,800	86,234	3,715	63
1979	112,424	95,135	99,179	3,327	65
1980	105,000	105,404	99,924	3,108	63
1981	118,531	118,800	105,531	2,729	61
1982	105,000	121,900	105,000	2,862	58
1983	105,000	97,500	109,000	2,988	60
1984	115,000	108,500	115,000	2,781	59
1984/5 Supp	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
1985	128,600	115,000	128,600	3,430	60
1986	130,000	124,400	130,000 b/	2,597	63
1987	137,200	126,200	130,760	2,774	61
1987/8 Supp	7,200	---	7,200	---	---
1988	146,200	130,682	146,200	3,360	64
1989	153,500	150,000	153,500	3,218	66
1990	165,649	163,614	168,614 c/	3,211	74
1991	---	181,061	---	3,350	79

a/ Includes reappropriated funds in 1963 ($3,864 thousand), 1964 ($17,000 thousand) and 1965 ($12,100 thousand).

b/ Includes $5,590 thousand sequestered under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177).

c/ Includes $2,240 thousand sequestered under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177) and a $725 thousand reduction related to the Drug Initiative (P.L. 101-167).

UNITED STATES PEACE CORPS
TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEER YEARS AND BUDGET ESTIMATES
BY REGION AND ACTIVITY, 1989-1991

	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 ESTIMATE	FY 1991 ESTIMATE
TRAINEE INPUT			
Africa Region	1,328	1,274	1,274
Inter-American Region	1,001	906	925
The Pacific, Asia, Central Europe and the Mediterranean	871	1,006	1,006
United Nations Volunteers	18	25	25
New Country Entries -1991	---	---	120
TOTAL TRAINEES	3,218	3,211	3,350
VOLUNTEER YEARS			
Africa Region	2,190	2,346	2,258
Inter-American Region	1,706	1,671	1,634
The Pacific, Asia, Central Europe and the Mediterranean	1,289	1,361	1,511
United Nations Volunteers	29	35	39
New Country Entries -1991	---	---	8
TOTAL VOLUNTEER YEARS	5,214	5,413	5,450
OBLIGATIONS BY REGION ($000)			
Africa Region	55,341	59,177	62,198
Inter-American Region	32,728	34,426	35,359
The Pacific, Asia, Central Europe and the Mediterranean	30,230	34,779	40,579
United Nations Volunteers	338	404	400
World-Wide Support	34,546	36,863	38,800
New Country Entries -1991	---	---	3,725
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	153,183	165,649	181,061 *
OBLIGATIONS BY ACTIVITY ($000)			
Volunteer Operations	91,242	97,321	108,300
Recruitment, Communications and Development Education	12,323	12,265	12,552
Program Development and and Support	49,618	56,063	60,209
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	153,183	165,649	181,061 *

* Increase in funding sustains current operations, including eight new country entries in 1991 and five new country entries in 1991.

UNITED STATES PEACE CORPS
VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS
(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 ESTIMATE	FY 1991 ESTIMATE
PROGRAM ACTIVITY			
SELECTION	2,146	1,928	1,938
Placement/Staging 1/	2,146	1,928	1,938
TRAINING	21,050	23,037	25,319
Pre-service Training	17,639	18,299	19,398
In-service Training	1,937	2,589	3,232
Information & Technical Resources	1,474	1,408	1,890
Staging 1/	0	741	799
DIRECT VOLUNTEER SUPPORT	49,724	51,569	56,012
Assignment and Return Travel 2/	6,726	7,620	8,895
Living/Leave Allowances	16,523	17,382	18,905
Special Services	928	1,000	1,247
Readjustment Allowances	15,283	15,938	16,222
Other	10,264	9,629	10,743
MEDICAL SUPPORT	17,282	19,258	21,684
Medical Evacuation	3,469	3,748	4,376
Medical Supplies	1,739	1,700	1,750
Volunteer FECA	5,621	6,205	7,284
Medical Services	6,453	7,605	8,274
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	1,040	1,530	3,347
Overseas Vehicles	706	1,000	2,500
Other	334	530	847
TOTAL VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS	91,242	97,321	108,300
REIMBURSEMENTS	3,435	3,733	4,940
PASAs	2,975	3,566	4,450
Overseas Vehicles	395	113	435
Other	65	54	55
PROGRAM FACTORS			
Trainee Input Goal 3/	3,218	3,211	3,350
Volunteer-Years 3/	5,214	5,413	5,450
Number of Staging Events	84	84	87
Number of MEDEVACS	403	440	466
Number of Vehicles Replaced	51	45	117

1/ The Staging function in 1990 was transferred from Volunteer Recruitment and Selection (VRS) to the Office of Training and Program Support (OTAPS) to consolidate all training activities.

2/ Return travel in previous submissions was included under Direct Volunteer Support-Other.

3/ Includes UN Volunteers.

VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS

Volunteer Operations represents 60 percent of Peace Corps' budget. This budget activity provides the direct assistance required to train, maintain, and support the volunteers overseas. In 1991, the Peace Corps plans to train 3,350 new volunteers and support approximately 5,450 volunteer-years of service in 79 developing countries worldwide.

Selection

Placement: The technical and personal skills of applicants are carefully assessed to match the most qualified persons to the specific assignments in each host country. Applicants go through a multi-stage assessment process that includes nomination, evaluation, comparison with other qualified applicants, and finally, a match to specific assignments.

Staging: Trainees participate in a short orientation prior to departure overseas and the beginning of pre-service training. Participants learn more about Peace Corps and its expectations, the country in which they will serve, and the position to which they are assigned. Participants are encouraged to reconsider the demands of Peace Corps service to determine whether they can make a two-year commitment.

Training

Pre-Service Training: Intensive language instruction, cultural information, and technical skills enhancement to prepare volunteers for specific assignments are provided in pre-service training. In some instances, additional technical training is provided in the United States. Stateside skill training is designed to increase the intermediate skill levels of volunteers in the technical areas in which Peace Corps has difficulty recruiting. Examples of stateside training are programs in fish culture, vegetable gardening, apiculture, and small animal husbandry.

In-Service Training: Additional skill enhancement training is conducted during the volunteer's service, to increase the job effectiveness and job satisfaction in the field. In-service training programs are flexible and are designed to respond to the needs of volunteers as they carry out their assignments. These programs include language, cultural, and technical skill development.

Information and Technical Resources: Information Collection and Exchange (ICE) is a depository of technical materials available to assist volunteers in their individual projects. ICE responds to an average of 3,500 volunteer requests each year for specific technical information on subjects such as water sealed toilets, apiculture, fuel-efficient stoves, growing vegetables in the tropics, and oral rehydration.

Direct Volunteer Support

Assignment and Return Travel: This category provides for travel and transportation of volunteers from their homes to their host countries and return at the completion of their service.

Living/Leave Allowances: Volunteers receive a living allowance that is sufficient to support them at the local standard of living. This allowance is provided in the local currency and is subject to monetary and cost-of-living fluctuations within the country. The leave allowance, currently set at $24 per month of service, permits volunteers to travel in their host and neighboring countries to broaden their perspectives and to enhance their cultural awareness. A settling-in allowance is also provided at the beginning of service to assist with the purchase of household items.

Special Services: Funds for special services are utilized to provide volunteers and their families with administrative, counseling, and emergency services. The Office of Special Services is the communication link between volunteers and their families in the event of family emergencies.

Readjustment Allowances: This allowance is transferred to volunteers at the completion of service to assist volunteers upon their return to the United States. In 1990 and 1991, this allowance is expected to remain at $200 per month.

Other: Volunteers are provided with materials and supplies to be better equipped to share their technical expertise. Volunteers are provided funds to travel between staff offices and work and living sites for consultation and technical assistance, and funds are provided to enable the staff to visit volunteers at their sites.

Medical Support

Medical Evacuation: Adequate medical facilities and care are not always available within the countries in which volunteers serve. Four to five hundred volunteers are transported each year to appropriate medical facilities in the United States and/or other countries for diagnosis and medical treatment.

Medical Supplies: Volunteers are furnished with medical supplies and related informational material to maintain their health and effectiveness.

Volunteer FECA: Volunteers often work in conditions that are physically demanding and difficult. Peace Corps provides as much support as possible to ensure the complete safety and care of each volunteer. This sometimes is not enough and worker's compensation benefits, provided through the Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA), are required following service. The cost of providing these benefits to former volunteers is increasing and will rise by $1.1 million (17.4 percent) between 1990 and 1991.

Medical Services: A comprehensive preventative and curative health care program is provided in each country by a trained health practitioner -- either a physician or a nurse. The preventative program is designed to assist the volunteers in protecting their health. This includes continuing education, site visits to detect environmental and occupational hazards, immunizations, prophylactic treatment against endemic disease, and periodic physical examinations for early detection of disease.

Administrative Support

Overseas Vehicles: In most of the host countries, transportation is difficult and unreliable. In order to provide the physical, emotional, and technical support necessary to assist volunteers in completing their assignments with success and in good health, staff must have reliable transportation. Since volunteers are sometimes located in isolated areas, reliable transportation becomes crucial in emergencies.

Other: Peace Corps plans to continue to enhance overseas computer systems. These computer systems will reduce administrative workload and allow staff more time for direct support of volunteers. Also included in this category is WATS telecommunications services.

UNITED STATES PEACE CORPS
RECRUITMENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION
(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 ESTIMATE	FY 1991 ESTIMATE
PROGRAM ACTIVITY			
RECRUITMENT 1/	8,528	8,010	8,288
PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES	698	723	846
UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS	338	404	400
GSA RENTAL PAYMENTS/FIELD	871	878	814
PUBLIC RESPONSE	1,889	2,251	2,204
TOTAL RECRUITMENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	12,323	12,265	12,552
PROGRAM FACTORS			
UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS			
Trainee Input	18	25	25
Volunteer-Years	29	35	39
PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS			
Inquiries	241,533	217,000	224,850
Applications	14,396	12,900	13,400
Nominations	6,592	6,550	6,830
Trainee Input Goal 2/	3,218	3,211	3,350

1/ In 1990 Volunteer Recruitment and Selection was reorganized, inlcuding elimination of the three regional field recruiting offices and transfer of some field functions to Placement in Headquarters.

2/ Includes UN Volunteers.

RECRUITMENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

Peace Corps reaches out to all Americans to share what we have learned around the world and to provide opportunities for all to volunteer. Two functions within the Recruitment, Communications and Development Education (RCDE) activity are the recruitment process for all prospective trainees and Returned Peace Corps Volunteer (RPCV) services. Public and private liaison activities, which are funded under RCDE, generate interest and funds for programs and promote the third goal objective of educating Americans about the developing world.

Recruitment

Recruitment activities create a direct link between Peace Corps and the public. Recruiters generate interest and promote Peace Corps ideals through films, seminars, campus visits, and publications. Recruiters must reach a wide audience in order to match individuals to host country needs. Potential volunteers are found not only among recent college graduates, but among older and more experienced workers as well.

Included under recruitment activities are all development and production costs associated with advertising and promotional materials that target individuals with in-demand skills and qualifications. Print and electronic media campaigns, as well as activities that put staff and returned volunteers in direct contact with potential applicants, are a part of Peace Corps' marketing efforts.

Private Sector Initiatives

Peace Corps collaborates with public and private organizations, institutions, and individuals to enhance development efforts through its Partners for Peace programs. Through partnerships, gifts-in-kind, development education, and university programs, outside resources are utilized and allowed to participate in our work. Partnerships sponsored a reforestation project in Ecuador, a pottery cooperative in Thailand, and provided specially equipped tricycles for disabled adolescents in Guinea. Examples of gifts-in-kind received in 1989 include the donation of 89 computer systems to 57 overseas posts, and the contribution of over 9,000 pounds of vegetable seeds for distribution by Peace Corps volunteers in 28 countries. Through the Volunteers in Development Education (VIDE) program, newly returned volunteers serve as community resources and share Peace Corps experiences ands ideals with local audiences throughout the country.

Peace Corps provides career, educational, and readjustment counseling to returned volunteers. Contacts with institutions and organizations interested in returned volunteers have been established and maintained. A bi-weekly publication highlighting career and educational opportunities and other items of interest is distributed to all recently returned volunteers. Peace Corps works closely with the National Council of Returned Peace Corps Volunteers (NCRPCV) and with the U.S. Agency for International Development in a jointly-sponsored three-year global awareness campaign.

A new education initiative, World Wise Schools, was launched in 1989. Through the exchange of letters, artwork, artifacts, and other educational materials, the program plans to ultimately link 6,000 volunteers overseas with 6,000 elementary and junior high students here in the states.

United Nations Volunteers

UN Volunteers (UNVs) are recruited from all UN member nations and serve in development projects administered by UN and host government agencies. Peace Corps supports volunteers and contributes to the UN Development Program Special Voluntary Fund, which helps defray costs for Third World volunteers who are not sponsored by any agencies or organizations within their own countries. In all but a few instances, Peace Corps funds only the external costs incurred in support of the volunteers we sponsor. These costs include readjustment allowances, FICA, travel to and from post, and excess baggage charges.

GSA Rental Payments/Field

RCDE funds include the rent of recruitment field offices across the country. The decrease in costs for 1991 is due to the transfer of the area office functions to headquarters.

Public Response

The category of Public Response includes the costs incurred to carry out public relations activities for the Peace Corps as well as mailing costs associated with recruitment and public awareness efforts.

UNITED STATES PEACE CORPS
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 ESTIMATE	FY 1991 ESTIMATE
PROGRAM ACTIVITY			
OVERSEAS ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	27,068	31,439	33,624
Salaries and Benefits	13,937	15,828	16,732
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support 1/	3,364	5,684	5,000
Staff Assignment Travel and Transportation	926	1,501	1,735
Other	8,841	8,426	10,157
DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	22,550	24,624	26,585
GSA Rental Payments/Headquarters	3,448	3,610	4,155
Communications	1,911	2,047	2,106
Staff FECA	163	210	228
Other	17,028	18,756	20,096
TOTAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	49,618	56,063	60,209
REIMBURSEMENTS	97	170	180

1/ In 1990, the Foreign Affairs Administrative Support system (FAAS) was revised to allocate a greater portion of administrative support costs to agencies serviced by the Department of State. The 1991 estimate excludes costs associated with those revisions as funding was returned to the Department of State in the President's Budget.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT

Funds in this budget activity provide the overseas and Washington-based support vital to the success of Peace Corps programs worldwide.

Overseas Administrative Support

Salaries and Benefits: Peace Corps overseas staff are responsible for developing and implementing volunteer programs. They must work closely with host country authorities and Peace Corps Headquarters in order to provide programs that meet the needs of the host country. The staff designs and administers in-country training programs for volunteers, makes periodic site visits to monitor progress and offer technical guidance, and ensures that volunteers receive allowances, housing, supplies, and equipment. Staff members are also responsible for ensuring that counseling and health care services are provided when needed.

Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS): This category reflects Peace Corps' reimbursements to the Department of State for administrative services provided under the FAAS system. Services utilized by Peace Corps posts included Foreign Service National (FSN) personnel, budget and fiscal services, use of diplomatic pouch, customs clearance assistance, local wage administration, and other general administrative services. The use of the FAAS system allows Peace Corps to make the most effective use of its limited overseas staff. An estimated $1.6 million is included in the 1990 request to reflect revisions to the allocation system. The 1991 estimate excludes costs associated with these revisions as funding was directly provided to the Department of State in the President's Budget.

Staff Assignment and Travel and Transportation: Funding requested in this category will provide funds for overseas staff assignment travel, and shipment and storage of staff household effects.

Other: Other overseas support costs include residential and non-residential rents and utilities; telephone, telex, and other communication costs; maintenance and repair of equipment, vehicles, and property; other contractual services, including U.S. and foreign national personal services contractors; dependent education travel; home leave travel; in-country and international travel and transportation of things; and other items such as purchase of supplies, equipment, and printing and reproduction services.

Domestic Administrative Support

GSA Rental Payments/Headquarters: Peace Corps completed its Headquarters move in 1989. Estimates for 1990 and 1991 are based on GSA's Public Buildings Services budget estimates.

Communications: In 1991, $2.1 million is requested to fund FTS and other telecommunications services.

Staff FECA: In 1991, Worker's Compensation payments to the Department of Labor for Peace Corps staff will be $228 thousand.

Other: Other domestic administrative support includes policy guidance and coordination of direct day-to-day support by regional headquarters staff to overseas programs. All Headquarters staff functions, such as legal counsel, administrative services, congressional and public affairs activities, financial management, audit and investigations, ADP support, and personnel are included.

In addition to the general administrative support functions listed above, providing for technical assistance and training is essential to the success of volunteers in the field. The Office of Training and Program Support provides this assistance through a staff of program specialists who advise on agriculture, health, education, and other areas of programming and training. This office has also created a system of information collection and exchange that prepares technical materials and manuals for distribution to volunteers.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

OVERVIEW

Regional Development Needs

Despite numerous efforts by both national and international organizations to enhance the development of sub-Saharan African countries, three intractable problems still plague the continent as it enters its fourth development decade. Food insufficiency, overpopulation and environmental degradation continue to detract from the valiant progress made in education, health and sanitation. As Africa's population increases at an annual rate of three percent (or four million each year), it will double by the year 2010. Countries will have to find both food and jobs for these new citizens when currently there are not enough for their parents.

Program Strategy

Addressing the needs of food self-sufficiency, income/employment generation and environmental protection are the programmatic goals of Peace Corps' Africa Region. By increasing the number of volunteers who work in existing projects related to these three areas, developing new projects in these areas, and ensuring that each volunteer and staff member add project components targeting these needs, our goals can and will be met. Two specific initiatives described in the following pages which emphasize the Peace Corps' commitment to these goals are the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) and the African Small-business Assistance Program (ASAP).

Another strategy will be to increase collaboration with host country Ministries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private voluntary organizations (PVOs), and multilateral or bilateral development organizations such as the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Bank and World Health Organization (WHO). Many of these organizations are also on the front-line of assistance in the areas of food, jobs and environment. Collaboration also ensures that volunteers have counterparts who can be trained to sustain the project goals after the volunteer departs. Finally, such a strategy enables ministry and development organizations to plan complementary activities which are both environmentally and economically sound rather than conflicting.

The following are examples of our program strategies to implement regional goals:

Environment

Host country requests reflect mounting awareness of the compelling need to conserve natural resources, especially as they relate to international problems of desertification, refuse disposal and the possible effects of a global warming. Particularly committed to programs aimed at sustained development, Peace Corps volunteers continue to work in agroforestry and wildlife programs to help raise local awareness and assist in government planning. Peace Corps will also continue to be involved in appropriate technology, energy, and non-formal education projects which all support environmental protection. Even volunteers working in the formal education sector will include environmental components to their curricula where appropriate.

Small Business Development

Volunteers have been working for many years to establish or improve the efficiency of agriculture markets, handicraft centers, women's cooperatives, and local credit unions. In 1991, Peace Corps will continue to expand throughout sub-Saharan Africa with income-generating and small business development projects supported by the Region's African Small-Business Assistance (ASAP) program and USAID funds. Efforts to create and strengthen enterprises will be promoted through linkages among the United States private sector and indigenous small business enterprises as well as through traditional Peace Corps programming assistance. Where possible, the Region will also link vocational education and small business training with credit opportunities. Finally, small business development activities will be integrated into Peace Corps' traditional activities, and secondary volunteer projects will be encouraged to take on an income generation component. Whatever the effort, the intent will be to reinforce countries' current policies aimed at strengthening their private sector economies.

Urban Development

Addressing the problem of rural to urban flight has been the focus of all volunteers throughout Peace Corps' history but, specifically, of those working in planning, small town development, and secondary education. Since approximately 25 percent of our volunteers are living or working in towns with populations of 30,000 or more, many primary and secondary volunteer activities focus on community development opportunities. Working with local committees, chambers of commerce or cooperatives, volunteers assist urban residents in identifying and solving their own community problems.

Agriculture/Food Production

Projects designed to improve food availability and nutrition will continue to provide the foundation for the Peace Corps program in Africa in 1991. These projects include agricultural extension, where volunteers train subsistence farmers to utilize results from research on fisheries, agroforestry, agricultural education and animal husbandry. Peace Corps will continue its work at the grassroots level providing assistance to villagers and extension workers.

The sustainability of improvements in agricultural production is clearly linked to use of environmentally sound practices of water and soil management, pesticide use and diversification of production systems. Linkages will continue to be promoted in programming among agriculture and other sectors including the environment, health and nutrition, small business development and formal education. Important mechanisms to obtain these linkages will be through the AFSI and ASAP programming process.

Education

Volunteers have been involved in education since the beginning of Peace Corps. Although volunteers will continue to teach mathematics, science, and English at the secondary and university levels, Peace Corps will increase its emphasis on

vocational skills and teacher training. These two areas are particularly important given the critical shortage of qualified instructors and the increased need for skilled technicians in Africa. In addition, projects in health and agricultural curricula development will be initiated at both the primary and secondary education levels to ensure that both basic skill and environmental education are promoted.

Health

Volunteers will continue to work to combat childhood communicable diseases, furnish primary health care, provide training in public health services, improve water sources and sanitation, and integrate health, nutrition, and education with agricultural production. Highly-skilled medical officers will be sought for project assistance through the Agency's University Collaboration program and Associate Volunteer (AV) program.

The Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI)

The Africa Food Systems Initiative is a ten-year, collaborative effort to assist up to 12 African nations in their efforts to reverse declining food production and attain self-sustaining food systems.

Under this initiative teams of volunteers assist local institutions and communities to develop, adapt, and implement appropriate technologies to increase food availability. In collaboration with host country ministries, USAID, and non-governmental development organizations, volunteers work to upgrade local capacity for independent development.

The AFSI program is currently active in the Central African Republic, The Gambia, Guinea, Lesotho, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Zaire. Country-specific AFSI accomplishments include the following:

Central African Republic

Volunteers began work in 1989 with village development committees, primary schools and local health centers to develop long-term strategies to increase income and improve nutritional levels in the communities. Activities include vegetable production, agriculture education in primary schools, agroforestry, fish production, beekeeping, nutrition, village health education, and sanitation.

The Gambia

Project activities began in 1989 with the establishment of a training center for dry-season gardening on the North Bank of The Gambia River. Activities will focus on improvement of vegetable production and marketing, literacy/management training for traditional women's groups, and establishment of a second center on the South Bank. Funding has been provided for project activities by USAID.

Guinea
Volunteers began working with women's groups in 1988 on a UNICEF-funded project in Guinea's forest region on a project to improve the nutritional status of women and young children through improved food production and income generation. As a result of the findings during the first year, activities will focus on village infrastructure improvements for water supply and sanitation and general community organization.

Lesotho
Volunteers, in collaboration with the Nutrition Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and USAID, work with women farmers to establish and improve home gardens in two of the mountain districts of Lesotho. Activities include providing access to production inputs through private sector supply sources, improvement of small-scale irrigation systems, promotion of new crop varieties and production techniques, and local production of improved weaning foods using traditional foods. During 1991 volunteers will begin working with primary schools to improve their agricultural production capabilities as part of the school lunch program.

Mali
AFSI volunteer teams work in over 40 locations in both rain-fed and irrigated agricultural zones. Under the auspices of the Malian Government's departmental development committees and in collaboration with USAID and the European Economic Community, volunteers are working with farmers in soil conservation, agroforestry, small-scale water supply, gardening, small animal husbandry, primary school agriculture education and rural enterprise development.

Accomplishments include the construction or improvement of wells, construction of small dams, installation of manual pumping devices, promotion of new vegetable crops and year-round gardening in both communities and schools, establishment of tree nurseries for woodlots and windbreaks, planting of live fences, training of farmers to produce grafted fruit trees, and construction of improved fuel-efficient woodstoves. A major emphasis is on the improvement of capabilities of local development committees to plan and implement projects and to establish watershed management plans.

Niger
Two teams of volunteers have been working in the Say and Ouallam areas since 1987 on projects promoting soil conservation, small-scale irrigation, dry-season gardening, small animal husbandry, and marketing skills. Eighteen volunteers work with village development councils to identify and manage local projects that are partially funded by USAID.

Accomplishments include construction of wells, establishment of village nurseries for woodlots, live fences and fruit trees, improvement of village gardens, promotion of sheep, poultry and rabbit production, construction of fuel-efficient woodstoves, and organization of literacy/numeracy courses to improve village-level financial management capabilities. Plans are under way for expansion into a third zone in 1990 at the request of the Government of Niger.

Senegal

Two teams of volunteers began work in the Bignona and Nioro du Rip areas in 1988. In collaboration with the Senegalese Agricultural Research Institute and Winrock International's On-Farm Seed Project, volunteers have improved the management of existing food stocks through better storage techniques and seed selection. Other projects stress soil and water conservation, dry-season production and marketing.

The quality of peanut seed and seed storage was identified as a significant problem, and on-farm trials of affordable, locally-available technologies to reduce losses were conducted. Extension of trial results will be undertaken during the current storage period. In addition, trials of improved varieties of rice and millet are being implemented. Village nurseries will also be established for woodlots, fruit trees and live fencing.

Zaire

Twenty volunteers were placed in the Bandundu Region in 1989 to work with two local non-governmental organizations and USAID to improve agricultural extension services in the region.

Activities included introduction of improved cassava varieties, dry-season gardening, small animal husbandry, and execution of a baseline survey of agricultural and economic indicators in the region. In 1991, the focus will shift to include marketing of agricultural produce and agro-forestry activities.

The African Small-business Assistance Program (ASAP)

The African Small-business Assistance Program (ASAP) reflects the realization of African countries that sustained economic growth is a key to development. This long-term program will provide individual entrepreneurs or small businesses with technical assistance and support ranging from training in market surveys and bookkeeping to resource mobilization and credit. The key features of this program are:

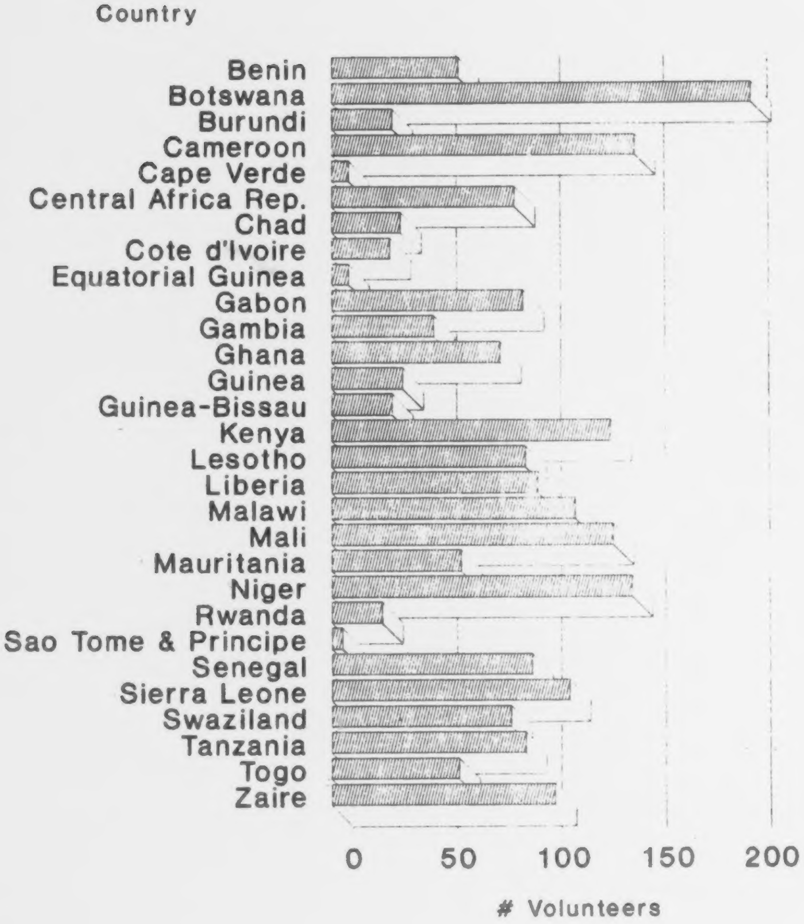
- the integration of small-business enterprise into local, regional, and national economic activities;
- the coordination of these activities with governmental and private development organizations; and,
- small-business loans in selected African locations funded by local credit organizations and by contributions from the U.S. business community.

Four target countries were chosen to pilot ASAP program in 1988: Botswana, The Gambia, Guinea, and Kenya. Country assessments have been carried out in each, and in Guinea, a $60,000 revolving loan fund has been established by a private American businessman as part of the ASAP initiative. Five volunteers have been trained to provide technical assistance to the loan committees at each of the five sites. This initiative also serves as a model for other ASAP loan projects.

Currently, Peace Corps, in collaboration with USAID, is contributing to the development of ASAP activities in Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, and Senegal.

Africa

1991 Volunteers



TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEER YEARS, PROGRAM FUNDING AND FTE LEVELS BY REGION FY 1989-1991

(in thousands of dollars)

	Trainees			V Years			($ 000)			FTE Level		
	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991
AFRICA												
Benin	48	28	28	48	55	61	1,650	1,602	1,718	7.1	6.6	6.8
Botswana	137	122	121	199	210	202	3,861	4,192	4,046	9.5	10.7	10.9
Burundi	15	17	17	26	28	29	797	860	1,000	3.0	3.7	3.0
Cameroon	81	60	58	127	156	146	3,494	3,816	3,611	11.2	10.8	11.0
Cape Verde	0	6	6	8	8	8	52	87	95	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central African Republic	59	45	45	86	90	88	2,485	2,568	2,700	6.6	6.7	6.9
Chad	14	24	24	20	24	33	873	1,117	1,619	4.0	4.3	4.5
Cote d'Ivoire	0	20	20	0	0	28	0	395	1,041	0.0	0.5	1.5
Equatorial Guinea	0	9	9	9	2	8	256	427	497	0.4	1.0	1.0
Gabon	40	50	51	74	87	92	2,144	2,556	2,833	6.2	7.1	7.1
The Gambia	34	27	27	51	54	49	1,153	1,198	1,269	6.1	5.9	5.9
Ghana	43	58	58	90	93	81	1,940	2,158	2,354	9.2	8.7	9.7
Guinea	16	23	24	37	40	34	1,341	1,302	1,378	4.5	5.8	5.1
Guinea-Bissau	0	29	29	16	26	29	662	1,167	1,326	3.5	4.7	4.0
Kenya	90	84	83	186	160	134	3,404	3,278	3,176	15.0	12.8	13.8
Lesotho	53	60	60	96	93	93	1,937	2,039	2,395	6.2	6.8	7.3
Liberia	68	55	56	136	114	99	2,943	2,648	2,410	8.4	8.8	8.8
Malawi	88	45	44	94	149	117	2,002	2,508	2,524	5.6	5.8	5.8
Mali	95	70	70	141	143	135	4,064	3,921	3,982	9.0	9.0	9.0
Mauritania	44	24	24	58	61	62	1,903	1,700	1,749	7.0	7.1	6.4
Niger	81	70	68	128	139	144	3,472	3,489	3,456	9.9	10.3	9.6
Rwanda	12	12	12	10	19	24	419	624	652	2.7	2.9	2.9
Sao Tome & Principe	0	6	9	0	0	5	0	267	388	0.0	1.0	1.3
Senegal	61	46	47	89	97	96	2,501	2,637	2,596	10.9	11.3	11.3
Sierra Leone	89	55	55	122	122	114	2,973	2,734	3,366	14.1	12.6	12.6
Swaziland	45	44	44	74	88	86	1,581	1,848	2,143	7.2	7.8	7.8
Tanzania	43	55	55	29	64	93	1,212	1,868	2,417	5.0	4.9	4.9
Togo	24	45	45	101	80	61	2,946	2,504	2,442	9.2	8.4	8.4
Zaire	48	85	86	138	146	107	3,275	3,668	3,016	13.7	13.4	14.4
Total	1,328	1,274	1,274	2,190	2,346	2,259	55,341	59,177	62,198	194.9	199.4	201.7

BENIN

Population: 4,454,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $340
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 23

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps entered Benin in 1967 when 29 volunteers arrived to assist the Ministry of Rural Development in animal husbandry, grain storage and gardening projects. To date, over 650 volunteers have served in Benin.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	48	28	28
Volunteer Years	48	55	61
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	1,650	1,602	1,718
Host Country Contributions	40	37	37

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: A major focus of the Government's development plan is the promotion of income-generating schemes to improve the quality of life for subsistence-level households. In keeping with Benin's policy of economic reform and its increasing movement toward privatization, Peace Corps will be directing the majority of its programming efforts in the area of small business development. Special emphasis will be placed on income-generating projects among female farmers.who represent the majority of farmers.

The Government has also targeted vocational and technical education as a necessary ingredient in its economic recovery. The Ministry of Education has formally requested Peace Corps' assistance in providing nearly 100 teachers in industrial arts, business education, home economics, and agricultural education, as well as traditional requests for assistance in math, science and English education.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Environment	6	0	Volunteers set up tree nurseries, village woodlots, and provide technical assistance in reforestation and land management.

Education	16	8	Volunteers teach math, physics and agronomy in secondary schools and technical English at the Agronomy School of the National University.
Health	6	0	In collaboration with the United Nations International Children's Education Fund (UNICEF) and USAID, volunteers assist rural villages with the construction of wells, cisterns and latrines. Volunteers also serve as disease control specialists working to eliminate waterborne diseases through community education and improved sanitation practices.
Community Development	0	20	Volunteers work with host country counterparts at district social centers and are involved in all aspects of community development including the promotion of income-generating projects, agriculture, maternal and child health care, nutrition and construction of fuel-efficient mudstoves.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps has worked closely with the Government of Benin to address the country's development goals, particularly in the area of water sanitation. In cooperation with UNICEF and the Ministry of Public Health, seven volunteers began work on a pilot project in the northernmost province of the country aimed at the eradication of the waterborne parasite guinea worm. Based upon the success of the pilot project, UNICEF has launched a ten-year guinea worm eradication program that will be expanded throughout Benin.

As the largest and most diverse volunteer organization in Benin, Peace Corps has witnessed a resurgence of enthusiasm among the various Ministries that request volunteer assistance. Peace Corps was recently commended for its outstanding work by President Kerekou in his 1989 year-end message to the people of Benin.

Outlook: The number of volunteers serving in Benin will increase as Peace Corps expands its program in vocational education and community development activities.

BOTSWANA

Population: 1,164,000
Annual Per Capita Income: N/A
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 24

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps Botswana came into being the same year that Botswana gained independence (1966). Throughout this 24-year partnership, the Government of Botswana (GOB) has taken the initiative in planning its own development, utilizing the Peace Corps as a resource in achieving its development aims. Though historically Peace Corps' major program focus was on education, within recent years there have been strong efforts to diversify programming to address other development needs in the fields of agriculture, health, environmental protection, and small business development.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	137	122	121
Volunteer Years	199	210	202
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	3,861	4,192	4,046
Host Country Contributions	236	278	300

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Principal priorities, both for the Government and Peace Corps are: the expansion of productive employment opportunities, improvement of health facilities, broad access to education, and sound economic practices.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee	Input	
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	93	90	Botswana has pledged to provide universal access to secondary education by 1991. This commitment has dramatically increased the demand for qualified teachers. Peace Corps has assisted Botswana in meeting this demand by providing teachers of English, science, math, technical trades, home economics, and art.
Agriculture	5	4	Unreliable rainfall and substantial dependence on South Africa for food supplies makes increased food production a high priority for the GOB.

			Volunteers help farmers market their produce, develop local techniques in analyzing agricultural projects, and assist in managing the publication of a national agriculture magazine.
Small Business Development	15	15	Despite rapid growth, Botswana's economy lacks both diversity and rural enterprise for production of goods and services. With funding support from USAID, volunteers foster entrepreneurial and business skills by facilitating cooperatives, helping secure business loans for small entrepreneurs, and promoting handicraft production.
Health	5	8	Due to the exceptional work of Peace Corps' small cadre of health volunteers, the Ministry of Health has requested an increase in Peace Corps' assistance. Among several possible new areas of assistance, volunteers may be asked to assist in the training of health professionals.
Environment	4	4	Though Botswana has set aside 25 percent of its country as national parks and game reserves, it lacks the necessary trained personnel to carry out its conservation efforts. Peace Corps provides volunteers experienced in forestry, wildlife preservation, conservation, and environmental education to train Botswana nationals in these fields.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In the village of Romotswa, Susanna Spaulding, a volunteer from New York, has served as coordinator of the Tswelelopela Brigades Center. In Botswana, brigades act as both productive enterprises and centers for skill training and education. Susanna has several remarkable achievements to her credit, among them: restoring her brigade to a sound financial footing, obtaining special USAID funding for the construction and renovation of school facilities at the center, and writing a proposal to conduct a feasibility study for a new training unit at the Brigades Center. The training unit, targeted to rural women, will provide instruction in commercial skills needed for starting and operating small enterprises.

Paula Jean Harris from Tupelo, Mississippi, typifies the self-sacrificing individual one would expect to find in Peace Corps. Ms. Harris is assigned as a course development officer for bookkeeping and commerce in the non-formal education department of the Ministry of Education. In addition to her primary job, Paula Jean produces weekly radio broadcasts of correspondence lessons, tutors several students in two evening sessions per week, is active in the Gaborone Music Society, and is one of the organizers, as well as the track coach, for the first Botswana Special Olympics.

Outlook: Consistent with the development initiatives being encouraged at Peace Corps headquarters, Peace Corps Botswana is reviewing how it might include urban development as a program objective. However, rather than embarking on a new venture, Peace Corps expects it will be able to integrate the urban development initiatives within existing programs.

BURUNDI

Population: 5,149,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $230
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 7

Peace Corps Country History: The first volunteer began work in a Burundi cattle tick control program in July 1983. Eleven volunteers joined him in September 1983. To date, almost 40 volunteers have completed service in Burundi.

Since its beginning, Peace Corps has worked closely with the Government of Burundi (GOB) to establish programs responsive to the needs and priorities of the government. Volunteers have worked in education, forestry, wildlife conservation, marketing and inland fisheries.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	15	17	17
Volunteer Years	26	28	29
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	797	860	1,000
Host Country Contributions	17	16	17

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Peace Corps will continue participating in a successful fish culture project, and will place volunteers in all 15 of Burundi's provinces.

Beginning in July of 1990, the Foreign Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Farmer Training Project in collaboration with Peace Corps, will concentrate on development of private demonstration fish farms. These farms will enable local farmers to receive hands-on training in appropriate fish culture techniques. Farmers will see first-hand what can be attained by using these improved methods.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	**FY 1990**	**FY 1991**	**Description**
Agriculture	13	6	Volunteers work as extension agents, teaching local fish farmers improved techniques for pond construction, management, and harvesting.

Environment	0	5	Volunteers are working in conjunction with the National Institute for the Environment and Nature Conservation to establish a management plan for Burundi's parks. They are also helping to create a structure for tourism by training park rangers, developing park conservation education curricula, and conducting an inventory of the flora and fauna .
Small Business Development	4	6	In this relatively new field, volunteers are working as small business advisors to women's groups that are involved in profit making ventures. They also work with the Ministry of Social Affairs to provide management and marketing training to handicapped centers involved in the production of handicrafts and other goods.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Over 4,500 farmers have become fish farmers as a result of volunteers' efforts. Farmers who have adhered to project standards have realized harvests of over 2,000 pounds per acre per year which represents up to 250 percent increase increase in per capita income.

There were several exciting accomplishments in small business development during 1989. Jo Anne Cohn, a volunteer from Menlo Park, California, in collaboration with USAID, was able to obtain funds and technical support to assist two cooperatives embark on new business ventures. The first grant helped Home St. Kizito, a home for handicapped children, obtain food processing equipment for the production of pasta and baked goods. Proceeds from the sale of these items will help support 150 physically handicapped children at the center. Other grants were used to boost the operations at "La Cooperatif de l'Unite de Ngagara", a women's group which produces handicraft items and embroidered goods. As a result of volunteer efforts, both projects should be self-supporting by end of 1990.

This year, President Buyoyo attended the opening ceremonies for a refurbished woodworking center in the capital of Burundi. Gregory Wong, a volunteer from Brookfield, Wisconsin, provided direction and helped obtain a USAID self-help grant for the renovation of the center which is located at a vocational education school in Bujumbura's Kinama quarter.

Outlook: In the future, Peace Corps will maintain the level of volunteers in its highly successful fisheries project, while gradually increasing the number of volunteers in small business development and wildlife conservation programs.

CAMEROON

Population: 11,213,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $1,010
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Programs began in 1962 with approximately 20 volunteers posted in the English-speaking region of the country. Peace Corps' original emphasis was in education and rural development. Twenty-eight years later, Peace Corps has diversified into a wide range of activities, and has volunteers working throughout the country.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	81	60	58
Volunteer Years	127	156	146
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	3,494	3,816	3,611
Host Country Contributions	783	441	485

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Taking into account the Government of Cameroon's Sixth Five-Year Plan, Peace Corps plans in 1991 to reinforce the agriculture/rural development sector by introducing agroforestry and reforestation activities. The Ministry of Agriculture has indicated support for a long-term program in agroforestry, currently in the design stage. Peace Corps intends to increase collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and private voluntary organizations.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	40	36	Volunteers teach math, physics, biology, chemistry and English at secondary schools, in addition to vocational education at technical training schools, primary school education, and teacher training at teacher training colleges.
Health	7	7	Working in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and USAID, volunteers focus on maternal and child health, emphasizing malaria control, immunizations, oral rehydration therapy, growth monitoring and nutrition.

Agriculture	5	7	Volunteers in fisheries promote public interest in fish culture, expand areas for fish cultivation and teach farmers better pond management techniques.
Community Development	8	8	Volunteers assist in mobilizing communities to improve bridges and roads, and train/supervise female community development extension workers, as well as village leaders in the principles of community development.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps is very proud of its twenty-eight years of service to the Government and people of Cameroon. It enjoys the respect and admiration of Cameroonians from the Presidency to the rural villages where volunteers live and work in the true spirit of Peace Corps.

The Peace Corps Director regularly receives expressions of gratitude and appreciation from the people of Cameroon for the effective personal contributions that volunteers have given working in small rural health dispensaries, rural cooperative credit unions, urban schools for vocational training or teacher-training, as well as assisting farmers to build fish ponds and establishing markets for inland fisheries programs, and much more.

The Country Director recently received the following comments in a letter from the principal of a secondary school in Nyasso, Southwest Province:

> "Miss Deborah Bouvier was transferred from Government High School Mamfe this September, 1989. For the short time that she has been here, I am very satisfied and very impressed with her work.
>
> In my opinion, I consider her as one of the ideal teachers from whom others must draw inspiration.
>
> I shall therefore be grateful if you prolong her stay here so that we could emulate and learn from her teaching experiences."

Volunteers taught model lessons, observed and critiqued teacher trainees, conducted in-service training for teachers, and supervised practice teaching in primary schools. In 1990, over 50 primary school teachers will graduate from teacher training colleges where volunteers are posted.

Outlook: Peace Corps is investigating additional collaborative and programming efforts with other development organizations and is participating in long-range integrated program planning with the Government of Cameroon. The environment will be an important area for future program expansion as the Government attempts to increase conservation activities.

Volunteer numbers will remain constant over the next few years. In addition, the agriculture sector will expand as the credit union and young farmer training programs are completed.

CAPE VERDE

Population: 352,000
Annual Per Capita Income: N/A
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 2

Peace Corps Country History: Nine volunteers began service to Cape Verde in 1988, as English teachers, agricultural extension agents, community health workers and urban planners.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	0	6	6
Volunteer Years	8	8	8
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	52	87	95
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: One of the greatest problems faced by Cape Verde is its lack of natural forests. For this reason the Government has placed great emphasis on afforestation and conservation of the top soil. To address this need, Peace Corps will collaborate with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to provide technical assistance in forestry extension and land management.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	1	3	To help reduce the rapid migration to urban centers and abroad, volunteers work with rural villagers to meet their communities' agricultural needs through increased production, crop diversification and improved marketing techniques.
Education	2	1	Volunteers teach English to secondary school students and work with host country teachers to develop a language teaching methodology to meet the English education needs of the country.
Health	2	1	Volunteers and their host country counterparts develop health education materials and present workshops designed to combat malnutrition and

			disease in rural and urban communities. Volunteers also serve as water and sanitation engineers, organizing the construction of wells, irrigation systems and sanitation facilities.
Urban Development	1	1	In cooperation with the Ministry of Local Administration and Urbanism, volunteers work with urban communities to design and implement projects that will improve the social and physical infrastructure of large, unplanned neighborhoods.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: With no natural bodies of fresh water and minimal rainfall, one of the greatest concerns of the Government is the provision of adequate potable water for its population. During its second year in country, Peace Corps was able to respond to this need by establishing a new project in water and sanitation engineering. Volunteers use low-cost technologies to develop new water sources and improve existing sanitation and waste disposal methods which serve to decrease the high rate of waterborne disease.

Peace Corps has entered into a trilateral agreement with the Ministry of Education and the British Council to improve the quality of English language education in Cape Verde. Two volunteers serving as teacher trainers worked closely with host country counterparts and the British Council representative to develop in-service training seminars and establish a new national training program for future English teachers.

Outlook: The number of volunteers in Cape Verde will increase as Peace Corps expands its core program to include new projects in water sanitation and forestry. Volunteers are currently serving on three of Cape Verde's ten islands but will soon be placed on additional islands, at the Government's request.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Population: 2,794,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $390
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 18

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps has worked in the Central African Republic (CAR) since 1972. During the initial years, volunteer activity was centered in education, but programs have become more diversified over the years. Currently, volunteers serve in health, education, fisheries, agriculture and community development.

In coordination with the priorities of the government, Peace Corps continues its long standing efforts in rural development and education. In 1986, volunteers were placed with the U.S. Agency for International Development's Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases (CCCD) project funded by the Centers for Disease Control. Based on the potential for increased agriculture programming, the CAR was chosen as a target country for Peace Corps' Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) in July 1989. AFSI promotes integrated programming in all phases of food production, from soil improvement, better cropping techniques, improved food processing, storage and marketing, to nutrition education in schools and communities.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	59	45	45
Volunteer Years	86	90	88
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	2,485	2,568	2,700
Host Country Contributions	175	59	61

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Peace Corps will focus on an integrated approach to development with emphasis on the Africa Food Systems Initiative. In this program, volunteers with varied technical expertise will collaborate with one another in efforts to identify and address problems which affect food availability.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	17	12	Volunteers act as extension agents, teaching local farmers improved farming techniques. Currently, they advise farmers on fresh water fish culture, beekeeping, and gardening.

Education	15	18	Volunteers fill the need for well-trained, qualified teachers in the education system. They teach biology, math, and English at the secondary level, with some volunteers acting as teacher trainers at the national teachers' college.
Health	13	15	Volunteers continue to work with the Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases Project funded by USAID and the Centers for Disease Control. They provide technical assistance in health education to health personnel, focusing on vaccinations, diarrheal diseases, and malaria. Two volunteers also work in AIDS education.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In an historic move, volunteers have, for the first time, been invited into a country's national AIDS Program. While AIDS is a problem of unquestioned importance, it is also a politically and socially delicate subject. This program builds on a strong foundation of over ten years of Peace Corps participation in Central African health education, and a strong reputation for curriculum and publication development. The two volunteers working on this project are third-year volunteers whose expertise in local language and customs will enable them to carry out their duties in this sensitive area.

Volunteers are participating in the Dzanga-Sangha Reserve Project, which seeks to conserve the last remaining, undisturbed, lowland tropical forest in the country, while providing local residents with alternative sources of income. Volunteer Quinton Epps of Kingstree, South Carolina extended his service for a third year to carry out a statistical survey of local capture fisheries, while other volunteers are doing biological inventories, and conservation education.

Outlook: Peace Corps will maintain the current level of volunteers in the Central African Republic, while focusing on the Africa Food Systems Initiative's philosophy of integrated programming.

CHAD

Population: 5,399,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $160
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 16

Peace Corps Country History: Chad received its first volunteers in 1966 and benefitted from 13 years of assistance in the areas of education, well construction and forestry. In 1979 Peace Corps was forced to withdraw from Chad due to the tenuous political situation caused by civil strife. Over the next eight years the assistance that Peace Corps had given was not forgotten by Chadians and, as a result, volunteers were invited to return to Chad in 1987.

Since 1987, Peace Corps has concentrated mainly in the area of education. There are currently 18 volunteers teaching English in the university and in high schools throughout the country. In January 1988, two foresters transferred to Chad and in May of the same year, four volunteers working in water resource management were added to the program.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	14	24	24
Volunteer Years	20	24	33
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	873	1,117	1,619
Host Country Contributions	39	25	25

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Due to years of drought and serious political strife, Chad is faced with tremendous roadblocks to its development. When volunteers first returned to Chad they concentrated their activities in sectors and programs which had proven successful in the years prior to the war. Now, and in the future, Peace Corps will begin to also meet some of the other pressing needs of the country including requests for agriculture and forestry volunteers.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	**FY 1990**	**FY 1991**	**Description**
Environment	1	4	Working closely with private voluntary organizations, volunteers collaborate with schools and at community workshops to transfer agroforestry skills emphasizing soil conservation and reforestation.

Education	14	14	Volunteers teach English in secondary schools and at the university. As the program progresses, a greater emphasis will be placed on teacher training.
Health	9	4	Volunteers work with village organizations to identify and develop community water resources. They provide technical assistance in pump repair and well construction. In addition, they sensitize villagers to the importance of maintaining clean water sources.
Agriculture	0	2	Peace Corps Chad is looking forward to meeting the requests for volunteers who will work primarily in gardening and crop production activities.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In addition to teaching and teacher training activities, a volunteer-initiated teacher's guide for first-year secondary school English was published this year by the National Institute of Educational Science. Volunteers worked with Chadian English teachers to gather materials for this important guide. This effort has proven to be so popular that the Institute has requested assistance to develop a similar guide for second-year English.

Working with rural cooperatives, volunteers have used local funds and volunteer expertise to repair nearly 30 water pumps in the past year.

Two volunteers working in forestry established three tree nurseries that produced more than 40,000 seedlings. These same volunteers, in collaboration with the Ministry of Rural Development, initiated National Tree Week in Chad.

Outlook: Over the next few years, Peace Corps foresees stable growth in many of its programs. Since Peace Corps' re-entry into Chad in 1987, exploratory efforts continue to be undertaken for developing viable projects which can have the greatest long-term positive impact. Peace Corps will begin to shift some of its focus and resources from education to rural development projects and will begin to look at small business development programming.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Population: 397,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $350
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 2

Peace Corps Country History: After exploratory visits by Peace Corps staff members in 1980 and 1984, the U.S. Ambassador was authorized by the State Department in 1986 to begin country agreement negotiations with the Equatoguinean Government. Peace Corps and the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. (CLUSA) signed a contract for the management of the program in June 1988. The first group of trainees arrived in September 1988. Upon completion of the CLUSA contract in July 1989, an Associate Peace Corps Director was fielded to oversee the Peace Corps' program.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	0	9	9
Volunteer Years	9	2	8
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	256	427	497
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Peace Corps will continue to address the needs of the Equatoguinean people through its education and community development/health programs initiated in 1990. The government has recognized the need for development in these areas, and Peace Corps will tailor future programming accordingly. Due to the small nature of the program, projects will continue to focus on only a few sectors in order to maximize the effectiveness of volunteers in the country.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Health	7	7	As community development/health animators, volunteers work with rural communities in the implementation of activities such as construction of latrines, water systems, hygiene, and nutrition education.

Education	2	2	Volunteers train host country English teachers at the secondary and post-secondary levels.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteers are assigned to agricultural marketing cooperatives, working with existing cooperatives and the development of new groups. In addition, they are involved in secondary community development projects such as road repair, community water systems, development of village health clinics, and informal teaching of English.

Outlook: Peace Corps looks forward to slow but steady program growth and expansion, with the introduction of nine new trainees in 1990. As Equatorial Guinea is one of the most isolated and least developed countries in Africa, there is great potential for development of projects within Peace Corps' initiatives.

GABON

Population: 1,077,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $2,970
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 20

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps entered Gabon in 1963 and left in 1967. An invitation to return was issued by the Government of Gabon in 1973, and a year later volunteers returned.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	40	50	51
Volunteer Years	74	87	92
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	2,144	2,556	2,833
Host Country Contributions	1,066	501	445

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Education, agriculture, health, and improvement of the infrastructure continue to be the top priorities for the Government of Gabon as we move into the 1990s. As classroom teaching projects draw to a close in the mid-1990s, the potential exists for programming in small business, urban, and environmental development.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	24	25	Volunteers teach math, science and English in secondary schools, as well as conduct teacher training.
Health	5	5	Maternal/child health care nurses and coordinators work to improve the overall health and well-being of mothers and children.
Agriculture	9	8	Volunteers are involved in the promotion of fresh water fish culture for the dual purpose of increasing villagers' incomes and contributing protein to their diets.

Community Development	12	13	Volunteers supervise the construction of rural primary schools while training counterparts in carpentry/masonry skills.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: The Peace Corps Gabon Women in Development Committee established a scholarship fund and raised over $700 for female Gabonese students.

A pilot program was initiated in 1990 in Teaching English for Special Purposes (ESP) at the University of Science and Technology at Masuku, which trains engineers and science technicians. This program is geared to improve technical English proficiency necessary for engineering and science coursework.

A primary health care project at the village level was also begun to provide health and nutrition services to the rural poor. Activities included training village health workers and promoting water and sanitation projects.

Volunteers were awarded four United States Embassy Self-Help Grants to renovate a local hospital, purchase science lab equipment for schools in the country's interior, build a dispensary, and provide furniture for a nursery school.

Outlook: Peace Corps intends to expand its program in the coming years by adding an environmental education component to its secondary education program. Its fisheries program will include more income-generating activities such as fish smoking.

Areas being considered for re-programming include extending the mathematics program through 1996 at the request of the Government, and a phasing out of the rural primary school construction program due to the Government's commitment to build and the level of achievement by the volunteers.

Steady, even growth has been achieved in all sectors through the redesign of the projects and/or the development of new components. Small enterprise and urban development will be explored regarding the potential for new projects in 1995 and beyond.

THE GAMBIA

Population: 822,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $220
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 23

Peace Corps Country History: The first 17 volunteers arrived in The Gambia in 1967 and worked as mechanics, cooperative organizers, carpenters, construction specialists, cattle marketing advisors and electrical engineers. With a review of its programming strategy, Peace Corps decided to maintain a project portfolio in line with its small in-country staff while focusing on maintaining its alignment with the priorities of the Gambian Government.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	34	27	27
Volunteer Years	51	54	49
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	1,153	1,198	1,269
Host Country Contributions	4	5	4

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Peace Corps programming in 1991 will continue to stay in line with the Government of The Gambia's emphasis on agricultural production, agroforestry initiatives and secondary school teaching. A revision of the health sector programming will include primary health care and guinea worm eradication, (a parasite that afflicts thousands of rural people every day).

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Health	3	3	The health program focuses on training and teaching basic nursing skills. Volunteers also direct classes in health education, primary health care and environmental health. Tutors assist host country nurses in upgrading the writing and verbal skills of nursing students.
Education	9	12	In addition to teaching math and science, volunteers are also involved in functional literacy and educational materials development. Volunteers assist in the development of visual aids, demonstration kits, field trip development guides and resource libraries. Volunteers are involved in

			upgrading in-service programs, teaching guides and syllabi for local counterparts.
Environment	6	6	Volunteers work in nursery management and extension, promoting participatory conservation activities through village organizations and non-formal education. The volunteers are also involved in beekeeping and the promotion of fuel-saving woodstoves made from local resources.
Agriculture	9	6	Volunteers concentrate on the improvement of farming activities by women, primarily gardening and rice production. Their emphasis is market-oriented and serves to strengthen women's skills in production, marketing and business management. Volunteers are also working on soil conservation activities which address the problems of ineffective use of rainfall on farm lands and the intrusion of salt water into traditional rice fields.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Mary Novotny, a volunteer from Tama, Iowa, published three books on soil conservation and was able to have them approved and adopted for nationwide use in the primary education curriculum.

Host country counterparts were trained in fruit tree grafting and orchard management. This allowed for the introduction of improved mango and other fruit trees for processing and export.

In forestry, over 90 village-based and individual nurseries were established by volunteers who continue to provide management and training at seven government-operated divisional nurseries. This activity increases the villagers' interest in trees that will provide environmental protection and serve as an income generator.

Jim Zinn of Davis, California, is developing educational materials on wildlife conservation for use in six primary schools.

Volunteers produced a mathematics topic development guide for secondary technical schools which is currently being used in 17 such schools throughout the country. In collaboration with the Teachers' College at Columbia University, a four-day workshop on math and science teaching was conducted for 11 volunteers, 24 host country nationals and three British volunteers. The workshop exposed participants to creative technologies in math and science instruction while making use of local resources, and other enhanced teaching methods and strategies in the classroom.

Outlook: Due to the success of previous nursery management techniques, Peace Corps expects to phase out of nursery management in 1990 and refocus programmatic efforts on forestry extension. After having successfully concluded its program in nurse training, Peace Corps will be phasing out of this sector activity in 1991. Peace Corps will continue to develop the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) program which had its start this year. This six-year project will involve the efforts of 12 volunteers per year.

GHANA

Population: 14,040,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $400
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 29

Peace Corps Country History: In 1961, Ghana became the first country to welcome Peace Corps volunteers. At one point during the 1960s, the size of the program in Ghana reached a total of 415 volunteers, most of whom served as secondary school teachers. In 1983, due primarily to Ghana's economic difficulties, the number of volunteers dropped below 100 for the first time in 22 years. Since 1983 economic conditions in Ghana have slowly improved.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	43	58	58
Volunteer Years	90	93	81
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	1,940	2,158	2,354
Host Country Contributions	96	43	33

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: An improved economy in recent years has created new opportunities for small business development. With strong encouragement from the Government of Ghana, Peace Corps will continue to develop and expand projects in this area.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	23	23	Volunteers provide direct classroom instruction in secondary mathematics, chemistry and physics.
Environment	11	12	In the Collaborative Community Forestry Initiative (CCFI), volunteers assist in the country's reforestation effort by establishing community-owned and managed tree nurseries.
Health	12	11	Volunteers specializing in village water sanitation plan, organize and implement projects dealing with water supply, sanitation and health education.

Small Business Development	6	6	Volunteers promote and sustain micro/small-scale business.activities. Such activities encompass needs assessments, productivity and marketing analysis, and general accounting.
Urban Development	6	6	Volunteers assist small community groups to plan and implement self-help development projects aimed at improving living conditions.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Ghana continues its economic recovery and its adoption of broad-based economic reforms. In step with the improving economy, Peace Corps has focused its development efforts on secondary education and the environment.

The education project continued to provide volunteers to meet a critical shortage of mathematics and science teachers at the.secondary level. Volunteers developed a general science-teaching manual for use by all host country and volunteer teachers in the science program.

Eight community-owned and managed tree nurseries were established by volunteers. Production projection for these eight nurseries range from 20,000 to 30,000 seedlings per nursery. These nurseries will help rehabilitate the environment and provide a valuable source of firewood.

Outlook: In an effort to address critical environmental issues, Peace Corps will continue to be an integral part of the Collaborative Community Forestry Initiative (CCFI). The initiative proposes to establish 20 community-owned and managed tree nurseries over a six to eight year period. Funding will be provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and World Bank.

GUINEA

Population: 6,641,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $350
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 10

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps has had a program in Guinea twice before, from 1964 to 1967 and from 1969 to 1971 and left both times due to political factors extraneous to Peace Corps. In 1985, an exploratory team determined that it was feasible for Peace Corps to re-enter Guinea and volunteers working in forestry arrived in November of that year. In recent years, however, programming and strategy have been greatly influenced by the establishment of the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) and the African Small-business Assistance Program (ASAP). Both of these initiatives are consistent with major development priorities of the country which stress the decentralization of government services to promote private sector self-initiative in developing health, business and agricultural sufficiency.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	16	23	24
Volunteer Years	37	40	34
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	1,341	1,302	1,378
Host Country Contributions	30	8	14

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Peace Corps will continue to assist locally elected community councils within the framework of the host government's Rural Development Communities program in such areas as public health and sanitation while maintaining existing programs in small business development, and math and English education.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee	Input	
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Small Business Development	7	0	This project has established a process of providing modest sums of credit and intensive appropriate technical advisory services to small-scale producers, vendors and the landless poor in areas outside of the capital city who would normally not be eligible for credit from banking institutions.

Health	16	0	Volunteers work in rural areas promoting health education with emphasis on child survival and general health and sanitation conditions.
Education	0	24	Volunteers teach English and math in secondary schools throughout the country.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In this, the first year of the ASAP program volunteers have facilitated the disbursement of 82 loans for nearly $58,000, with the average loan being $702. Typical loan recipients and their accomplishments include fishermen expanding their potential by using outboard motors obtained with the loan, enabling them to bring in greater quantities and varieties of fish. Women tie-dyers in two areas of the country have been able to buy large quantities of cloth and dye at lower prices. The loan project also enabled a woman entrepreneur managing a knitting and embroidery business to expand her output to the extent that she had to increase her employees from 12 to 25 persons in five months time.

Volunteers have been instrumental in encouraging the teaching of English and in making it possible for the Ministry of Education to include English on national school graduation examinations. Also, through adult English classes, volunteers are assisting doctors, pharmacists, teachers and other professionals who desire access to information published in English.

Volunteers received the first Small Project Assistance (SPA) funds distributed in Guinea, through the U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID) program, these funds were used to construct wells and latrines and develop small animal production.

Outlook: Future programming in Guinea will rest mainly in the areas of community development, public health and sanitation. This will include the construction of wells and latrines, the training of community leaders on the effective utilization of governmental and non-governmental funds and assistance in their community development initiatives, and the continuation of loans for small businesses through ASAP projects. Peace Corps will continue education programs with emphasis on English and math in the secondary schools and projects in the areas of child survival and general health conditions in rural and urban areas.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Population: 940,000
Annual Per Capita Income: N/A
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 2

Peace Corps Country History: Twenty-two volunteers began their service to Guinea-Bissau in 1988 as English teachers, agricultural extension agents and community health workers.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	0	29	29
Volunteer Years	16	26	29
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	662	1,167	1,326
Host Country Contributions	0	24	24

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Government of Guinea-Bissau has recently begun the process of decentralization and privatization of the country's infrastructure to encourage self-sufficiency and economic growth. Peace Corps has responded to this new policy of economic liberalization by initiating a small business development program in collaboration with Guinea-Bissau's Department of Research and Agriculture Extension and Africare.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input FY 1990	Trainee Input FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	8	5	Volunteers work with host country counterparts in rural communities to teach modern gardening practices including improved crop storage and soil protection techniques.
Education	12	10	Volunteers teach English to secondary school students and work with host country teachers to develop a language teaching methodology to meet the English education needs of the country.
Health	6	5	Volunteers work in rural areas to improve nutrition and pre- and post-natal care for women

			and infants. Volunteers also assist in improving the environmental sanitation conditions of their communities.
Urban Development	3	3	Volunteers assist the Municipal Council in planning and rehabilitating poor neighborhoods in and around the capital city of Bissau. Volunteers mobilize the population to improve their own living conditions.
Small Business Development	0	6	Volunteers in this new program will encourage private sector investment in agriculture and fisheries and promote employment opportunities and income-generating projects in these areas.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: As one of Peace Corps' newest country entries, the program in Guinea-Bissau has been successful in addressing the country's development priorities in both the urban and rural sectors over the past two years. In response to the growing number of requests from the Government, the number of volunteers in education and urban development increased in 1990.

Presently, the only opportunity Guinea-Bissauans have to learn English is in selected high schools and teacher training schools. Volunteer Deborah Hemenway of Melrose, Massachusetts has begun work in support of an English Language Learning Center in Bissau. When completed, the Center will assist private business managers, government officials and those who work for English-speaking organizations, enhance their professional, academic and entrepreneurial opportunities as well as increase interaction between the Government and international agencies.

Outlook: The number of volunteers serving in Guinea-Bissau will remain at its present level as Peace Corps consolidates its existing program and continues to develop its new project in agricultural marketing.

COTE D'IVOIRE

Population: 11,587,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $740
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 20

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps volunteers previously served in Cote d'Ivoire from 1962 to 1982. Over 1,250 volunteers served in the country, primarily in health and education programs.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	0	20	20
Volunteer Years	0	0	28
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	0	395	1,041
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: A programming/assessment team will meet with Cote d'Ivoirian officials in January 1990 to determine specific programs. The Agency anticipates 20 volunteers in the field by the end of 1990.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	10	10	Programs relating to introduction of improved agricultural techniques are expected to be discussed by the Peace Corps assessment team.
Urban Development	10	10	It is anticipated that volunteers will address the needs associated with urban migration which is so prevalent in African nations today. The assessment team will explore this sector.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: The Government of Cote d'Ivoire has requested that the United States Peace Corps re-establish a program in this country. In response to this request a programming/project assessment team will go to Cote d'Ivoire in early 1990, followed by an administrative organizational mission in early March.

Outlook: By December 1990, twenty Americans are expected to be trained and sworn-in as volunteers to begin work in agriculture and urban development. Peace Corps is looking forward to the re-establishment of its program in Cote d'Ivoire.

KENYA

Population: 23,021,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $360
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 25

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps' entry into Kenya was preceded by an exchange of letters between U. S. Ambassador William Attwood and the Prime Minister of Kenya, Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, on August 26, 1964. The country agreement was finalized in January 1965, and the first volunteers arrived shortly thereafter. Since 1965, shortly after Kenya's independence, Peace Corps has been assisting the Government of Kenya (GOK) in meeting many of its development needs by providing volunteers in areas such as education, small business development, and public health.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	90	84	83
Volunteer Years	186	160	134
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	3,404	3,278	3,176
Host Country Contributions	171	171	171

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Consistent with GOK's focus on job creation, an enhanced small business assistance program will continue to be expanded emphasizing the teaching of improved record keeping, management, accounting and marketing practices.

Environmental education and conservation programs will be developed during 1991 in an effort to meet the growing need for environmental protection and awareness.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Health	0	6	Volunteers conduct basic research on the spread of malaria in the western and eastern provinces of Kenya in conjunction with the United States Centers for Disease Control.
Education	49	49	Secondary education teachers instruct students in math, English, sciences and skilled trades.

			Volunteers assist school directors in curriculum development, teacher training and general management and school operations.
Small Business Development	25	20	Volunteers provide assistance and advice to entrepreneurs, entrepreneurial work groups, women's groups, youth polytechnic trainees, and self-help groups.
Urban Development	10	8	Volunteers conduct feasibility studies and advise on financial, economic, and technical implications in the development of town planning designs and community water delivery system.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteers working in community water delivery programs constructed over 40 ferro-cement water tanks and 30 improved latrines, installed 10 handpumps, improved three spring sites and laid over five kilometers of water pipes providing potable water to more than 25,000 people.

Volunteers surveyed and designed five markets, four elementary school facilities, a church and two slaughterhouses. Two new bus parks, whose construction was supervised by volunteers, became operational.

Scott Cousin of Lawrenceville, Georgia, a welding instructor at Givigoi Polytechnic, had few tools or materials to teach welding. Consequently, Scott made contacts with welding shops in the area, and found these local professionals excited to learn. He now teaches three days per week of formal classroom instruction and works with four welding shops the other two days. As a result of Scott's efforts, students have, for the first time, been given an opportunity for regular practical work, using tools and scraps at the shops. Scott has also helped the community identify funding sources to assist in the development of the Polytechnic.

There are currently 46 business advisors throughout Kenya assisting 100 groups and various individuals in implementing self-help and income-generating projects. Chris Dunston of Charleston, South Carolina, one such business advisor, identified an organization which wished to market a skin care product but was having trouble in perfecting a formula. Chris suggested some changes to the product, helped develop a business plan and marketing strategy for the new product. The product is now on the open market and the group is fully functional.

Outlook: We look forward to closer cooperation with the U.S. Agency for International Development in small business development. Peace Corps anticipates moving into new program areas such as agro-forestry and environmental education.

LESOTHO

Population: 1,673,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $410
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 23

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps first sent volunteers to work in Lesotho in 1967, one year after the country gained independence from Great Britain. Throughout the 23-year history of Peace Corps in Lesotho, volunteer support in education has been its primary focus. Of late, there has been an increasing number of volunteers involved in the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI). This initiative involves an integrated approach to placing volunteers in the agriculture sector. Though Peace Corps has had a limited input of volunteers in health, it is phasing out of direct involvement in the sector and teaming up with Basotho health workers in a new project initiative.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	53	60	60
Volunteer Years	96	93	93
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	1,937	2,039	2,395
Host Country Contributions	139	139	139

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Lesotho will enter its third year of a structural adjustment program with the World Bank. Lesotho is attempting to reduce government expenditures and promote greater reliance on the private sector. In support of this effort, Peace Corps expects to place additional volunteers in a joint U.S. Agency for International Development Peace Corps (USAID/PC) home gardens/nutrition project. In addition, Peace Corps expects to launch a new self-reliance project at an agriculture school with the Ministry of Education and the United Nation's World Food Program. Peace Corps also expects to increase the number of volunteers working as teacher trainers at the primary school level.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	33	33	At present, volunteers are assigned to the Ministry of Education, teaching at the secondary and primary levels, and teacher training, all in predominantly rural locations. Volunteers teach math, science, English, agriculture, home economics, and vocational skills to more than 9,000 Basotho

			students. Due to the distressing shortage of qualified teachers in Lesotho, many volunteers find themselves teaching several subjects as well as participating in extra-curricula activities in their schools and communities.
Agriculture	23	25	Programs within the agriculture sector are among the highest priorities of the Government of Lesotho (GOL). In 1986, Peace Corps, in close cooperation with the GOL, carried out an assessment of potential volunteer involvement within the agriculture sector. The result of that assessment led to the inclusion of Lesotho into Peace Corps' Africa Food Systems Initiative.
Health	4	2	Peace Corps presently has four volunteers assigned to the Ministry of Health. These placements will soon be phased out in preference for a collaborative venture with the Ministry of Agriculture in which agriculture volunteers will team up with Basotho health workers to promote home and school gardens for better nutrition.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteer Scott Jensen from Plymouth, Minnesota was chosen as one of two worldwide recipients of the Shriver Peace Worker Award for 1989. This award was based on his service as a secondary math/science teacher, his academic achievements and an essay concerning applied ethical principles to public policy.

Preliminary evaluations of the new home-gardens nutrition project are very encouraging. Peace Corps expects the project to have a very positive impact on food self-sufficiency of Basotho living in remote mountain districts. The project, signed in 1989, includes funding provided by USAID through its Lesotho Agricultural Policy and Institutional Support (LAPIS) project, and may serve as a model for joint USAID/PC programming throughout Africa.

Outlook: The major focus of Peace Corps' programs over the next three years will be to develop and implement a Small Business Development (SBD) project. Through 1994, as many as 60 new volunteers may be recruited for the project. Peace Corps expects the SBD pilot program to be implemented in 1992.

LIBERIA

Population: 2,401,000
Annual Per Capita Income: N/A
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: The Peace Corps program began operations in 1962. The first contingent of volunteers, numbering 96, worked as educators in schools throughout the country. Since then, over 4,200 volunteers have proudly served in Liberia. During the initial years, Peace Corps programs focused on education. Teachers were provided to teach subjects at all levels of instruction, including mathematics, science and language arts. In an effort to meet the expressed development needs of the Government of Liberia, program focus expanded and diversified to include inland fisheries, rural development, health and forestry.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	68	55	55
Volunteer Years	136	114	99
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	2,943	2,648	2,410
Host Country Contributions	87	223	198

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Government of Liberia and Peace Corps will implement three new programs. The Ministry of Youth and Sports will accelerate its programs geared towards urban youth. Peace Corps will provide volunteers to train school drop outs in technical skill areas such as carpentry, plumbing and dressmaking. The Ministry of Education has requested that Peace Corps increase its number of teacher trainers. In response to a request from the Ministry of Natural Resources, Peace Corps will expand its natural resource management program to provide advisors for natural conservation.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	9	8	Fisheries extension agents assist rural farmers to construct and maintain fish ponds. The fish ponds provide both an excellent source of protein to their diets and additional income for their home.
Education	20	22	Volunteers provide direct classroom instruction in secondary mathematics and science. Volunteers

			working as teacher trainers conduct workshops on curriculum development.
Environment	5	6	Volunteers work in both advisory and technical roles in the development of Sapo National Park, promoting conservation education, park management and research.
Health	11	9	Health educators, primary health care technicians and laboratory technicians work to provide high impact preventative and curative health care services for rural communities. For example, volunteers conduct maternal, childcare and sanitation workshops.
Small Business Development	5	5	Volunteers work with community organizations to identify small business opportunities and resources. They provide organization members with skills to implement, monitor and evaluate profit-making and income-generating activities.
Urban Development	5	5	Volunteers promote self-help development projects within rural communities. Volunteers facilitate the construction of latrines, wells and schools. They also conduct workshops on sanitation and lowland farming techniques.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In an effort to provide maximum impact, Peace Corps implemented the teacher cluster project. Volunteer math, science and language arts teachers were all placed at the same secondary school. Students at all levels benefit from a variety of teaching methodologies.

The Combating Communicable Childhood Diseases (CCCD) Project focused on laboratory instruction and training of laboratory technicians at health facilities throughout Liberia. During country-wide vaccination campaigns, volunteers have provided support in logistics coordination and inoculations against childhood diseases.

Outlook: Peace Corps will continue its master trainer contract with the Center for Human Potential (CHP) within Liberia. Fisheries training in Liberia has proven to be one of the best in Africa. As a result, Peace Corps is moving from U.S.-based training to on-continent training. The CHP staff in Liberia will provide technical training for over 100 fisheries volunteers from seven other African countries.

MALAWI

Population: 8,155,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $160
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 20

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps entered Malawi just prior to its independence in 1963, building up rapidly to include more than 350 teachers and health volunteers. Over the years, numbers of volunteers have fluctuated, but a close working relationship between the Government of Malawi (GOM), Peace Corps, and other development organizations within the country has emerged.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	88	45	44
Volunteer Years	94	149	117
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	2,002	2,508	2,524
Host Country Contributions	0	286	286

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: National health issues continue to pose a challenge to the GOM, especially child survival and maternal health, activities in which volunteers continue to be involved.

In the Small Business Development sector, Peace Corps and the GOM are working to promote donor cooperation. In recent discussions with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the World Bank, Peace Corps has encouraged joint planning and emphasized the value and importance of the utilization of volunteer resources in this sector.

The GOM has placed a high priority on the development of its civil service. Peace Corps is helping the GOM meet its needs for trained manpower by placing volunteers in positions vacated by Malawians sent abroad for training and in jobs where there is potential for skills transfer through on-the-job training or other more formal means of training co-workers.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	**FY 1990**	**FY 1991**	**Description**
Agriculture	1	1	Volunteers assist farmers to establish fish ponds and train fish farming extensionists.

Education	15	15	Volunteers teach math, science and business in secondary schools, universities, and teacher training colleges.
Environment	0	2	Volunteers participating in the establishment of Lake Malawi National Park and the training of personnel in all aspects of aquatic park management.
Health	10	10	Volunteers promote child survival activities, improve health personnel training, and provide rural communities with sources of safe drinking water.
Small Business Development	9	6	Volunteers train Malawian staff to establish and maintain village-level credit unions, to build in-house training capabilities, and to improve regional management and supervision of the Malawi Union of Savings and Credit Cooperatives.
Urban Development	10	10	Volunteers supply scarce manpower to help meet needs in technical areas of government-related projects and operations, such as computer programming, architecture, and accounting.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Glade Roberts of Missoula, Montana, a sanitation coordinator for the city of Blantyre, has trained co-workers to train local government, community, and school officials and employees in sanitation techniques and prevention of sanitation-related diseases.

Sally Lazar of Boulder, Colorado, a nurse tutor assigned to a government School of Health Sciences, has co-facilitated a national curriculum workshop for all senior tutors of enrolled (licensed vocational) nursing schools in Malawi.

Outlook: Peace Corps anticipates that the GOM will continue its commitment to develop its civil service. Efforts to provide advanced training alternatives to Malawians and the need for volunteers to serve in these roles will continue to expand through 1990 and beyond.

MALI

Population: 7,989,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $230
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 19

Peace Corps Country History: Twenty-five volunteers first arrived in Mali in 1971 to help combat the devastating effects of a prolonged drought. These volunteers worked on projects which included vegetable production, poultry raising, and water resource management.

During the next 19 years, the Peace Corps program in Mali gradually increased to comprise the 140 volunteers that presently serve in Mali. Concomitant with this increase in numbers was an expansion into a variety of other fields such as forestry, education and small business development.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	95	70	70
Volunteer Years	141	143	135
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	4,064	3,921	3,982
Host Country Contributions	44	65	65

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Due to years of drought and economic strife, the government of Mali is faced with profound ecological and financial problems. To combat the expansion of the Sahara Desert and the effects of prolonged drought, Peace Corps has developed a forestry project concerned primarily with agroforestry and soil conservation. Peace Corps has also initiated a small business development project that operates on both rural and urban levels to provide instruction and advice to small businesses. At the urban level, volunteers work closely with local Chambers of Commerce to train Malians in business management.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	**FY 1990**	**FY 1991**	**Description**
Environment	16	16	Volunteers work to develop rural woodlots, community tree nurseries and, most recently, have assisted in watershed management. Volunteers teach techniques for maintaining and reclaiming natural resources such as woodlands.

Health	16	16	Volunteers help Malian communities maintain and develop clean and reliable water sources by providing technical advice on well construction and sanitation.
Education	14	14	Volunteers teach math and science skills at the secondary school level. In 1989, six volunteers initiated a project in agricultural education at the primary school level.
Agriculture	16	16	Volunteers collaborate with village groups to develop individual, community and school gardens by demonstrating improved techniques in food production and storage. They also provide information on nutrition and food preparation.
Small Business Development	8	8	Volunteers design and deliver training courses on business management in rural, as well as urban, areas. The volunteers in urban areas collaborate with the local Chamber of Commerce to establish these courses, while in rural areas, volunteers work with village cooperatives.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In an effort to improve the management skills of private sector entrepreneurs, volunteers working with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry began organizing and teaching management training courses in five regional capitals. Approximately 100 entrepreneurs have enrolled in these courses which include business math, project planning, and marketing. The efforts of volunteer Gary Vizzo demonstrate the project's goals. While working with local business people in Segou, Mr. Vizzo realized that there was no credit available to start new businesses or expand existing ones. By using funds supplied by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Gary was able to set up a revolving credit fund that has spawned more than 25 new business endeavors.

Twenty years of drought and an ever increasing demand for firewood have led to the severe depletion of Mali's natural resources. In an effort to combat this, 40 volunteer forestry specialists expanded their work to nearly 70 villages. Volunteers have initiated 15 soil conservation projects and organized numerous planting and agroforestry activities in hopes of increasing the production of forestry products.

Outlook: Over the next five years Peace Corps Mali would like to increase the numbers of volunteers and continue its commitment to the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI). AFSI is an interdisciplinary approach that combines the resources already available in forestry, water, agriculture, education and business programs to make a comprehensive effort aimed at achieving food self-sufficiency.

MAURITANIA

Population: 1,907,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $480
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 20

Peace Corps Country History: The first 12 volunteers arrived in Mauritania in 1967 to build roads and wells. Due to conflicts in the Middle East, Peace Corps left that same year. In 1971, a volunteer was placed in Mauritania marking the return of Peace Corps. Over the next 10 years Peace Corps gradually increased its numbers in a variety of fields including health and agriculture. In response to Government priorities in 1984, Peace Corps doubled the number of volunteers in agriculture, since then forestry and education projects have also been added.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	44	24	24
Volunteer Years	58	61	62
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	1,903	1,700	1,749
Host Country Contributions	200	90	148

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Due to 20 years of drought in the Sahel, the Government of Mauritania has designed programs to halt the advance of the desert and to impede the resultant rural exodus. In response to these problems, Peace Corps has initiated a dune fixation/reforestation project in hopes of stabilizing the shifting sands of Mauritania. Also, in an effort to avoid rapid urbanization, Peace Corps has endeavored to improve the quality of rural life through its work in the agriculture, education, and health sectors.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	**FY 1990**	**FY 1991**	**Description**
Agriculture	0	9	The agriculture program in Mauritania focuses primarily on the production of vegetables and cereal crops.
Education	9	5	Volunteers teach English at high schools, the teacher training college, and at the university. They also provide instruction in technical English to Mauritanian businessmen.

Environment	0	4	Volunteers work primarily on reforestation, dune fixation, and agroforestry.
Health	15	6	Volunteers work to provide a clean source of water in rural villages by teaching sanitation techniques and providing technical assistance in well and latrine construction.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Social unrest, economic plight and desertification have combined to create major obstacles to the growth of Mauritania's economy. During these difficult times, Peace Corps has provided the Government of Mauritania with manpower and technical assistance in each of its primary sectors. The work of Volunteer of the Year Moni Slater exemplifies the spirit of this assistance. Moni worked to preserve the fragile oasis where she lived by initiating a forestry project. By planting trees in a band around the oasis, villagers were able to halt the intrusion of sand dunes, thus preserving the economic viability of the oasis.

Nine other volunteers working in agriculture conducted ground and air surveys while providing logistical support for the U.S. Agency for International Development crop protection services. This was part of an international effort to control the locust infestation in Mauritania and Senegal in order to protect the grain harvest.

In the immediate aftermath of communal rioting in Nouakchott, leaving hundreds dead and thousands in refugee centers, 30 volunteers provided basic hygiene services, including the construction of 150 latrines in seven camps for approximately 20,000 Mauritanian and Senegalese refugees. The volunteers also managed food distribution to the refugees.

Outlook: Over the next five years, Peace Corps plans to maintain its current activities in agriculture and education. Volunteers will become increasingly involved in well and latrine construction. The forestry program will expand to 10 volunteers to meet the very real need to both protect existing resources and to reclaim parts of the desert that have been damaged by the drought.

NIGER

Population: 6,998,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $310
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps began in Niger in 1962 with seven volunteers teaching English. In later years, programs expanded to include education, health, agriculture, and environmental conservation at the request of the request of the Nigerien government.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	81	70	68
Volunteer Years	128	139	144
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	3,472	3,489	3,456
Host Country Contributions	245	43	45

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The first priority of the Government of Niger is food self-sufficiency, followed by education. In keeping with these initiatives, Peace Corps programming is directed in two broad currents: one aimed directly at the country's food, health, and nutrition needs, and the other directed at education. Every project planned for trainee input in 1991 falls into one of these two categories. Peace Corps continues to seek collaboration with host country and private voluntary organizations for additional programming and training linkages.

In 1991, non-formal education programs will expand to include the primary school level. Extension of the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) program from six to ten years will also be considered. This program provides villages with the human and material resources to design and implement community development projects at the local level.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	18	20	Volunteers teach math, science, and physical education at the secondary level. English and teacher training are taught at the university level.

Health	18	14	Volunteers monitor the health and nutritional status of mothers and infants, provide nutrition and sanitation education to mothers, and work in centers where the severely malnourished are cared for.
Agriculture	17	17	In collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), projects in the Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) program include gardens, wells, nurseries, water-lifting devices, food processing and small animal husbandry.
Environment	17	17	Volunteers work in natural forest management, agroforestry extension, energy conserving stove construction, and wildlife management.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In response to the priorities of the Government of Niger, Peace Corps expanded its Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) project from two to three teams, with the opening of a new team in Tillaberi. This integrated approach to rural development has produced 18 dry-season garden sites, 26 cement wells, 10 irrigation systems, and the initiation of 45 tree nurseries.

The secondary education program will be completed in 1990, ending over 30 years of Peace Corps English language teaching in Niger. This project has successfully produced competent Nigerien English teachers sufficient to staff all schools.

The new Environmental Protection Program was begun in 1990 as a consolidation of the agroforestry, nurseries, and improved wood-conserving stoves programs. Volunteers have promoted environmental conservation measures to decrease soil erosion, supply wood products and fruit, and decrease firewood consumption, to farmers.

Outlook: Peace Corps will continue to explore the development of integrated programming and training activities around environmental issues. Primary education and expansion of non-formal education activities will also be explored and developed.

Within the AFSI program, projects will promote income generation and small business development. Peace Corps is looking at new small business development activities in collaboration with CARE.

RWANDA

Population: 6,657,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $310
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 15

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps entered Rwanda in 1975 with three volunteers working in university education and one assigned as a home economics teacher trainer. Programming has expanded into fisheries, agriculture, forestry, and cooperative extension.

Peace Corps has begun new initiatives in marketing. In 1989, 13 volunteers were invited to teach English in secondary schools and the university, work as primary health extensionists, and help coordinate forestry conservation efforts in the Nyungwe Forest.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	12	12	12
Volunteer Years	10	19	24
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	419	624	652
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Peace Corps will continue to focus its efforts in education and health in 1990 and 1991. Volunteers teaching, math, science, and English at the secondary and university level will help alleviate the shortage of qualified instructors in Rwanda's rapidly expanding education system.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	0	2	Volunteers work as aquaculture training coordinators, helping local farmers improve their management skills in integrated farming systems, while training Rwandan counterparts as fisheries extension agents .
Education	5	7	Volunteers are currently teaching English at the secondary and university levels. In 1990, Peace Corps will field its first math and science teachers to work in the secondary school system.

Environment	2	0	Volunteers work in conjunction with the National Parks and Tourism Office to design and present education programs on natural resources conservation for schools and the public.
Health	4	3	Volunteers work in conjunction with the Ministry of Health in staffing and operating nutritional programs at Rural Health Centers in Rwanda. Emphasis is on preventative strategies to combat childhood malnutrition. There is also one physical therapist working at the Gatagara Rehabilitation Center.
Small Business Development	1	0	Volunteers work as marketing coordinators for the Ministry of Youth and Cooperative Development. They help develop marketing strategies to deliver Youth Training Center products to regional and urban markets.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps successfully launched new programs in education and health this year, placing ten teachers at the secondary and university levels and four nutrition personnel with the Ministry of Public Health.

Volunteers assigned to the Nyungwe Forest Conservation Project have established a viable structure of hiking trails and campgrounds, and have helped train local rangers for the Park. Another volunteer working in cooperation with the African Wildlife Foundation has expanded environmental education programs in the regions surrounding Rwanda's Park des Volcans. His work was credited in the program "Gorillas in the Midst of Man" which recently aired on American public television.

Outlook: Peace Corps will maintain its current level of volunteers following the rapid growth and expansion of 1989. They hope to focus their efforts on education and health, looking towards expansion in these areas once the programs are firmly established.

SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

Population: 119,000
Annual Per Capita Income: N/A
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 0

Peace Corps Country History: In June 1988, the Government of Sao Tome and Principe formally requested talks regarding the opening of a Peace Corps program through letter from the Minister of Cooperation. Negotiations are currently underway for a future Peace Corps presence.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	0	6	9
Volunteer Years	0	0	5
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	0	267	388
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Based on the recommendations made by the Peace Corps programming/assessment team which will visit with Sao Tomean officials in mid-1990, it is anticipated that six volunteers will be placed in the field by 1991.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input FY 1990	 FY 1991	Description
Health	3	5	Programs relating to health education, water sanitation, and nutrition are expected to be discussed by the Peace Corps assessment team.
Education	3	4	It is anticipated that volunteers will address the educational needs of the country, and this area will be explored by the assessment team.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: The Government of Sao Tome and Principe has requested that the United States Peace Corps establish a program in the country. In response to this request, a programming/project assessment team will visit Sao Tome in 1990.

Outlook: Peace Corps anticipates initiating a program in Sao Tome in 1990. Approximately, six volunteers are expected to work in health and education, depending on assessment team recommendations.

SENEGAL

Population: 7,154,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $630
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 27

Peace Corps Country History: The Peace Corps program in Senegal began in 1963 with the assignment of 15 English teachers to various secondary schools around the country. Now volunteers work in all regions of the country in a wide range of projects.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	61	46	47
Volunteer Years	89	97	96
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	2,501	2,637	2,596
Host Country Contributions	208	214	201

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Government of Senegal and Peace Corps will continue to emphasize working at the grassroots level in rural areas with a variety of projects, such as improved grain and seed storage, while increasing their presence in small business development both in urban and rural areas.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Environment	17	18	Volunteer projects range from the establishment of village woodlots, nursery management, tree planting and protection, to introduction of new methods and techniques in agroforestry.
Urban Development	5	5	With an emphasis on small business development, volunteers are involved in activities to improve the quality of life by enhancing the ability of individual communities to solve development problems through their own efforts, drawing on technical and human resources.

Agriculture	10	10	Volunteers work with farmers, administrative authorities and other international development agencies to improve grain storage, seed preservation, and promote agroforestry at the village level.
Health	12	12	Volunteers are working in clusters at the departmental and county levels with host country supervisors and nurses to assist them in primary health care activities.
Small Business Development	2	2	Volunteers work with projects that provide training in financial and business management to small business people.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In honor of over 2,000 Americans that have served in Senegal over the previous 25 years, the Government of Senegal issued a special 25th Anniversary commemorative postage stamp in 1988.

The reforestation/natural resources program has more than doubled in size within the last three years. Some 28 volunteers work with over 100 villages implementing nurseries, tree planting, improved seedling varieties, windbreaks, soil conservation and agroforestry techniques. Long-term plans have been designed with the Ministry of Protection of Nature for volunteer involvement in natural resource preservation. Approximately 40 host country nationals were trained in nursery management skills which will perpetuate the on-going efforts in reforestation and agroforestry initiatives.

The Primary Health Care Program was introduced in 1988 after officials from the Ministry of Health observed the positive results of volunteer work in health. Volunteers have continuously fostered primary health care activities.

Over 200 Senegalese farmers attended seed-storage field days conducted by volunteers and their village counterparts. These events promote food self-sufficiency and ensure a higher quality and quantity of seed available for planting. A high level of interest was shown in storage techniques (sand, ash, chemical insecticide, mud-brick storage box, etc.). A third of the farmers expressed interest in trying one or more of the techniques demonstrated.

Two volunteers are working successfully with a finance and business management skills training project in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). This project organizes various artisans into trade groups, determines training needs, and designs training programs.

Outlook: In response to the Senegalese Government's continued priorities for economic restructure, primary health care and food security at the village level, Peace Corps plans to focus volunteer work activities over the next few years on small business development, community health projects and the continued promotion of reforestation and land conservation.

SIERRA LEONE

Population: 3,938,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $240
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Sierra Leone was one of the first countries into which Peace Corps entered. In 1962, 37 volunteers began service as teachers in secondary schools. Since then, over 6,200 volunteers have served in the country. In the latter part of the 1960's, and during the early part of the 1970s, Peace Corps program expanded to include health, rural development and agriculture. In an effort to meet the expressed development needs of the country, Peace Corps has focused its program on agricultural extension, forestry and national parks preservation.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	89	55	55
Volunteer Years	122	122	114
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	2,973	2,734	3,366
Host Country Contributions	57	93	93

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Government of Sierra Leone has placed high priority on small business development, literacy and adult education. Peace Corps' response is to include literacy and adult vocational education into its existing education program. At the same time, Peace Corps will increase the number of volunteers with skills in small business development.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input FY 1990	Trainee Input FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	11	9	Agricultural extension agents assist rural farmers in swamp rice, tree, and vegetable crop production. Volunteers working in fisheries help rural farm families to construct and stock fish ponds.
Education	16	19	Volunteers teach secondary subjects such as mathematics, science, agricultural science, home economics and vocational education. Volunteer teacher trainers work at teacher training colleges

			to assist rural teachers in curriculum development and classroom management.
Environment	5	5	Volunteers provide demonstrations, training and supervision for farmers engaged in tree planting. In order to facilitate other tree planting activities, volunteers establish and manage rural tree nurseries. Volunteers assist in national park management, wildlife studies and conservation education, and have helped establish the new National Park and Tiwai Island Wildlife Sanctuary.
Health	17	14	Community health workers help conduct needs assessments, identify community resources, and facilitate the implementation of primary health care programs. These programs include maternal and child health, nutrition, environmental sanitation, and control of communicable diseases.
Small Business Development	6	8	Volunteers work with community members to identify small business opportunities and resources, increase skills in planning and monitoring profit-making activities, and improve capabilities to produce quality outputs at reasonable costs.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps, in cooperation with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), has implemented several reforestation pilot projects. These pilot projects are designed to assist rural farmers to develop farming systems which will permit them to supply adequate food and wood for growing populations, while preserving the lands' productive capacity.

In an effort to provide income generating skills for the urban youth, Peace Corps provides a volunteer as the technical advisor to a school for the handicapped. Another volunteer works as the technical adviser for the Boys' Society of Freetown. Volunteers provide training in carpentry, home building and masonry.

Outlook: Peace Corps will continue to provide technical training in fisheries and forestry. Volunteers will work at the University of Sierra Leone as college lecturers in the health professions. Peace Corps will maintain the number of volunteers working in adult education in its efforts to increase literacy rates.

SWAZILAND

Population: 737,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $790
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 22

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps has been involved in the development of Swaziland since its' independence from Great Britain in 1968. Education and community development were initial areas of program concentration. The program remains predominantly school-based, as there is a serious shortage of teachers. In keeping with the Government of Swaziland's recently expressed preference for manual skills/trades development, Peace Corps has shifted much of its programming focus towards vocational training centers.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	45	44	44
Volunteer Years	74	88	86
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	1,581	1,848	2,143
Host Country Contributions	130	93	98

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Peace Corps is expanding its involvement in primary education via the opening of new Teacher Innovation Distribution Centers (TIDC). The focus of the project is on primary teacher education, and its specific purpose is to improve and expand the capacity of Swaziland's teacher training system to prepare and support in-service and pre-service training for primary school teachers.

The long-term goal of both the TIDC project and the Government's greater emphasis on vocational education is to make Swaziland's education system more relevant to development needs and projected employment opportunities in the country.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	**FY 1990**	**FY 1991**	**Description**
Education	39	40	Volunteers serve in several capacities within this sector, among them: vocational/technical teachers, math/science teachers, managers of TIDCs, and training coordinators for rural education centers. The majority of volunteers teach at the secondary school level as math/science teachers or as technical teachers. Volunteers involved with the

			TIDCs organize and facilitate programs for the enhancement of primary school teachers' skills.
Urban Development	4	3	Volunteers work in urban and environmental planning for the Ministry of Natural Resources. The Physical Planning Branch of the Ministry of Natural Resources is responsible for all current and advanced planning of urban areas as well as for formulating policies related to national and regional physical development. Peace Corps' volunteer input both supplements and complements the few trained Swazi planners on staff, and strengthens Swaziland's planning institutions and capabilities.
Health	1	1	One volunteer works as a speech and hearing therapist at the Mbabane Government Hospital. His duties include: building an infrastructure of diagnostic and rehabilitation services for the country's speech and hearing-impaired population, promoting public awareness to the needs and potential for assisting the hearing impaired, and developing a frame of reference for special education within the regular school system.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Seventy-five percent of students taught by volunteers pass their required courses and exams. As a result of volunteers' efforts, more females have enrolled in technical education, a computerized inventory of teaching materials and supplies has been set up and implemented for four of the TIDCs, and over 100 primary school teachers were trained at a Peace Corps-sponsored workshop this year.

Volunteers completed long-term physical development plans for five urban areas, established the first computerized urban land database to monitor ownership, use, and development of urban area plots, and reduced the time needed to process building permit application requests from two to three weeks to two days.

Outlook: Peace Corps will pursue the prospects for small business development.

TANZANIA

Population: 24,739,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $160
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 16

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps entered Tanzania in 1962. Volunteer numbers reached a high in the mid- to late 1960s of approximately 300 volunteers. Peace Corps left Tanzania in 1969 and returned 10 years later with the signing of a new country agreement. Rural development is the Government of Tanzania's (GOT) primary development goal. Peace Corps assists the GOT in improving the standards of village dwellers through such programs as agriculture, education, crop production, fisheries and natural resources development.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	43	55	55
Volunteer Years	29	64	93
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	1,212	1,868	2,417
Host Country Contributions	62	62	62

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Government of Tanzania's (GOT) rural development initiative emphasizes agriculture and natural resources. An expanded Peace Corps program in these areas has been instituted and evolves around volunteer placements in animal husbandry, agriculture education and parks and wildlife management.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	**FY 1990**	**FY 1991**	**Description**
Agriculture	28	17	Agriculture education, animal husbandry and crop development comprise the bulk of placements in Tanzania. Volunteers develop agriculture curricula and conduct teacher training workshops. Volunteers maintain and improve herds and the dairy health infrastructure and deliver extension services to small farmers. Crop specialists promote integrated pest management practice. Fisheries extensionists maintain existing ponds, develop new ones and organize small-scale farmers into producer groups.

Environment	11	13	Rural communities, youth clubs, game reserves and national parks provide avenues for environmental and preservation education throughout Tanzania. Areas of concentration include game preservation, environmental awareness, and animal census.
Education	16	25	Volunteers develop math and science curricula and teacher training workshops.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Within six months of signing the first country agreement, the program grew from 16 to 76 volunteers. The number of projects was reduced from 13 to eight in an effort to streamline programming and a new natural resources and conservation program was launched in response to a request from the GOT to help integrate their parks and game reserve systems. The latter effort was stimulated by Peace Corps and GOT co-sponsorship of a continent-wide environmental education workshop for over 60 participants from 14 countries. In addition, Small Program Assistance activities were initiated and Peace Corps redefined and refocused its freshwater fisheries program by improving site selections.

At the completion of his services, Pat Bergin, a volunteer from Merna, Illinois, and a second-year agricultural education instructor, was commended by his principal and the regional authorities for his contribution in revising an applied education program for small farmers. The improved program tripled the number of farmers who will receive annual education benefits.

Vickie Carroccio, a volunteer from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and an agricultural education instructor, initiated a number of secondary projects for rural women's groups. Ms. Carroccio's efforts greatly increased the income levels of individual rural women and solidified the establishment of the districts' women's program.

Outlook: It is the intent of Peace Corps that the programmatic areas be reduced from eight to six. In addition, an expanded program in natural resources and conservation will focus on developing a national strategy in the areas of conservation of natural resources. Continuing efforts will be made in securing further support from host ministries.

TOGO

Population: 3,362,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $370
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Dating from 1962, the program in Togo is one of Peace Corps' oldest. Initially, the program focused on education, but gradually evolved to include agriculture, rural development and health projects. To date, over 1,600 volunteers have served in Togo.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	24	45	45
Volunteer Years	101	80	61
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	2,946	2,504	2,442
Host Country Contributions	115	45	45

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: To alleviate the problems caused by high population growth, urban migration and lack of economic growth, Peace Corps is working to design a small business development project in collaboration with local private voluntary organizations and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Once implemented, this project will address both the unemployment and underemployment crisis in Togo by creating new job opportunities in the private sector.

Peace Corps Program by Sector: The Peace Corps' programming strategy parallels the Government's development goals for food self-sufficiency, health, education and income generation. The current program plays a significant role in helping the country achieve these objectives by focusing on increased agricultural production, improved marketing techniques, small business development, preventative health practices and conservation of scarce energy resources.

	Trainee Input		
Sector	**FY 1990**	**FY 1991**	**Description**
Agriculture	21	24	To increase food production in the rural sector, volunteers provide technical assistance in agricultural education, small animal husbandry, animal traction, fish culture, and crop extension.

Education	3	5	Volunteers train host country teachers and develop teaching methodologies in science education at the secondary level and early childhood education at the pre-school level.
Environment	7	7	Volunteers provide technical assistance in reforestation and land management, and are involved in the construction of fuel-efficient mudstoves and the promotion of solar energy technology.
Health	7	9	In collaboration with USAID, volunteers provide technical assistance to the Community Health Education for Child Survival (CHECS) project, and have recently expanded their work in this sector to include guinea worm eradication.
Urban Development	7	0	Volunteers facilitate the construction of low-cost housing and sanitation facilities in urban communities and serve as intermediaries between beneficiaries, contractors and local lending institutions.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In an attempt to address one of Togo's most neglected development objectives, Peace Corps initiated an urban sector project which focuses on construction of low-cost housing and improved sanitation facilities.

Because there are now an adequate number of host country English and science teachers, Peace Corps has phased out all direct classroom education projects. The current program emphasizes teacher training in order to upgrade current teachers' skills.

Outlook: The number of volunteers in Togo will remain near its present level as Peace Corps consolidates its programming efforts and focuses on the training of host country counterparts to continue the implementation of work begun by volunteers, particularly in cooperative management, classroom education and primary health care.

ZAIRE

Population: 33,615,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $170
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 20

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps entered Zaire in 1970. The program grew rapidly and by 1973 there were almost 200 volunteers working in education, health, rural development and fisheries. By the late 1970s volunteer numbers had doubled to 400, but programs were curtailed for many years due to ethnic conflict in the Shaba Region and other internal factors.

During the past three years, relations with the Government of Zaire have improved and Peace Corps has been able to once again begin expansion. Peace Corps has reentered the Shaba region with a USAID-sponsored agricultural extension program. The Africa Food Systems Initiative (AFSI), fielded its first volunteers in 1988 with the introduction of agricultural extension agents in the Bandundu region. These volunteers are working with other volunteers involved in health and water management in an integrated approach to development. This collaboration of volunteers with differing technical expertise is designed to address numerous problems which affect food availability. Due to past success in the Bandundu Region, the AFSI program is projected to expand to the Kasai Oriental region in 1990. Volunteers are currently serving in the areas of fisheries, crop extension, integrated agriculture, health, water sanitation, and large animal husbandry.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	48	85	86
volunteer Years	138	146	107
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	3,275	3,668	3,016
Host Country Contributions	646	824	824

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Volunteers will continue working in agriculture and health while concentrating their efforts on conservation and environmental protection in the coming years. Volunteers will be involved with watershed management and will encourage the planting of trees in rural communities, while others will introduce anti-erosion, soil improvement, and nursery production techniques to local farmers. These efforts are aimed at minimizing the rate of deforestation, providing much needed firewood, and improving yields from heavily utilized soils.

Volunteers will also focus their attention on integrating rural Zairian women's issues (food production, labor, and child care) into all projects. Regional committees have been formed and volunteer coordinators have been trained to disseminate information and assist other volunteers working largely with women farmers who comprise the bulk of Zaire's labor force.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input FY 1990	 FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	42	43	Volunteers work as extension agents, teaching local farmers improved techniques and introducing enhanced varieties in fish farming, crop and vegetable production, small animal husbandry, and integrated agriculture.
Health	43	43	Volunteers work towards the expansion of preventative health programs in the rural health zones through nutrition education, training village health workers, and developing training curricula. Other volunteers work with village development committees in rural health zones constructing latrines, capping wells, and conducting lessons on hygiene and water sanitation.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In 1989, 13 community-based projects were funded and completed through the Peace Corps/USAID "Self-Help" funds. These projects included construction and rehabilitation of maternity/child health centers in rural health zones, conducting health education and training programs for school teachers, production of aquaculture newsletters for local fish farmers, and construction of improved outdoor latrines. Fifteen such projects have been funded for 1990.

One successful project recently completed was the construction of a water-powered grist mill. The mill will process grain for a rural agricultural community of 50,000 people in Eastern Zaire.

As Peace Corps Zaire enters its twentieth year, it receives continued support from the Government of Zaire, and plans for a celebration of Peace Corps' accomplishments in February 1990 are underway.

Outlook: Peace Corps will continue to concentrate on agriculture and health projects.

INTER-AMERICAN COUNTRIES

OVERVIEW

Regional Development Needs

Considerable diversity exists within the 18 countries that currently comprise the Inter-American Region of Peace Corps. Conditions range from extreme poverty and underdevelopment in Haiti to severe unemployment in the developing nations in the Eastern Caribbean. There are, however, several development needs common to all countries in the Region, since the economies of these nations are predominantly agrarian-based.

In general, the economies have been deteriorating, primarily due to inflation, falling market prices for traditional agricultural exports, and lack of hard currency for imports and debts. Austere budgets have severely limited the ability of governments to provide necessary social and economic services, such as basic education, health and sanitation, technical assistance, and credit. Inadequate roads and other means of transportation limit access to markets. These problems are particularly severe in the rural areas where the majority of the poor are concentrated.

In his government's National Development Plan 1987-1991, President Vinicio Cerezo of Guatemala states: "We should promote development oriented toward an improvement of the living conditions of the population and the satisfaction of its needs with our own resources and full respect for community values and aspirations." However, in much of the Inter-American Region, those resources are dwindling.

There is significant loss of human resources and development potential caused by illiteracy, which often exceeds 50 percent in rural areas. Worker productivity suffers as a result of poor health due to malnutrition, water-borne diseases, and lack of sanitation. Population growth exacerbates these problems.

Natural resources are also seriously threatened throughout the region. Forest, water, soil, and wildlife are being depleted and endangered as the population continues to grow. Rural populations need alternative sources of income to prevent further degradation of natural resources.

The greatest need is for services--housing, water, education, and jobs--especially for young people in the region, who approach or exceed 50 percent of the total population in most countries.

Program Strategy

With the wave of democratically-elected governments assuming power in 1989-1990 in Latin America, Peace Corps hopes to be able to enter into discussions with some of the new governments which do not currently have Peace Corps programs and respond to any requests for assistance which may be forthcoming. For the first time in many years, there are tremendous opportunities for cooperation in countries ranging from Chile and Uruguay, to Panama and Guyana. Hopefully, assessment and discussions during the remainder of 1990 will lead to new programs in at least two countries. In addition to the development assistance which volunteers can provide, it has been proven over and over that Peace Corps programs improve and promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of host countries.

We believe that Peace Corps can make a significant contribution, in partnership with host governments and local communities, to the development and well-being of thousands of poor people in South America, Central America, and the Caribbean. The Inter-American Region's economic, social, and environmental development needs, as described above, require continued efforts in the areas of small business development, environmental conservation, and urban development (especially youth development).

Small Business Development

The Region's Small Business Development (SBD) Initiative, begun in 1988, provides technical assistance and training needed for employment and income generation. Working with a variety of host country government and private entities, volunteers provide technical assistance and training in basic business practices, feasibility studies, recordkeeping, marketing studies, and product design. In addition, volunteers in other fields are receiving basic SBD training. It is anticipated that the application of basic SBD skills in all volunteer projects will substantially increase the success rate of SBD and SBD-related projects.

Environmental Conservation

Natural resource preservation and land management have been important programs for many years. Thousands of volunteers, for example, have worked in the Region as foresters, in projects ranging from planting seedbeds and nurseries to fighting forest fires. Volunteers have conducted inventories of forest resources and written management plans for forests, national parks, and watersheds.

Agricultural extensionists teach methods of soil conservation, and biologists and wildlife specialists work to protect flora and fauna. Still, the problem continues, and the environmental degradation is more severe each year. Conservation remains a priority, and there is a growing consciousness within the Region concerning the environment. Conservation and ecology groups have been formed in many countries, with volunteers advising on environmental issues. Projects include organizing school science and nature clubs, developing wildlife videos and slide shows, developing curricula, and continuing efforts in soil conservation, hillside farming techniques, agroforestry, watershed management, and wildlife management.

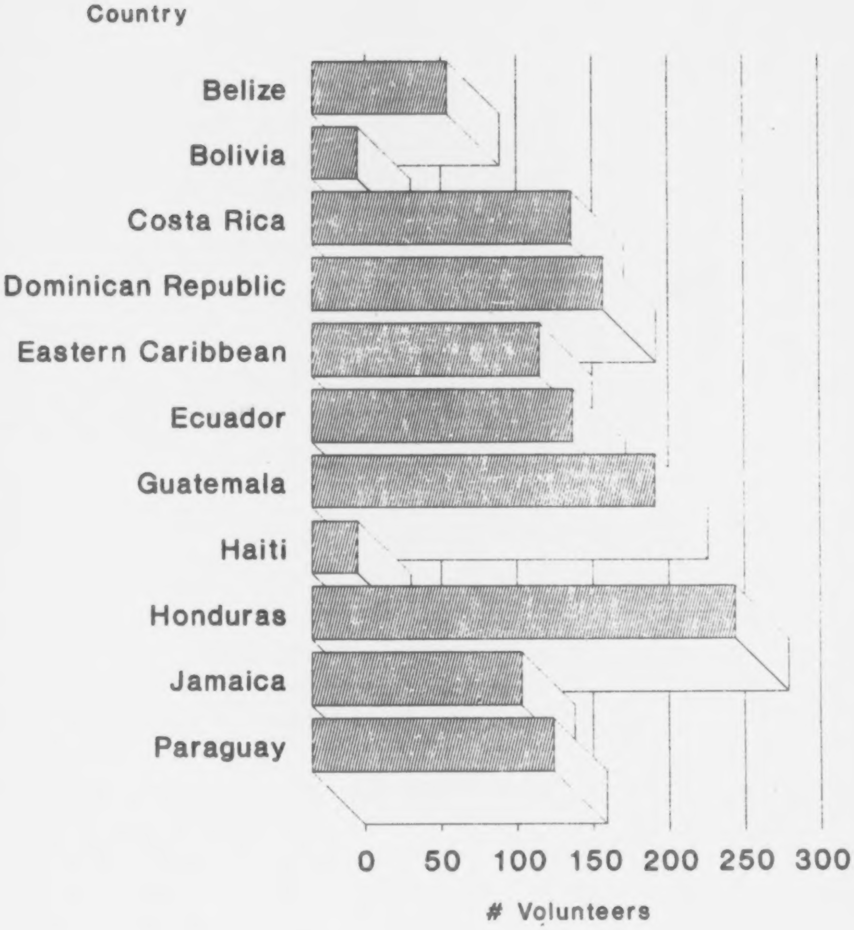
Urban Development

Peace Corps has been working with youth for many years in a variety of programs similar to the 4-H clubs in the United States. Groups such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, craft and sewing circles have also been developed. There have been, however, few programs aimed at the burgeoning problem of urban youth: runaways and abandoned or abused youth with little education and few or no vocational skills. A program has been underway in Honduras for several years that has proven effective in providing urban youths with remedial education, structured recreational activities, and counseling and guidance. The program teaches responsibility, self-discipline, job and study habits, and vocational and business skills. Similar projects are being developed in other countries.

Volunteers are working with youths from ages seven to 17 in a variety of activities and settings. Whenever possible, the projects include some form of income-generating activity. A popular project in several centers is silk-screening T-shirts and greeting cards for sale. One successful project sells stuffed animals designed and sewn by the young people in the center. These activities, in collaboration with other institutions, such as Partners of the Americas and the Kellogg Foundation, will be expanded in 1991.

With the technical assistance from the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) and funding from USAID, Peace Corps has been involved in a shelter program in Costa Rica for several years. The program, which features low cost, self-help housing construction and rehabilitation with loans administered by a local savings and loan association, has proven successful. Peace Corps plans to develop similar cooperative models with USAID, CHF, and local lending associations in one or two other countries in 1991.

Inter-America
1991 Volunteers



TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEER YEARS, PROGRAM FUNDING AND FTE LEVELS BY REGION FY 1989-1991
(in thousands of dollars)

	••••••• Trainees •••••••			••••••• V Years •••••••			••••••• ($ 000) •••••••			••••••• FTE Level •••••••		
	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991
INTER-AMERICA												
Belize	65	48	45	110	102	89	2,445	2,470	2,367	13.8	14.0	14.1
Bolivia	0	30	30	0	8	30	0	826	1,238	0.0	4.2	6.0
Costa Rica	124	109	95	210	191	171	3,547	3,517	3,020	15.2	15.0	15.1
Dominican Republic	114	92	95	142	180	192	2,673	3,115	3,315	11.9	13.1	13.0
Eastern Caribbean	96	80	80	181	139	150	4,126	3,488	3,803	19.2	19.1	23.4
Ecuador	106	88	120	201	171	172	3,526	3,251	3,738	16.7	17.0	18.2
Guatemala	126	124	111	249	242	226	4,173	4,470	4,257	16.3	17.0	17.1
Haiti	0	30	30	0	6	30	198	807	1,468	3.0	5.1	6.0
Honduras	171	140	134	316	306	279	6,269	6,192	5,827	21.0	23.1	21.4
Jamaica	96	80	90	136	152	138	3,046	3,381	3,314	13.0	13.4	14.0
Paraguay	103	85	95	161	173	159	2,727	2,908	3,013	12.9	12.9	13.0
Total	1,001	906	925	1,706	1,671	1,634	32,728	34,426	35,359	143.1	153.9	161.3

BELIZE

Population: 182,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $1,460
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: The first group of volunteers arrived in Belize in 1962. Since that time, more than 1,100 volunteers have served. Currently, volunteers are providing assistance in education, small business development, conservation, and agriculture. Over the years, program emphasis has shifted from an urban to a rural base.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	65	48	45
Volunteer Years	110	102	89
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	2,445	2,470	2,367
Host Country Contributions	41	40	40

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Education receives a larger share of the Government's budget than any other ministry. The Ministry of Education has set as its number one priority improving the quality of teaching and increasing the number of students who are able to enter secondary school. The largest request for volunteers is for certified primary and pre-school teachers to train rural and secondary teachers for subjects in which there are no trained Belizean teachers available or for locations where they are unable to attract Belizean teachers.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	33	26	The majority of volunteers in Belize work in education. They serve as teachers, and also provide assistance in teacher training, curriculum development, and pre-school, primary, secondary, adult and vocational education.
Small Business Development	3	7	Volunteers provide technical and managerial assistance to agricultural, fishing and beekeeping cooperatives. They also work with local artisans in the production of crafts.

Environment	5	8	**Volunteers promote the development and protection of national parks and environmental education through conservation programs.**
Agriculture	7	4	**Volunteers help Belizean beekeepers effectively manage the Africanized bee in order to preserve the honey industry. Volunteers assigned to the Toledo Agriculture and Marketing Project assist in the post harvest storage, processing and marketing of cacao.**

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteers have provided direct hands-on training to 250 Belizean primary teachers, as well as formal training in reading, health, and English as a second language. They have also tutored teachers in preparation for their qualifying examinations. Secondary teachers have introduced computer science education and developed a national syllabus for its instruction. Volunteers working in agriculture have assisted in the formation of the Toledo Cacao Growers Association, expansion of a cacao plantation, introduction of cacao processing and the creation of a cooperative supply center. Volunteers have developed scouting programs for both boys and girls and published a scout guide book.

Outlook: Peace Corps will continue to contribute a large number of qualified volunteers as teachers. Volunteers will provide teacher training at the primary and secondary levels, and establish and maintain several teacher resource centers around the country. The Government of Belize has made a substantial commitment to protecting the environment and natural resources and has asked for Peace Corps' assistance in that effort. We will provide teacher trainers in the area of environmental education, which will be part of a new curriculum to be taught in schools nationwide. Additionally, volunteers will help establish environmental resource centers, marine biology centers and archaeological sites. One of the most exciting new opportunities for Peace Corps Belize is the development of a Junior Achievement Program. Volunteers will help initiate the Program which will be sponsored and directed by the private sector in Belize.

Due to the uncertain political conditions that exist in neighboring countries, Belize has seen a large increase in the number of refugees that are settling in the countryside. Peace Corps Belize is initiating a series of projects relating to refugee assimilation and relief. These projects will include education for both adults and children, construction of needed infrastructure such as school facilities and potable water systems. Additionally, there will be a small business advisor assigned to these villages to assist in creating income-generating projects.

BOLIVIA

Population: 6,917,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $570
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 10

Peace Corps Country History: From 1962 through 1971, over 1,500 volunteers have worked in Bolivia. On December 14, 1987, after an absence of nearly sixteen years, the government of Bolivia (GOB) made a formal request that Peace Corps return to Bolivia. The GOB indicated specific technical assistance interest in the areas of agriculture, small business development, natural resource management and fisheries. Preliminary negotiations were put on hold until after the 1989 Bolivian national elections were conducted. The exchange of Diplomatic Notes (expected to occur in the first half of 1990) will signal the official reentry of Peace Corps into Bolivia.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	0	30	30
Volunteer Years	0	8	30
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	0	826	1,238
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The initiatives for Peace Corps Bolivia center around rational natural resource utilization and small business development.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Environment	14	14	Volunteers will focus on forestry extension projects including fodder and pasture production, as well as fruit and nut cultivation.
Agriculture	4	4	Soil conservation will be the central theme for volunteers in this sector. Other activities will include crop diversification and agricultural marketing.

Small Business Development	12	12	Volunteers will train people in small business management, product design, marketing and appropriate regulatory procedures.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: It is anticipated that programs in agriculture, environment, and small business development will be underway by the end of 1990.

Outlook: Peace Corps Bolivia is optimistic about the support it will be offering to both the public and private sectors of the country. With the continued backing of the Bolivian government and positive development efforts of well-trained volunteers, tangible results through mutual cooperation and understanding will once again appear in this Andean nation.

COSTA RICA

Population: 2,670,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $1,760
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 27

Peace Corps Country History: Volunteers have been serving in Costa Rica since 1963. In the past, agriculture was of primary concern to the Government of Costa Rica (GOCR). Numerous programs were made possible for Peace Corps in education, adult literacy, income generation and rural housing under the Initiative for Central America funding in 1986. These projects are still operating with great success. Community development has also been an area of high priority for both the GOCR and Peace Corps. Volunteers have always been well received by the people and official agencies of Costa Rica.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	124	109	95
Volunteer Years	210	191	171
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	3,547	3,517	3,020
Host Country Contributions	4	2	5

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Although elections will take place in 1990, we expect that GOCR development initiatives will remain largely unchanged. These include the creation of employment opportunities, the construction of new housing, reforestation, environmental education, agriculture, and education. Peace Corps will continue and expand its projects in small business development, low-cost housing, forestry, environmental education, rural development, and special education. A new social rehabilitation program will place volunteers in the metropolitan areas of the country to work with troubled urban youth and their families. Volunteers will participate in promoting financial incentives to reforest lands, establish programs in over 80 rural schools which will introduce environmental issues and concerns to school-age children, and participate in a small business credit program administered by the National Bank of Costa Rica.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	**FY 1990**	**FY 1991**	**Description**
Agriculture	18	23	Volunteers promote community development projects and provide technical assistance to poor

			farmers so they can improve productivity and more effectively utilize available credit resources.
Education	21	26	Peace Corps provides adult, elementary, English and special education teacher trainers.
Environment	10	12	Volunteers conduct reforestation activities, establish nurseries, and work with national agencies and community committees on environmental education and the use and conservation of natural resources.
Health	25	16	Rehabilitation extensionists raise social awareness, and train medical personnel, para-professionals, parents and other community members in how to work with the handicapped and elderly.
Small Business Development	29	18	Volunteers assist rural cooperatives and owners of small businesses by providing technical assistance in marketing, financial planning and management, quality control, and in the procurement and use of credit. Volunteers also facilitate the organization and execution of house construction in rural areas.
Urban Development	6	0	Volunteers counsel and guide poor and homeless urban youth and juvenile offenders in the metropolitan areas.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteers in the rural housing program have established home purchase and home improvement credit systems in 15 rural savings and loan cooperatives. More than 1,400 loans have been made in this program.

Volunteer teacher trainers have graduated over 250 teachers through the Regional State University in the areas of special education and teaching English as a foreign language. Continued work in adult literacy remains a major accomplishment with volunteers training teachers in over 200 schools. In collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development, volunteers have participated in the upgrading of over 300 small rural schools.

Volunteer Lynn Ervin, from Virginia, played a major role in the publication of a health manual for asthma sufferers, the first of its kind in the country. She also helped to start and promote a national foundation for Costa Ricans with respiratory diseases.

Outlook: While not anticipating major shifts in development priorities, Peace Corps will continue to enhance its current programs to make them more effective with a greater number of beneficiaries. Exciting possibilities include an iguana/reforestation project, and increased credit availability for beginning small businesses.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Population: 6,859,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $680
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps entered the Dominican Republic in 1962. It is notable that the Peace Corps remained in the Dominican Republic during the suspension of diplomatic relations in 1963 and the civil war of 1965. Over 2,000 volunteers have served since the inception of the program.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	114	92	95
Volunteer Years	142	180	192
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	2,673	3,115	3,315
Host Country Contributions	0	2	2

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Dominican Republic is facing a period of economic and political instability. Inflation is running at more than 50 percent per year and for most of 1990 the country is expected to focus more on elections than development initiatives. Peace Corps in the Dominican Republic is redoubling its efforts in small business development and natural resources, in response to long-term needs articulated by all components of Dominican society.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input FY 1990	Trainee Input FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	25	6	Volunteers work with rural youth groups, schools, and individual small farmers in a variety of subjects including vegetable gardening, crop storage, and environmental awareness.
Education	17	29	Volunteers promote the participation of the community in projects that enhance the local school's ability to provide quality education.
Environment	8	21	Peace Corps has been instrumental in providing technical assistance for reforestation and soil

			conservation projects. Volunteers are also involved in promoting environmental education. Volunteers work with communities to build aqueducts, wells, catchment tanks, irrigation systems and other water sanitation projects.
Health	22	21	Volunteers focus on child survival programs. They perform community diagnostics in order to determine the degree of malnutrition, and then work with rural mothers' clubs and community groups in the promotion of good health, hygiene and nutrition practices.
Small Business Development	20	18	Peace Corps Dominican Republic is in its first year of receiving PASA funds available through the U.S. Agency for International Development. Volunteers work directly with small and micro-businesses, and with private indigenous agencies, to promote sound business practices.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: The recently-created small business development program is now going well with 42 volunteers working in a wide range of settings. Natural resources, water and appropriate technology initiatives have been strengthened to focus on environmental issues critical to the long-term welfare of all Dominicans.

Outlook: While placement of volunteers with host government agencies will continue to be important for Peace Corps, more consideration is being given to the placement of volunteers with Dominican private development agencies. In August 1990, Peace Corps Dominican Republic will begin to decrease the number of volunteers and to increase the effectiveness of programs through consolidation of numbers and sector integration.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Population: 810,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $900-$4,925
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 29

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps operations in the Eastern Caribbean (EC) have been historically centralized on Barbados. The decision was made in January 1989 to reorganize Peace Corps operations into two separate posts, the Leeward and Windward Islands. Difficulties were encountered in the implementation of this plan, and after a careful analysis, it was concluded that Peace Corps operations in the EC should revert to a one-post configuration with headquarters on St. Lucia. The State Department approved the new plan in December 1989.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	96	80	80
Volunteer Years	181	139	150
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	4,126	3,488	3,803
Host Country Contributions	83	87	52

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Less favorable trade agreements between European and EC nations are anticipated with the launching of the 1992 European Common Market. This raises economic uncertainty for the Region's banana and sugar industries. Volunteer assignments in small business and agriculture will promote agro-resource management and agricultural diversification to address problems arising from the change. EC nations are becoming more interested in environmental issues due to the belief that global warming is contributing to a higher incidence of fierce hurricanes, and water pollution is destroying fishing beds and coral reef systems. In response, Peace Corps is implementing an environmental education program in conjunction with the Ministry of Education on St. Kitts.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	**FY 1990**	**FY 1991**	**Description**
Urban Development	16	14	Volunteers work in youth programs geared to develop leadership and employable skills. Other volunteers are assisting with reconstruction efforts following Hurricane Hugo.

Small Business Development	13	13	Volunteers teach basic business techniques to cooperatives and small business personnel.
Agriculture	18	20	Volunteers are engaged in reforestation, wildlife management, and environmental education, including the development and maintenance of national parks.
Health	17	17	Volunteers work in hospitals and health clinics training host country personnel in general health care practices including physical and occupational therapy skills.
Education	16	16	Volunteers focus on teacher training and address teacher shortages in secondary schools.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo, one volunteer was assigned to the UN Disaster Preparedness Emergency Relief Center where he developed the computer program that tracked the receipt and distribution of emergency relief supplies. An architect designed much of the pre-fabricated housing for the homeless of Montserrat, which sustained severe destruction.

At the St. Kitts' Fisheries Division, a volunteer trained staff to improve cooperative services to over 700 fishermen. The volunteer initiated a coastal inventory and provided government officials with information on enhanced coral reef and grassbed management. He also developed a three-year curriculum on Fisheries and Maritime Science for the Ministry of Education.

Two volunteers were asked by the Ministry of Education to provide a report at the conclusion of their service as special education teachers, with recommendations on education of the handicapped. These recommendations were accepted and are presently being implemented.

A volunteer assigned to Dominica's Cultural Division is largely responsible for the establishment of the country's first museum. The volunteer also worked closely with Dominicans to produce the first Creole dictionary and preserve the language.

A volunteer couple assigned to Barbuda were featured on the World Monitor Program in 1989 for their work as Senior Volunteers and contributors in agriculture. The volunteers encouraged villagers to develop home gardens on the island as a nutritional supplement to their diets and for personal income.

Outlook: By the end of 1990, the reorganization of Peace Corps in the EC will be completed. During this year, a newly-designed training program to provide improved technical support will be implemented. Peace Corps will monitor the impact of the impending 1992 European Common Market to determine if increased programming in agriculture and small business is necessary. The Agency will review current goals, objectives and outcomes of its Conservation and Environmental Education Program. Potential for additional programming and training involvement by Peace Corps, the U.S Agency for International Development and the Environmental Protection Agency will be assessed.

ECUADOR

Population: 10,154,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $1,080
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps has provided technical assistance to Ecuador since 1962 for 28 uninterrupted years. During that time, over 4,200 volunteers have served in all of Ecuador's provinces working primarily in agriculture, rural public health, rural infrastructure, education, forestry, youth development, and small business development. Currently, 65 percent of the volunteers are working in rural-based projects.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	106	88	120
Volunteer Years	201	171	172
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	3,526	3,251	3,738
Host Country Contributions	62	54	62

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Peace Corps' current programming reflects the government of Ecuador's (GOE) development priorities as well as the needs of people traditionally left out of development efforts. Peace Corps is increasing its collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private voluntary organizations (PVOs) as the economic crisis worsens and the GOE agencies have fewer and fewer resources with which to work. Peace Corps, in conjunction with host country agencies, PVOs and NGOs, is currently programming a major environmental initiative to attempt to mitigate some of the environmental destruction and contamination that is now occurring. Other important initiatives that are being undertaken address urban youth development and environmental education.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input FY 1990	Trainee Input FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	26	40	Volunteers provide technical assistance to improve agricultural practices, improve cattle and sheep production, and establish and operate fresh-water fish stations. Volunteers also teach gardening, beekeeping, and small animal husbandry.

Education	9	18	Volunteers working in special education provide technical training to teachers, parents and other related professionals.
Environment	15	18	Volunteers are involved in agroforestry, the establishment and improvement of nurseries, and forestry extension.
Health	27	26	Volunteers teach preventive health practices and assist rural communities in the construction of basic infrastructure facilities such as water systems, sewage systems, handpumps and latrines.
Small Business Development	5	10	Volunteers provide technical assistance in marketing, financial planning and management and quality control to small business owners.
Urban Development	6	8	Urban youth promoters work in sports, small business development, handicrafts, job skill training and counsel children with behavior problems.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteers provided technical support in the areas of marketing and product development to numerous small artisans throughout the country. They initiated income generation projects with groups of women prisoners, and conducted several joint wool marketing and animal husbandry seminars throughout the highlands to make more wool available to artisans while at the same time increasing income for sheep producers.

In the forestry/natural resources program, volunteers began agroforestry systems with farmers, concluded an environmental education plan for the Galapagos Islands, established community and family nurseries, and initiated forest management projects. A major project plan for the recuperation, protection, conservation, and management of the environment was completed.

Physical, dental and visual exams were provided to over 8,600 school children and 11,000 vaccinations were provided.

Outlook: Peace Corps Ecuador has begun a program reorganization in order to better prepare itself to face the challenges in the coming decade. The economic situation in Ecuador, as in most other Latin American countries, is steadily deteriorating; therefore, Peace Corps anticipates an ever increasing demand in the coming years for the technical assistance that we are providing.

GUATEMALA

Population: 8,688,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $880
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 27

Peace Corps Country History: The first volunteers arrived in Guatemala in 1963. Since that time, more than 2,000 volunteers have served in Guatemala. Volunteers have long provided community development assistance in rural and poor areas. At present, volunteers are concentrated in the eastern areas of Guatemala although Peace Corps has recently moved back to selected areas of the western highlands. Volunteers are currently specializing in agriculture, environmental conservation, health, and small business development.

Resources:

--	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	126	124	111
Volunteer Years	249	242	226
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	4,173	4,470	4,257
Host Country Contributions	15	33	30

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Guatemala has now successfully completed four years of democratic government. Much of the government's attention for the first two years was on implementing macro-economic policies to turn around the critical economic situation the new government faced upon entering office. With this successfully done and an actual real growth rate of 3.5 percent, specific development sectors are now receiving more attention to improve the socio-economic situation of the majority of Guatemala's population. Areas of particular concern include conservation and management of natural resources, agriculture, health and nutrition, and small business development. Peace Corps is actively participating with Guatemalan agencies in all of these sectors, contributing approximately 250 volunteers this year.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee	Input	
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	62	50	Volunteers are working in soil conservation in order to restore and preserve potentially valuable agricultural land and forest acreage from severe erosion. Other projects include crop improvement and diversification, fish farming, livestock development and 4-H Clubs.

Health	22	16	**Volunteers are assigned to rural health clinics, working with community and school groups, promoting proper nutrition and hygiene and monitoring the growth of children. Other volunteers are assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture, promoting the production of nutritious foods and providing nutrition education. In addition, volunteers assist in vaccination campaigns, health education and the training of village health promoters and midwives.**
Environment	31	36	Volunteers work in reforestation and resource management education. Others assist in the development of national parks and in wildlife management. Volunteers utilize appropriate technologies to respond to needs such as firewood conservation, health improvement and economic development.
Small Business Development	9	9	Peace Corps has re-established small business projects and the first group of volunteers began their service in September 1988. They are training members of production and service cooperatives in the fundamentals of business management.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps Guatemala signed an agreement to manage the Special Development Fund program, formally a U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) fund which was turned over to the Guatemalan Ministry of Finance as local currency funds. CARE has the administrative responsibility for the fund and they provide a full-time field supervisor. Volunteers have formed a committee that reviews and approves small income-generating projects and health and sanitation projects submitted by volunteers and rural communities.

The fish farming development project is undergoing important changes. It is addressing the farmers' need to move from subsistence to commercial fish farming and to diversify production. The new project, integrated agricultural systems, integrates the production of small animals, vegetables and fish. There is close collaboration with the host agency, CARE and USAID.

The conservation of natural resources project has been used as a model by both the host country agency and Peace Corps. The project was a subject of a region-wide, multi-agency seminar on the use of "Food for Work". The project demonstrates close collaboration among Peace Corps, the host country agency, CARE, and USAID.

Outlook: Peace Corps Guatemala's primary management objective for this year and beyond is to consolidate projects where appropriate and concentrate its efforts in five sector areas: agriculture, health, conservation of natural resources, small business development and youth development. They have successfully consolidated several projects (i.e., vegetable production and crop improvement and diversification) and phased out others which staff felt did not meet the criteria for Peace Corps projects. Peace Corps Guatemala will play an important role in the area of conservation of natural resources. In addition, they will continue to contribute a large number of qualified volunteers in agriculture and health and expand their efforts in small business development.

HAITI

Population: 6,254,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $360
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 5

Peace Corps Country History: A country agreement between Peace Corps and the Government of Haiti was signed on August 12, 1982. After a programming visit by a Peace Corps team in November 1982, the Ministry of Planning made a formal request for an initial contingent of six volunteers to serve in the areas of agroforestry, fisheries and vocational training. The request was later increased to eight volunteers. In December 1982, Peace Corps opened an office in Port-au-Prince.

Volunteer operations continued until 1987 when political unrest and a Congressional Resolution resulted in a decision to discontinue volunteer activities. With a new president, General Prosper Avril, a lifting of the congressional ban barring Peace Corps from working in Haiti, and assurances from the U.S. Embassy and Peace Corps staff in Port-au-Prince on volunteer security, a decision was made in March 1989 to resume volunteer operations in 1990.

The first group of trainees are scheduled to arrive in Haiti in January 1990 to work in health care, health administration, teacher training and youth development. Later groups will work in agriculture, agro-forestry and small business development.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	0	30	30
Volunteer Years	0	8	30
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	198	807	1,468
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Avril Government is attempting to bring the country back to a solid footing in order to improve the social and economic standards of the populace. The task will be particularly challenging during this year as it is an election year. Peace Corps, through its programming initiatives in health, education, natural resources and agriculture, is confident that it will be able to offer positive contributions to this process.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Health	8	9	Volunteers will work in rural health care management, rural public health nursing, and health/nutrition extension, with the focus on outreach programs.
Education	13	9	Early childhood education and physical education are represented in this sector. Projects include teacher training in the use of improved non-formal education techniques, and promotion of non-traditional sports (e.g., basketball and volleyball).
Environment	9	4	Projects include agro-forestry research and extension. Research will include studies of tree nursery management and production; extensionists will work to employ environmentally sound and profitable farming techniques.
Small Business Development	0	4	Volunteers will work with local artisans and business persons to help improve the quality of production and develop more effective management and marketing strategies.
Agriculture	0	4	Volunteers will focus primarily on the conservation of soil and water resources to help small farmers utilize to the fullest their parcels, while at the same time maintaining those resources.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Nineteen volunteers serving in Haiti at the end of 1987 were brought home on a 30-day holiday leave in December of that year, but did not return because of instability in the country. However, the Peace Corps has maintained a presence in Haiti in the last two years by keeping a small support staff there. A country director and additional staff will be hired to support the new contingent of volunteers.

Outlook: Peace Corps Director Paul Coverdell stated in August 1989, "There is unfinished work to be done there. Assisting the people of Haiti is vital." The programming initiatives for 1990 and 1991 in Haiti accurately reflect Director Coverdell's statements. Volunteers will be working in projects related to health, education and natural resources, all of which are vital to the sustained, long-term development of the western hemisphere's poorest country.

HONDURAS

Population: 4,837,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $850
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps entered Honduras in 1962 with volunteers in health, agriculture and education. In 1973, Peace Corps/Honduras grew to be one of the largest Peace Corps programs in the world. Today, there are over 360 volunteers working in ten technical programs with 22 specific project areas.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	171	140	134
Volunteer Years	316	306	279
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	6,269	6,192	5,827
Host Country Contributions	145	141	143

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: As a predominantly agricultural nation, Honduras has, as a consequence, exploited its natural resources. These resources have become so overtaxed that, for the first time in history, environmental issues were deemed important during presidential elections. Peace Corps has responded to Honduras' expressed needs by strengthening programming in the areas of environmental education, natural resource management, forestry, small business development and agricultural technology.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	30	30	The heart of Peace Corps' agriculture programs rests in maximizing production, especially on fragile lands. Hillside agriculture and small-scale irrigation projects have allowed farmers to extend the life of their plots indefinitely and lengthen the growing season.
Education	33	31	Volunteers have been instrumental in developing special education, environmental education and teacher training curriculum for primary and secondary school teachers.

Environment	21	20	Volunteers working directly on environmental degradation and its causes include those in forestry, wildlands management, environmental education, and agroforestry. They work hand-in-hand with Honduran agencies to head off what could be a disastrous overuse of Honduras' natural resources. These volunteers are working very closely with volunteers in other sectors to promote their message.
Health	26	24	Volunteers are involved in water sanitation, latrine construction, waste disposal, nutrition, hygiene and mental health. Most work with counterparts on a local level to organize community-based outreach groups.
Small Business Development	12	12	Volunteers are instrumental in providing technical assistance to both individuals and groups, focusing on assisting the micro-entrepreneur.
Urban Development	18	17	With urban migration straining metropolitan resources, urban-based volunteers work directly on those problems faced by urban migrants, and rural-and semi-rural-based volunteers address those problems which cause urban migration.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Several events in the past year have been excellent indicators of Peace Corps' impact in Honduras. One of these events is the adoption of the special education teacher training manual by the Ministry of Education. The manual is the culmination of three years' effort put forth by volunteers and their counterparts and marks a turning point in educational thinking in Honduras. Prior to Peace Corps' work in special education, those with learning disabilities or handicaps were excluded from the formal education system. Another event which marks Peace Corps' success is the award issued by the Ministry of Education each year for the past three years to volunteers for their outstanding work in establishing adult literacy circles in rural areas. Another example includes a surging tide of concern for the environment demonstrated by private citizens, community and teachers' organizations and ministries fomented by volunteers and their counterparts.

Outlook: Providing well-trained, technically skilled volunteers is a must for Peace Corps in order to continue to meet the needs of the host country. Agencies are requesting more skilled volunteers in more specialized areas to help them keep abreast of ever more challenging social and economic problems. To train volunteers in the requested areas, Peace Corps has instituted a very successful combination of skills and pre-service training which enables generalists to become technically competent.

JAMAICA

Population: 2,429,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $1,080
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Since 1962, volunteers have worked in education, agriculture and health. The small business development sector was established in 1987 and, in 1988, the community services sector was initiated to work with youth development.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	96	80	90
Volunteer Years	136	152	138
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	3,046	3,381	3,314
Host Country Contributions	28	63	64

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: In his recent address to the nation, Prime Minister Michael Manley, stressed the tremendous importance of strengthening the economy and reversing the import/export imbalance. He related this to improvement in education and building agriculture production. Peace Corps priorities in small business development, improved primary and secondary education, and agriculture production address these prime needs. The Prime Minister also emphasized the pressing need for improving health services and relieving the nursing shortage, along with pushing for better living conditions for the poor, and preservation of the environment. Peace Corps initiatives in health, community development and conservation are targeted at these needs.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	**FY 1990**	**FY 1991**	**Description**
Urban Development	19	22	Volunteers assist agencies and groups that focus on youth development programs in rural and urban areas to upgrade skills, thereby enhancing employment possibilities for local youth.
Small Business Development	14	25	Volunteers assist businesses to develop viable business enterprises and strengthen the technical

			capabilities of small business agencies and credit institutions.
Health	12	15	Volunteers assist the Ministry of Health to strengthen primary health care services. Peace Corps also assists the Jamaican Cancer Society to establish a screening and educational center in each parish.
Education	23	19	Volunteers conduct workshops/seminars for primary school teachers to introduce them to available resources and enable them to identify, modify and/or develop remedial programs.
Agriculture	12	9	Volunteers provide technical support to training institutions and government programs engaged in a drive for national self sufficiency in food, dairy products, meat and fish production, for the benefit of the rural small farmer.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: The close relationship between national priorities and Peace Corps programming reflects close collaboration. The recent addition of community services as a major programming area has prepared Peace Corps to increase assistance in the low-income areas of Kingston.

Volunteer Janet Hunter, working in the extremely poverty stricken section of Kingston, has, in less than six months, created the first medical clinic to help more than 10,000 people living in this slum area, including securing part-time doctors and nurses on a voluntary basis. She is presently developing a library, a woman's group, and is securing a grant to repair a hurricane-damaged building to convert it into a skills training center for the district.

Volunteer John Owens has made great progress in solving a major problem threatening the important tourist industry in the Ocho Rios area. The hassling of tourists caused cruise ship lines to consider removing the Ocho Rios stop from their routes. The volunteer organized the vendors into seven cooperatives and taught them effective sales techniques, marketing approaches and management skills.

Jamaica is just beginning to realize the importance of special education and care for the handicapped. A volunteer, a victim himself of muscular dystrophy, by example and teaching is helping Jamaican handicapped children emerge from the shadows and lead more normal lives.

Outlook: During the next few years, Peace Corps' programming goals in Jamaica will remain basically the same, adapting to possible changes in national priorities. More emphasis will be placed on addressing problems in the urban area, particularly as they affect the extremely poor.

PARAGUAY

Population: 4,042,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $1,180
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 23

Peace Corps Country History: On November 4, 1966 a bilateral agreement between the governments of Paraguay and the United States was signed, paving the way for the first group of volunteers to arrive the following year. This initial group included volunteers working in agriculture, health and education programs. Peace Corps' volunteer levels have steadily increased since that time, peaking in 1988 with approximately 200 volunteers in such varied projects as environmental education, forestry, and small business promotion.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	103	85	95
Volunteer Years	161	173	159
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	2,727	2,908	3,013
Host Country Contributions	0	57	57

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Paraguay, under a newly elected government, is refocusing its efforts to improve the socio-economic level of the population. Among the areas of interest to the new government are land use and distribution, the environment, increasing production of export crops and maternal/child health care.

The Peace Corps is responding by placing emphasis on crop diversification, soil conservation and agroforestry techniques to maximize the land available to small farmers; on environmental education and promotion in rural and urban areas; on the stimulation of the private sector through cooperative and small business promotion; and, on child survival programs.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	**FY 1990**	**FY 1991**	**Description**
Education	14	14	Volunteers promote improved teaching techniques through teacher training.
Agriculture	14	14	Volunteers work with rural farmers to improve soil conservation practices and supplement income through honey production.

Small Business Development	16	19	Volunteers work with small farmers and businesses to provide training in management skills and marketing techniques.
Environment	14	16	Volunteers are working to reduce the degradation of natural resources through agroforestry extension, and environmental education.
Health	27	32	Volunteers focus on child survival, parasite control and sanitation/nutrition programs in rural areas.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteers in education worked with handicapped children preparing individualized programs to meet their specific needs, trained community leaders in early childhood education concepts, and provided environmental education training to school teachers. Teacher training was carried out in math, science and language arts.

Volunteers trained rural families through the transference of improved agriculture and agroforestry techniques. Beekeeping promotion and marketing techniques were offered to help increase income to over 270 rural families.

Volunteers working with cooperatives provided training in cooperative education, promotion, financial analysis, accounting and marketing to nearly 9,000 members. Similar assistance was provided to small businesses.

Volunteers in environmental programs promoted tree planting and agroforestry systems in centralized, school, and individual nurseries in an effort to stabilize rural populations, increase income and decrease resource degradation. Environmental education was addressed through buffer zone activities in two national parks and one reserve, and awareness raising through the presentation of rural- and urban-based campaigns.

Volunteers assisted in vaccination campaigns which reached nearly 12,000 rural school children.

Outlook: Over the next four years, Peace Corps intends to continue to utilize an integrated programming approach to identify communities where, together with volunteer support, local/national resources are available to address identified needs. Paraguay will redouble its efforts to promote small business development, address environmental issues at all levels, promote crop diversification and small farmer economic stability, provide teachers at the rural level, and improve the nutrition and health of rural communities.

PACIFIC, ASIA, CENTRAL EUROPE AND MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

OVERVIEW

Regional Development Needs

There is great diversity in the development needs among the countries in the Pacific, Asia, Central Europe and the Mediterranean (PACEM) Region (formerly the North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific (NANEAP) Region).

With its entry into Hungary and Poland in 1990, Peace Corps is demonstrating its belief that there should be no cultural, geographic or political barriers to the pursuit of peace. The new governments in these countries have asked for Peace Corps' assistance in their transition from state-run economies to freer and more democratic societies. The needs range from expansion of their English instruction for increased international contact to improvements in the environment and in the economy.

The Mediterranean sub-region is characterized by a lack of productive land, a high infant mortality rate, and a short life expectancy. Nonetheless, several of the countries within this sub-region are some of the more sophisticated countries in which Peace Crops operates. Many projects in these countries are complex and highly technical. Critical needs for these countries include improved environmental conditions, expansion of income generation, and strategies to address increased urbanization. The provision of greater educational opportunities to increase literacy and practical job skills is of great importance as well.

Assistance requirements in the Asian subregion range from basic health, sanitation, agriculture, and reforestation to the expansion of small-business development and secondary school education.

The Pacific sub-region consists of many island groups. The area is isolated, with infrequent air service to capital cities and even fewer ship routes to the hundreds of inhabited outer islands. Development problems center on achieving a higher standard of living without destroying the fragile ecological balance of the islands. Potential solutions are restricted by limited fresh water, land mass, infrastructure, population, and natural resources.

Program Strategy

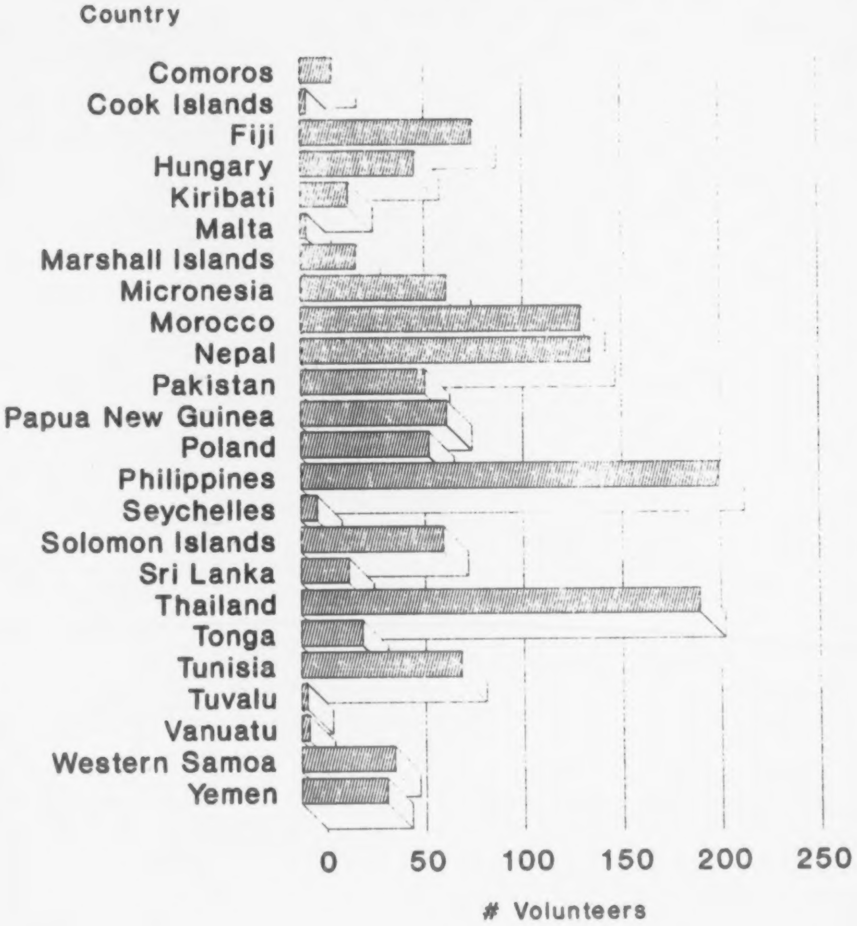
Primary program emphases are on education, agriculture, income generation, rural development, and health education. Host country governments frequently request assistance in these areas because their needs cannot be met by other sources.

Considerable effort will be devoted to increasing the number of volunteers working in small businesses and income generation. The current project in Fiji, in which volunteers serve as bank advisors and planning consultants, will serve as a model for replication throughout the Pacific posts. The small business programs in Pakistan and Nepal will also be expanded.

In 1991, Peace Corps will continue to address host country priorities by assisting regions and groups previously unserved due to geographic isolation, transportation, and cultural barriers. Examples of this outreach include:

- In Morocco, the current Associate Volunteer program utilizing veterinarians will be expanded to include additional sites.
- In Hungary and Poland, volunteers will play key roles in the conversion of the English language curricula and teacher training at elementary through university levels.
- In the Philippines, volunteers will be assigned to parts of the island of Mindanao following an absence of five years.
- In Malta and Vanuatu, we will expand the number of volunteers following the placement of initial contingents in 1990.

PACEM
1991 Volunteers



TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEER YEARS, PROGRAM FUNDING AND FTE LEVELS BY REGION FY 1989-1991

(in thousands of dollars)

	******* Trainees *******			******* V Years *******			******* ($ 000) *******			******* FTE Level *******		
	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991
PACEM												
Comoros	6	11	11	8	10	16	338	451	599	1.0	1.0	0.9
Cook Islands	0	0	5	0	0	3	11	4	13	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiji	19	44	44	55	86	87	1,360	1,791	1,792	8.9	9.5	10.5
Hungary	0	60	60	0	5	58	0	1,263	2,117	0.0	4.9	6.0
Kiribati	15	15	15	16	18	24	509	531	629	1.2	1.8	1.9
Malta	0	3	3	0	2	3	0	32	38	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands	19	18	18	34	28	28	799	750	808	3.0	2.8	2.8
Micronesia	59	58	58	58	72	74	2,030	2,214	2,499	11.3	11.3	11.3
Morocco	84	89	78	140	153	142	3,051	3,454	3,361	10.9	11.3	11.3
Nepal	92	90	90	130	140	147	2,674	2,707	3,363	16.8	15.7	15.9
Pakistan	9	32	50	4	18	63	328	822	1,893	2.0	2.9	3.8
Papua New Guinea	40	50	50	67	63	74	1,788	1,918	2,143	6.6	6.7	6.5
Philippines	180	177	150	294	262	212	5,856	5,902	5,727	26.1	26.5	27.1
Poland	0	60	80	0	5	65	0	1,221	2,743	0.0	2.8	5.0
Seychelles	10	0	5	15	11	8	323	267	285	0.5	0.9	0.9
Solomon Islands	31	50	40	65	62	72	1,292	1,460	1,438	5.7	5.8	5.6
Sri Lanka	13	16	16	30	13	24	714	631	819	4.0	2.8	3.6
Thailand	133	110	110	167	206	202	4,011	4,225	4,737	17.7	16.7	17.0
Tonga	26	10	10	41	34	31	850	737	709	3.3	3.9	3.7
Tunisia	59	60	60	57	74	81	1,560	1,797	2,152	7.8	7.5	7.4
Tuvalu	0	2	2	1	2	3	14	51	77	0.0	0.0	0.0
Republic of Vanuatu	0	3	3	0	2	4	0	60	91	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Samoa	41	23	23	53	48	47	1,315	1,162	1,157	6.4	5.7	5.6
Yemen	32	25	25	54	48	43	1,408	1,329	1,388	6.7	5.7	5.8
Total	871*	1,006	1,006	1,289	1,361	1,511	30,230	34,779	40,579	139.8	146.2	152.6

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* Includes three trainees on administrative hold at the end of FY 1989 due to the delay of Peace Corps entry into China.

COMOROS

Population: 442,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $440
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 2

Peace Corps Country History: The post was officially established in May 1988. The first group of nine volunteers arrived in August 1988. Their arrival constituted the largest group of Americans ever to live and work on the islands. There are currently six volunteers in secondary education and five pedagogical advisors training secondary and junior high school teachers.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimates	FY 1991 Estimates
Program			
Trainee Input	6	11	11
Volunteer Years	8	10	16
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	338	451	599
Host Country Contributions	29	33	34

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: With only three university-trained host country national teachers of English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) and no supervising instructors, the Peace Corps plans to increase its involvement with Comorian teachers in junior high schools. This is seen as an essential next step, since the teaching of English is being expanded from three to seven years in secondary school. In addition, Peace Corps wants to explore the development of youth programs with the Education and Health Ministries. New programs may include physical education (sports teams) and small business development (i.e. woodworking shops, and youth centers).

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	**FY 1990**	**FY 1991**	**Description**
Education	11	4	Volunteers teach secondary school students and provide in-service training to Comorian teachers of English.
Health	0	5	Volunteers will train underprivileged women and girls in self-sustaining preventive health care, including nutrition, sanitation, and first aid.

Small Business Management	0	2	Volunteers will train underprivileged women and girls in small business management skills and also develop artisan projects for marketing.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteers have trained over 800 secondary school students using locally-designed materials and curricula (including environmental education). In 1989, a second-year volunteer began training secondary and junior high school teachers in classroom teaching techniques.

Outlook: Over the next five years, Peace Corps plans to maintain its current activities in education. Future growth will be in areas such as health, small business development, and youth programs, with volunteer assignments in local community centers.

COOK ISLANDS

Population: 18,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $1,000
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 8

Peace Corps Country History: The Peace Corps Country Agreement with the Government of the Cook Islands was signed in May 1981, and the first group of trainees entered training in March 1982. The first volunteers were assigned to central government departments in vocational education, energy planning, and small business development projects. Since inception, 12 volunteers have served in the Cook Islands.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	0	0	5
Volunteer Years	0	0	3
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	11	4	13
Host Country Contributions	3	5	6

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Government of the Cook Islands has identified agricultural development as the primary focus of Peace Corps' assistance. Four volunteers have been requested by the Government for 1990-1991 to work on the outer-islands in agriculture extension.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee	Input	
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	0	5	Volunteers have been requested to work with the Ministry of Agriculture in the planning and implementation of a rootcrop development program in three outer-islands.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: One volunteer worked in both grower-driven research activities and with outer-island grower associations in the propagation, harvest, and marketing of new fruit and vegetable cash crops. The proper use of pesticides and herbicides is also taught to small crop growers.

Volunteers have published education pamphlets in Maori and English on nutrition, prenatal and postnatal care, and breast-feeding. These publications are being used in health and child care classes in many village communities.

Outlook: Agriculture has been the backbone of the Cook Island economy but, since 1979, production has declined. In response to this, agriculture has been declared by the Government to be the top development priority. The Government of the Cook Islands recognizes that Peace Corps can play a significant role in its strategies to restore agricultural production. Over the past year, Peace Corps delayed trainee placements to enable staff to develop new outer-island projects which effectively address the agricultural needs of the Islands.

FIJI

Population: 732,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $1,540
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 22

Peace Corps Country History: The first group of 57 volunteers began service in Fiji in 1968. This initial group of volunteers were assigned to the three sector areas of education, rural development, and health. These program classifications remain the major areas for technical assistance. Over the past 22 years, 1,400 volunteers have served in Fiji.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	19	44	44
Volunteer Years	55	86	87
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	1,360	1,791	1,792
Host Country Contributions	47	68	82

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: In the aftermath of two bloodless coups in 1987, the two main goals of the interim Government are to restore the economy and return the country to parliamentary democracy. To achieve these goals, the government has identified strategies which focus on rural Fiji and local economic development. The government of Fiji has requested Peace Corps' assistance in addressing the priority development issues of: (a) qualified secondary school teachers (b) local economic development; and (c) non-cash crop food production. Peace Corps' programming is on line with the host country requests for assistance during this period of rebuilding and renewed growth.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	24	23	Volunteers teach physics, chemistry, and accounting at the secondary schools. It is anticipated that the Ministry of Education will continue its request for teachers due to the continuing emigration of local professionals and the subsequent shortage of qualified secondary school teachers.

Small Business Development	16	16	In collaboration with the Fiji Development Bank, volunteers work as management planners and small business advisors, transferring planning and training skills at the provincial level
Urban Development	0	5	Volunteers will work with senior and mid-level civil servants to assist in planning and developing management training systems.
Health	1	0	A volunteer is assigned to work with the Fiji National Food and Nutritional Committee as an Assistant Consultant in Food and Nutrition Research.
Environment	3	0	In conjunction with the Rural Aquaculture Program, volunteers are working in the management and development of fish farming in the interior.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps will expand its programming efforts in the areas of small business development and urban planning. This expansion is reflective of the Fijian Government's request. An increase of 15 volunteers has been projected to meet the challenges in these program areas. Peace Corps will continue to work in collaboration with the Government to ensure quality programming that will meet the needs of the people.

Outlook: In the future, Peace Corps intends to concentrate on the development of consolidated projects for volunteers. Groups of volunteers working in similar job capacities will merge skills to achieve common project goals. For example, volunteers who specialize in small business management will work with volunteers specializing in fish farming to increase productivity and income at the same time.

HUNGARY

Population: 10,604,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $2,460
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 0

Peace Corps Country History: In the summer of 1989, President Bush announced that Peace Corps would send English teachers to Hungary. The announcement was met with overwhelming acclaim which reinforced a well-known fact: There is a great need of English teachers in Hungary.

The post is expected to be established with the arrival of Peace Corps staff in the spring of 1990, culminating nine months of negotiations between the government of Hungary, Peace Corps/Washington, and the American Embassy in Budapest. The first volunteers are expected to begin training in June 1990. Their arrival will constitute the first group of Peace Corps volunteers to work in Central Europe and the 100th country to receive Peace Corps volunteers.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	0	60	60
Volunteer Years	0	5	58
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	0	1,263	2,117
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Peace Corps' initiative for English teaching in Hungary encompasses training and skill enhancement of Hungarian teachers at university, secondary and primary school levels. At the university level, volunteers with advanced degrees will provide instruction at teacher-training institutions located primarily in Budapest. Volunteers training teachers at the secondary school level will comprise the largest percentage of volunteers and will be located primarily in small towns and villages in rural areas. Volunteers teaching in primary schools will be similarly posted in rural areas and will focus on training of teachers whose students would correspond to grades seven and eight in the U.S.

Most volunteers will spend at least their first semester as regular classroom teachers to facilitate their understanding of education norms in Hungary. It is Peace Corps' expectation that Volunteers will pursue secondary projects in addition to their regular teaching duties. Such projects could include extended tutoring of English as well as independent work in small business development, health, environmental education or other sectors, as appropriate.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input FY 1990	Trainee Input FY 1991	Description
Education	60	60	Volunteers will teach English and train English teachers in universities, secondary and primary schools.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteers will begin training hundreds of university, secondary, and primary school teachers in the first year of the program. Less quantifiable, but of equal value, will be the enhancement of communications and mutual understanding between Americans and Hungarians in accordance with Peace Corps goals.

Outlook: Peace Corps initially agreed with the Hungarian Government that the program would provide volunteers in education programs until 1996. The program is unusual in that a definite conclusion is planned but it can be re-examined at a later date. At present, Peace Corps is not planning for volunteers to do primary work in other development sectors as the Government of Hungary has not requested such assistance.

KIRIBATI

Population: 67,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $650
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 17

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps involvement in Kiribati began in 1973 with the assignment of one volunteer. Peace Corps' presence was limited and sporadic until 1979 when 12 volunteers arrived to dedicate themselves to projects in health, water supply, sanitation and construction. While maintaining Peace Corps' commitment to work in the rural areas of Kiribati, programming emphasis has shifted to education, secondary and vocational, in an attempt to maximize the level of support available to volunteers in their assignments.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	15	15	15
Volunteer Years	16	18	24
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	509	531	629
Host Country Contributions	8	7	9

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Building on a program which will begin in 1990, Peace Corps will help to increase English language oral proficiency through the teaching of English at rural, outer-island primary schools. Based on a thorough assessment which documented the perceived needs of those in the country's educational system, this project has the strong backing of the Government of Kiribati as well as Peace Corps staff.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	15	15	Volunteer assignments involve a variety of activities including formal classroom/workshop teaching, community workshops in different skill/appropriate technology areas, and practical applications of skills within the rural training centers. In secondary education, volunteers are assigned to outer island schools as English, science and math teachers. English will also be taught in the rural primary schools.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In addition to regular classroom duties, volunteers helped to instruct and supervise the construction of five host country-built houses, nurtured the development of school oversight committees, and trained outer-island women in community development processes.

Outlook: With the appointment of two, highly-qualified co-Directors in 1989, and new directions for the education program, Peace Corps hopes to support a small expansion in overall volunteers numbers within that program sector.

MALTA

Population: 358,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $3,470
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 7

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps volunteers first arrived in Malta in 1970. Volunteers worked in architecture, library science, archaeology, education and veterinary science. The program was in operation from 1970 through 1977 and exclusively featured individual placements. Peace Corps was invited to assign volunteers to Malta in 1989 and a new program will begin in June 1990, with three volunteers.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	0	3	3
Volunteer Years	0	2	3
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	0	32	38
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The new Nationalist Party government has intensified Malta's efforts to attract foreign investment, particularly in offshore drilling activities around Malta. The modernization of the infrastructure in Malta is a high priority of the current administration and the government has begun modernizing the water distribution system and upgrading Malta's telecommunications system. Malta is an associate member of the European Economic Community (EEC) and the government has announced its intention to seek full membership.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	**FY 1990**	**FY 1991**	**Description**
Agriculture	3	3	Two veterinarian volunteers will arrive in Malta, June 1990 to assist in the development of more efficient herd management practices and better feeding programs.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In the mid-seventies, skilled veterinarians were critical in stopping an outbreak of hoof and mouth disease in dairy cattle. Volunteers in veterinary science also taught co-workers critical management skills necessary to prepare them for the takeover of a model farm.

Outlook:
Three volunteers will assist the Department of Agriculture in its goals of brucellosis and TBC eradication from cattle, goats and sheep. Herd management practices and better feeding programs will also be introduced, particularly the use of high quality roughage. Peace Corps expects to continue discussions with Maltese officials for further program expansion.

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

Population: 38,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $6,000
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 24

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps started programs in the Marshall Islands in 1966 as a sub-component of the Micronesia program. Early, emphasis was on teaching English in elementary and secondary schools. By the early 1970s, there were more than 100 volunteers, a ratio of one volunteer per 300 Marshallese. Programs in health, agriculture, appropriate technology, small business development and vocational education were gradually introduced. In the late 1970s, the education program was completed. By 1984, with a new constitutional government in place in the Marshalls, Peace Corps established an office in country and conducted a major program assessment. Peace Corps entered into the health sector in 1986 with a focus on rural sanitation and family life/health education. In 1988, a new program, based on revised requests from the Ministry of Education, was instituted with the entry of 15 volunteers to teach English, health and science.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	19	18	18
Volunteer Years	34	28	28
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	799	750	808
Host Country Contributions	7	11	13

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Marshall Islands government believes that business development is critical for the nation's overall development. In 1990, Peace Corps will assign a volunteer to act as an advisor to small businesses chosen to become part of the "Business Incubator" project of the Marshallese government. This project is designed to assist small businesses during the first couple years of operation, a time when most businesses fail. Another volunteer will teach secretarial skills at Marshall Islands High School to help prepare students for employment positions that can help support local business ventures.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education/Health	15	15	Working under the Ministry of Education, volunteers teach English as a second language two

			hours per day as well as two to three hours of health per week in rural elementary schools. Volunteers also become involved in nutritional surveillance of children, sanitation education, water supply and gardening/nutritional training.
Education/ Science	1	1	Volunteers teach science in rural high schools to help alleviate the Marshalls' critical shortage of trained teachers. By improving the overall science education curriculum and instruction throughout the educational system, Marshallese students will be better prepared for vocational and higher education so as to meet the country's long-term manpower needs.
Business	2	2	Volunteers will be working in the promotion of small business through two different avenues: one, in the aforementioned "Business Incubator" project; the other, through the teaching of secretarial skills at the Marshall Islands High School.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteers have developed teacher training programs in their first year of assignment for implementation during their second year of service. This training of teachers is an integral component of the Marshallese Ministry of Education plans.

Outlook: Peace Corps will train volunteers in non-formal education techniques to be incorporated in their assignments of work. Plans for volunteers to teach science and vocational skills are built around RMI plans to support the education and training of Marshallese teachers for these subjects by the 1993-1994 school year. Volunteers assigned to teacher training on a full-time basis will arrive in 1990.

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA/ REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Population: 86,000
Annual Per Capita Income: N/A
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 24

Peace Corps Country History: Volunteers arrived in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) in 1966 and focused on primary and secondary English teaching. In the mid-1970s, the program expanded to include health, agriculture and village development projects. Projects were developed in 1985 to meet the stated needs of the newly-independent nations of the FSM and Palau. At the requests of the governments, English teaching at the primary level became an integral component of all volunteer assignments. In addition to the primary program focus, volunteers were given a secondary focus chosen by the government of each State. In 1990 these long-term, community-based programs include: health education in Truk, youth development in Palau and Pohnpei, small business advisement in Kosrae, and general community development in Yap.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	59	58	58
Volunteer Years	58	72	74
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	2,030	2,214	2,499
Host Country Contributions	38	89	89

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives:

At present, an FSM-wide education study is being conducted by Ohio State University. The recommendations from the study may have implications for Peace Corps programming and placement of volunteers. The recommendations will be available the first quarter of 1991, and if significant to Peace Corps programming, will be reflected in Peace Corps' March or June projections.

Kosrae State has communicated a change in volunteer placement. Each will have a single assignment in education in 1991, small business development (SBD) in 1992, and alternating placements thereafter. The potential for an increase in SBD programming exists in Pohnpei and Palau as well, especially in connection with existing community/youth development projects. Follow up discussions are pending with host agency representatives.

Currently a number of volunteers are involved with environmental issues in connection with youth and community development projects in Pohnpei and Palau. Peace Corps will further explore programming possibilities in environmental education. Discussions with Pohnpei State Conservation and Resources Development officials is scheduled for this year.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee	Input	
Sector	**FY 1990**	**FY 1991**	**Description**
Youth Development	35	38	Peace Corps has taken the lead in the Pacific with programming and training for youth development. All volunteers assigned to Pohnpei State and to the Republic of Palau work with organizations in rural villages and outer island communities to assist in the development of youth activity projects.
Health	18	16	Volunteers assigned to Truk State with local health aides on outer islands and rural villages deliver Public Health Department programs on immunizations, mother and child health care, sanitation, family life and health education in elementary schools. They also plan and prepare for medical team visits; identify health needs; and initiate projects to meet those needs.
Small Business Development	5	4	Small business advisors are currently working in the State of Kosrae. These volunteers teach basic skills in management and accounting to small, family-type businesses and conduct on-site support and training follow-up to encourage economic development in that State.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Volunteers will continue to serve as community development workers and as teachers of English as a second language at the primary level in rural and outer island communities where development needs are greatest. Several volunteers, in cooperation with fellow teachers, counterparts, and the Department of Education, have developed FSM-based curriculum materials to enhance U. S.-based classroom materials. In schools where volunteers teach English, students consistently out-perform students from other schools.

Outlook: Volunteers will be working closely with youth and their families to develop community projects to meet Micronesia's perceived needs. With assistance from the University of Hawaii, volunteers will be able to plan innovative strategies to address some of the underlying issues contributing to youth-related problems on the islands.

MOROCCO

Population: 23,290,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $750
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 27

Peace Corps Country History: Since 1963, over 2,500 Peace Corps volunteers have served in Morocco working in education, health, urban development and agriculture. The first group of 53 volunteers worked as surveyors, English teachers and irrigation specialists. The teaching of English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) has been a high priority of the Government of Morocco, vis-a-vis Peace Corps. During the past 27 years of collaboration, the number of Peace Corps volunteers has ranged from 50 to 200 in a single year.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	84	89	78
Volunteer Years	140	153	147
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	3,051	3,454	3,361
Host Country Contributions	0	41	46

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Morocco's Five-Year Plan for 1988-1992 places highest priority on rural and agricultural development, according 60 percent of planned investment to rural development. Priority is also being given to the conservation of natural resources which are threatened by desertification, erosion of soils, deforestation and the pollution of water sources. Potable water and electricity are deemed to be indispensable priorities for both rural and urban people. Perhaps the most pressing problem is that 61 percent of Morocco's population is 25 years or younger, creating high levels of unemployment.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	**FY 1990**	**FY 1991**	**Description**
Agriculture	26	24	The agriculture program in Morocco focuses on crop extension, small animal husbandry and veterinary medicine.
Environment	10	8	The environmental program in Morocco emphasizes conservation and activities for the protection of rare and endangered animal species and their

			habitats along with plans for proposed parks and reserves.
Health	20	19	Volunteers are working to develop, improve and maintain rural water supplies. A rural health extension project was started in 1988 which promotes health education in rural communities.
Youth Development	13	11	Volunteers work in rehabilitation centers providing physical therapy, social rehabilitation and recreational therapy for disabled children.
Education	20	16	Education has traditionally been Peace Corps' largest program. Volunteers are teaching English in high schools, universities and technical institutes.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In 1985, Peace Corps Morocco began a collaborative effort with the Department of Waters and Forests for the development of wildlife reserves. From the beginning of Peace Corps involvement, it has been clear that volunteer wildlife biologists have made significant contributions by establishing park management plans as well as efforts in environmental education.

Phillip De Maynadier, a wildlife biologist at Mount Toubkal National Park was selected as Peace Corps Morocco's 1989 Volunteer of the Year. According to volunteer Phillip De Maynadier, "It is my sincere hope that Mount Toubkal National Park might act not only as an "island" in the high Atlas Mountains, protecting a small portion of Morocco's natural heritage for future generations, but further as a model for an alternative land management strategy that could be implemented throughout Morocco's mountainous regions."

Outlook: Over the next five years, Peace Corps hopes to meet the Government of Morocco's priorities with increased collaboration in rural development through agriculture and health and greater attention towards wildlife management. In the 1990's, the Wildlife Management Program will introduce an environmental education component in the hopes of encouraging greater protection of Morocco's environment.

NEPAL

Population: 18,053,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $170
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Since 1962, over 2,700 volunteers have served in a wide variety of programs to assist His Majesty's Government (HMG) in meeting basic human needs in Nepal. Efforts today have grown to include programs in natural resources, education, health, and rural development.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	92	90	90
Volunteer Years	130	140	147
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	2,674	2,707	3,363
Host Country Contributions	4	9	14

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The overall goal of HMG as stated in the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1990-1995) is to meet the basic human needs of all Nepalis by the year 2000. Peace Corps is involved in the following areas to assist HMG in meeting this goal: education, health, agriculture, environment, urban planning, and business.

Of particular emphasis will be assistance in forestry and small business development. Volunteers will teach at the Nepal Institute of Forestry. They will also be instructors at Labor Supply Centers and Basic Vocational Training Projects of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	**FY 1990**	**FY 1991**	**Description**
Education	44	31	In their first year of service, volunteers work in existing teacher training projects providing classroom instruction in math, science, and English; in their second year, they train primary and secondary teachers in these fields.
Health	11	5	Training Nepali nurses and strengthening the clinical component of the basic nursing curriculum

			is one aspect of this project. Volunteers also work with Nepali private organizations to assist in the education of the mentally retarded, blind and deaf.
Environment	18	18	Volunteers assist in the establishment of nurseries, production and distribution of seedlings, development and implementation of forest management plans, and the establishment of committees to manage protected forests. They will also provide technical instruction at the Nepal Institute of Forestry.
Agriculture	9	15	This project focuses on extension, training and research in crop production, and livestock and farm management.
Small Business Development	0	15	Through the Agriculture Development Bank, volunteers are active in introducing appropriate technology to rural Nepal. Peace Corps will also assist the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare in its effort to increase income generation opportunities by providing vocational and skills development trainers.
Urban Development	8	6	Volunteers work in survey, design, cost estimation, project planning, land use mapping, and drawing master plans for the country's 33 districts.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: The trade and transit disagreement with Nepal's neighbor, India, along with poor public health and deforestation, create great obstacles to HMG's struggle to meet basic human needs for all Nepalis. Peace Corps continues to provide Nepal with trained personpower and technical expertise in each of its primary development sectors.

Volunteers in appropriate technology have addressed the needs of rural Nepal by introducing methods of egg preservation and fruit storage, and increasing fuel-efficiency of wood-burning cookstoves. They have also trained villagers in beekeeping, small enterprise skills, and have served over 50,000 rural villagers through their work with improved drinking water systems.

Outlook: In the next five years, Peace Corps will continue its work in Nepal's primary development sectors with increased emphasis on the environment and small business development. HMG will increasingly seek the assistance of specialized and experienced Americans to serve the needs of the country. As one former volunteer puts it, "Nepalis expect a lot more from us now than ever before. We have to move forward if we are to meet that expectation."

PAKISTAN

Population: 105,677,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $350
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 8

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps first entered Pakistan in 1961 with 60 volunteers skilled in public works projects. The program swelled to 200 before political unrest precipitated the withdrawal of volunteers in 1967. In 1988, Peace Corps returned to Pakistan with a small contingent of trainers of English teachers. Peace Corps is prepared, with the consent and cooperation of the Government of Pakistan, to increase the number of teacher trainers serving in Pakistan as well as providing volunteers for small business development and community health projects.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	9	32	50
Volunteer Years	4	18	63
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	328	822	1,893
Host Country Contributions	0	24	33

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Pakistan faces severe public health problems and a shortage of community health workers. The Government of Pakistan is striving to address these issues in its new health policy. Peace Corps plans to assist the Government in this area by involving volunteers in a program to train trainers of village health workers. Peace Corps is also pleased to become involved in the Government's new interest in small business development as a means of alleviating the rapidly rising unemployment rate.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	**FY 1990**	**FY 1991**	**Description**
Education	21	23	Volunteers work primarily in teacher training colleges in order to impact most effectively the country's English proficiency.
Health	5	12	Volunteers with expertise in special education are working within existing institutions to develop training courses and deliver services to the

			disabled. Volunteers will also train community health trainers.
Youth Development	6	15	Working with the Youth Investment Promotion Society, volunteers are employed as advisors in small business development.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps is actively engaged in addressing the social and economic needs of Pakistan as identified by the government of Prime Minister Bhutto. In the 1990s Peace Corps will continue to develop assistance programs in education, health, and youth development.

Volunteers collaborated closely with their co-teachers to develop and deliver in-service teacher training modules in Education Extension Centers and in the countryside.

Volunteers have begun a fruitful relationship with the Directorate General of Special Education and its institutions in meeting the needs of the disabled population of Pakistan.

Outlook: Over the next five years, Peace Corps will continue to explore new areas of cooperation and activity with the Government of Pakistan. The focus in the next two years will be on providing trained personpower assistance and skills transfer in the education and health sectors.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Population: 3,804,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $770
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 9

Peace Corps Country History: The first group of nine volunteers arrived in Papua New Guinea in September 1981. Volunteers, ranging in age from 22 to 70 years old, currently serve in nearly every province in Papua New Guinea. They work in health, secondary education, and rural community development projects.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	40	50	50
Volunteer Years	67	63	74
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	1,788	1,918	2,143
Host Country Contributions	126	126	140

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: In the Papua New Guinea Development Plan (1989-1993), the government's initiatives are guided by an Integral Human Development approach. Integral Human Development embodies the State's obligation to assist people to improve themselves through: 1) provision of adequate shelter, food and water; 2) educational opportunities; 3) access to health care and social welfare services; and 4) protection of basic human rights.

Within this general framework, the Government has identified the following development priority areas: Law and Order, Education and Manpower Development, Economic Growth and Job Creation. Peace Corps projects in health, education, micro-enterprise and rural development address these initiatives in the spirit of assisting people to improve themselves.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	**FY 1990**	**FY 1991**	**Description**
Agriculture	14	14	Volunteers work to improve self-sufficiency and economic earnings of agriculture-based village communities.

Small Business Development	4	6	Volunteers work with officers of the Agriculture Development Bank to improve loan management and promote extension of vital rural credit services to micro-enterprise operators and small farm holders.
Health	8	8	Volunteers develop and deliver primary health and nutrition training with an emphasis on community participation.
Education	24	22	Volunteers assist provincial governments to provide adequate numbers of qualified teachers in rural high schools.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In 1989, volunteers implemented the first Peace Corps/USAID Small Project Assistance (SPA) activities. SPA funds enabled volunteers to work closely with community groups to initiate, design and manage small development projects.

Six consecutive years of volunteer support and assistance in agriculture, health and small business development have resulted in "volunteers working themselves out of a job" when trained Papua New Guinean counterparts took over the management of a vegetable market and tradestore activities.

Outlook: Peace Corps will continue to assist the government in meeting its current development priorities and stands ready to explore new areas such as expanded involvement in small business development, non-formal education, literacy and youth development.

POLAND

Population: 37,873,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $1,850
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 0

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps was contacted by the Polish Government regarding assistance in September of 1989. Since that time, two teams from Peace Corps have travelled to Poland to assess the need and the feasibility for volunteers to serve there as requested by the Polish government. A third team departed in January to examine programming possibilities in a variety of development sectors. Based on the initial consultation with the Ministry of Education, the first group of volunteers, expected to travel to Poland in June of 1990, will be teachers of English. The post is expected to formally open upon the arrival of Peace Corps staff in the spring of 1990.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	0	60	80
Volunteer Years	0	5	65
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	0	1,221	2,743
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Volunteers in the English teaching program will focus on teacher training rather than direct student instruction to maximize their influence in this sector. Instruction will be provided for teachers at the university, secondary, and primary levels. While program plans have not yet been finalized in other sectors, it is anticipated that volunteers will begin work in the areas of small business development, the environment, and computer education.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	60	80	Volunteers will teach English and train English teachers in universities, secondary and primary schools.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: While it is too early to specify accomplishments for this program, it is anticipated that volunteers will be able to begin training hundreds of English teachers at the university, secondary, and primary school levels in the first year of the program.

Outlook: Poland's non-traditional development obstacles and the apparent need for haste in addressing them will present some of the most formidable challenges Peace Corps has faced. Nevertheless, Peace Corps is anticipating that significant contributions can be made in several development sectors. As always in Peace Corps' programming, improved communication and mutual understanding between Americans and Poles will be a cornerstone of the planned program.

Although the program will initially consist of teachers and teacher trainers as volunteers, negotiations are currently underway to provide volunteers in the fields of small business development, industrial waste management, and computer training. Small business advisors with backgrounds in accounting, marketing, and management will work as extensionists in a variety of small-business and/or credit ventures.

PHILIPPINES

Population: 59,686,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $630
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 29

Peace Corps Country History: In October 1961, the Government of the Philippines invited Peace Corps volunteers for assignments in math and science education. The program shifted in 1970 to the areas of health and nutrition, agriculture, and income generation as a result of the change in a priorities of the Philippine Government.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	180	177	150
Volunteer Years	294	262	212
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	5,856	5,902	5,727
Host Country Contributions	0	140	152

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Philippine Government development goals for 1987-1992 are:

(a) alleviation of poverty,
(b) generation of more productive employment,
(c) promotion of equity and social justice, and
(d) attainment of sustainable economic growth.

Peace Corps projects in agriculture, agroforestry and fisheries seek to increase the production and income of rural families.

The environmental impact of deforestation and fouling of marine resources is at a critical point. Peace Corps is providing volunteers to assist communities in combatting the degradation of their environment.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input FY 1990	Trainee Input FY 1991	Description
Environment	46	59	Volunteers assist upland farmers to develop their land using appropriate agroforestry/hillyland farming practices. They also support

			reforestation, establishment of nurseries and tree planting activities. Environmental education initiatives are gaining strength. Volunteers work with community leaders to plan, construct and maintain potable water systems, sanitary water disposal systems, and promote an awareness of proper environmental sanitation.
Agriculture	53	27	Volunteers assist the Department of Agriculture in increasing production and income of farm families by linking them to information and services on environmentally sound methods of crop and animal production and small farm management. Volunteers assist the Department of Agriculture in extension efforts to increase available protein and non-coastal farm family income. Volunteers work with coastal fishermen to increase catches by establishing artificial reefs and other environmentally sound methods. Volunteers educate local fishermen on the destructive effects of cyanide and dynamite fishing.
Education	78	64	Volunteers assist the Department of Education, Culture and Sports in its efforts to upgrade teachers skills in the subjects of math, science, English, and primary education. Volunteers assist the Government in providing the hearing-impaired population with opportunities for education, social and personal development.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In 1989, Peace Corps and the Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency developed and instituted procedures to strengthen the role of the volunteer in her/his Host Country Agency (HCA). Continuing in this effort to improve coordination and collaboration between Peace Corps and the HCAs, the Regional Liaison Officer (RLO) was created. RLOs work with Peace Corps staff to ensure volunteers have viable job and site assignments.

Last year, volunteers planted seedlings, built fish ponds, and developed a marine conservation program. In education, volunteers organized teacher-training workshops.

Outlook: In the next few years Peace Corps will strengthen its relationship with the Host Country Agencies to improve volunteer placements.

SEYCHELLES

Population: 68,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $3,800
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 16

Peace Corps Country History: The Peace Corps program in Seychelles, begun with four volunteers in 1974, and has always been a technical program, with continuing requests for highly-skilled volunteers. Agriculture, health and education were the focus during the first few years. Road construction, water and sanitation and the expansion of the education program to include computer science have been added since 1982.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	10	0	5
Volunteer Years	15	11	8
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	323	267	285
Host Country Contributions	55	54	60

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Peace Corps engineers were invited to conduct environmental impact assessments on the island of Coetivy where intensive shrimp farming is being planned, and in several bays where the government may construct sewage outfalls.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	0	2	Volunteers teach in computer science, mathematics, and special education.
Health	0	1	Volunteers are training technicians in patient rehabilitation, organizing in-service training programs for community nurses and working in the community to increase awareness of health needs.
Youth Development	0	1	One volunteer is currently working as a counselor/trainer in a juvenile home.

Community Development	0	1	Volunteers plan, organize and supervise construction of new projects in water and road engineering.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps began an aquaculture program with the placement of a volunteer in aquaculture education at the Polytechnic. The Peace Corps program has also branched into youth and community development with a volunteer counsellor trainer to work with juveniles at a detention center. Volunteers designed and delivered the first professional training program for Seychellois occupational therapy assistants. A volunteer designed and began installing an irrigation system at the Indian Ocean Nurseries' export orchid farm. The volunteers assigned to the Ministry of Health designed and implemented a national in-service training program for nurses and physicians. They also established the first occupational health, alcohol abuse and anti-smoking programs in the country.

Outlook: Since 1974, Peace Corps' programming in Seychelles has been based on requests for technical expertise to meet manpower needs in areas where qualified Seychellois were unavailable. Peace Corps has seen its role as helping the country meet its human resource needs until the Seychellois can be educated and trained to take over positions. At the present time Peace Corps feels that the number of volunteers in Seychelles is appropriate and will maintain the figure for the foreseeable future.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Population: 304,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $430
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 19

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps began its program in the Solomon Islands (SI) in 1971 with the placement of six volunteers, four of whom worked with the World Health Organization on malaria eradication. In 1976, volunteers were involved in the national census, collecting reliable population and economic data for government planning purposes. Volunteers also served as small business advisors and primary education instructors. In the late 1970s, Peace Corps revamped its programs based on development plans of the newly independent Government which placed special emphasis on decentralization, self-reliance and local determination.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	31	50	40
Volunteer Years	65	62	72
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	1,292	1,460	1,438
Host Country Contributions	22	24	24

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Peace Corps will become actively involved with the rehabilitation of exhausted agroforestry lands and the introduction of new crops and gardening techniques, which have been identified as major needs by the SI Government.

During the past several years, credit unions have begun to develop in Solomon Islands through the efforts of local people within their communities. Their emergence is a result of spontaneous community efforts to compensate for the absence of other institutionalized banking facilities. Technical assistance from Peace Corps has been requested to insure their success.

For most of the 1970s and early 1980s, there was a virtual absence of organized health education. The Ministry of Health and Medical Services is in the process of formulating policies and strategies to accomplish its goal of health for all. Since there is currently a shortage of personnel to implement planned health education efforts in the seven isolated provinces of the country, Peace Corps has been asked to assist.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input FY 1990	Trainee Input FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	2	5	Volunteers' activities include designing and conducting workshops in a wide variety of agricultural areas, and the training of village level counterparts and provincial agricultural extension personnel. In 1990, one volunteer will participate in the research and promotion of marine aquaculture food production.
Small Business Development	2	4	Volunteers will establish working procedures and develop the audit staff within the Solomon Islands Credit Union League, as well as help to establish local small businesses.
Education	40	26	Volunteers devote their energies to curriculum development and instruction in primary education and secondary math and vocational studies.
			Using non-formal education methods, volunteers will work with local area councils to plan and develop community resources.
Health	6	5	Volunteers will work in the field of health education to assist in the development of health training programs on the provincial level. Volunteers working in the establishment of rural water systems will help to prevent the spread of aquatic-borne diseases.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Invited to field-test a recently developed manual on non-formal education methods, Peace Corps Solomon Islands will be able to offer other countries important information on the successes of this training and application.

Outlook: New program developments depend in part on the SI government's present attempts to restructure their system of economic disbursement to the local governmental area councils.

SRI LANKA

Population: 16,565,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $420
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 12

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps returned to Sri Lanka in 1983. Volunteers had previously served in Sri Lanka from 1962-1964 and 1967-1970. Political issues of difference between the United States and Sri Lanka resulted in the termination of both programs. In the total twelve years of Peace Corps activity on this island, 200 volunteers have served. Turbulent political times in Sri Lanka in 1989 have resulted in a recent shrinking of the Peace Corps program. The increase in the number of volunteers will depend on the political stability of the country and security guarantees for volunteers in the next year.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	13	16	16
Volunteer Years	30	13	24
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	714	631	819
Host Country Contributions	15	12	11

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Sri Lanka is faced with a growing youth population whose needs and effective transition into the adult working world must be addressed. In 1979, the Government of Sri Lanka created the National Youth Services Council (NYSC) to address the needs and skills development of its youth (which makes up 40 percent of the population). Peace Corps has responded to the NYSC's increased activity by providing volunteers to assist in small business and vocational training in the 17 NYSC's throughout Sri Lanka.

Peace Corps continues to respond to the Government of Sri Lanka's emphasis on English language acquisition through the model English Language Teacher Training project that it began in 1983.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	16	8	Volunteers train future English teachers in District English Language Improvement Centers throughout the country.

Youth Development	0	4	Peace Corps is initiating a vocational and training project focusing on developing the skills of the country's youth.
Small Business Development	0	4	A project with the Ministry of Mahaweli Development emphasizes Small Enterprise Development skills for those Sri Lankans who were resettled as part of the Government's Mahaweli Dam Project.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: The turbulent political and social scene of the past year in Sri Lanka has caused many interruptions in schools, work, and economic activity on the island resulting in a severe economic crisis. Consequently, Peace Corps' activities were reduced during this time; however, several accomplishments are worth noting.

Despite school closings, volunteers continued to teach successfully by creating new education environments in their communities: one volunteer was able to start a village school in a church five miles from her site. She worked with a dedicated Sri Lankan woman to provide English and Sinhala classes to 70 children from this poor village. Another volunteer started a school for the handicapped in her village offering 17 children, who had never gone to school, the opportunity to do so.

Working in the Mahaweli Development zone, one volunteer has been instrumental in developing an effective program in the safe use of pesticides, the misuse of which results in many deaths and illnesses among Sri Lankan farmers.

Outlook: Peace Corps carefully monitors the security of the volunteers in Sri Lanka and is prepared to interrupt its activities if the personal safety of the volunteers is threatened. Barring such interruptions, Peace Corps will continue its work in education, particularly English teacher training. The program will also focus anew on youth and small business development. Peace Corps staff, with the assistance of the American Ambassador, will explore the possibility of a new program in the Maldives.

THAILAND

Population: 54,469,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $1,000
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps' programs have continued in Thailand without interruption since 1962. Over 3,500 volunteers from every state in the United States have served two-year tours in every province. In numbers of volunteers on board, Thailand now ranks second only to the Philippines in a region that spans from North Africa and Eastern Europe across the Pacific. A new training group (the 95th) began in-country training in August 1989.

Volunteers in Thailand presently work mainly in health, education and agriculture. The average volunteer age is 30, with eight volunteers over 60 years old. Peace Corps also places disabled volunteers in Thailand. Volunteers are about 50 percent men and 50 percent women.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	133	110	110
Volunteer Years	167	206	202
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	4,011	4,225	4,737
Host Country Contributions	204	277	283

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Environmental deterioration is particularly evident in the destruction of forests and disappearing wildlife. Volunteers work with local villagers on reforestation projects. Volunteers working with the Wildlife Fund of Thailand to educate villagers about endangered wildlife in their country.

Volunteers will be recruited who are diversified in skills. These "generalists" will be able to provide a wide range of contributions within the communities they serve.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee	Input	
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	44	42	Volunteers teach in rural community high schools and participate in the schools' demonstration vocational development projects.

Health	24	30	Volunteers work mainly in rural areas to improve the quality of life of Thai farm families through better nutrition and hygiene.
Agriculture	42	38	Volunteers work in a variety of projects from 4-H to fisheries.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps completed its first regional fisheries training for volunteers in 1989 with trainees from Nepal, Thailand, and Fiji participating. Additionally, volunteers have been placed for the first time in three of Thailand's private voluntary organizations.

Volunteers continue to provide economic assistance to rural villagers while achieving a high degree of job satisfaction. For example, 4-H volunteers have established market outlets for handicrafts produced by 4-H members and women's groups. Volunteers have developed and tested a training module for improved soybean cultivation practices on sloping land. Volunteers are placed in community high schools teaching approximately 6,600 students per year. These volunteers also have helped establish income-generating projects such as duck raising, mushroom production, silk raising, designing simple medical equipment, and a beef cattle feeding project.

Outlook: The desired volunteer for Thailand in the 1990s is clear. The field reality, the Thai government requests, and the American skill capability are all such that generalists are the best choice for volunteers for the majority of projects in Thailand. As volunteers repeatedly testify, to be a volunteer in Thailand you need a diversity of skills: you must be a linguist, a social scientist, an educator, a community developer, and a promoter of new techniques. Most importantly, if you do not have social skills to develop productive relationships, these other skills will not be effectively employed.

The Royal Thai Government has requested approximately 200 volunteers per year for the next several years to work in rural areas of the country. While Bangkok is a "developed" city in many ways, the rural areas remain largely undeveloped.

TONGA

Population: 101,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $800
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 23

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps first entered Tonga in October 1967 with more than 60 volunteers. Program strength has grown as high as 100 with an average of 70 volunteers until recent years. With the entry of volunteers in 1989, the total number of volunteers to serve in Tonga will exceed 1,000 since the program began.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	26	10	10
Volunteer Years	41	34	31
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	850	737	709
Host Country Contributions	58	34	38

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Education continues to be the backbone of Peace Corps/Tonga. The Ministry of Education and the Mission Schools system concur with Peace Corps in that their need for assistance is in education. In addition to teaching, volunteers are encouraged to develop secondary projects in school and in the local communities. Some areas where volunteers have made considerable impact outside of their primary assignment are sports, school gardens, and adult education.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	7	10	Education projects still continue to be the dominant program in Tonga. Volunteers are teaching science, math, industrial arts, and accounting. Due to lack of trained teachers, migration of teachers to urban areas, and an expanding school system, a teacher shortage has developed.

Agriculture	3	0	Tonga repeatedly asks for agricultural researchers. Tonga is an agrarian society and must rely on research and crop development to increase productivity on its scarce land resources. Volunteers are also working in forestry, natural resources and agriculture education.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: During the last few years Peace Corps has been able to provide more classroom instructors (chemistry, physics, biology, and general science) in the upper levels of the secondary schools. Volunteers have worked with teachers in curriculum and laboratory development. As a result, students have access to better organized laboratories and a more comprehensive educational system.

Outlook: At this time, Peace Corps, like Tonga, has evolved. The mutual understanding of the concepts and approaches to development have matured. Tonga is striving to improve its programs to more closely meet its pressing development needs. Peace Corps is in the process of assessing those needs, analyzing problems, and jointly planning realistic projects with the Government of Tonga.

TUNISIA

Population: 7,796,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $1,230
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 28

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps Tunisia's country agreement dates from February 1962, making it one of the Agency's oldest programs. Over the past 28 years, more than 2,000 volunteers have served in the fields of health, education, architecture, urban development and agriculture. There are currently 84 volunteers working in social services, special education, agriculture, rural development and English language education.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	59	60	60
Volunteer Years	57	74	81
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	1,560	1,797	2,152
Host Country Contributions	8	7	7

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Government's number one priority remains the development of its economy into a more competitive, market-driven economy, an economy able to provide jobs at home. The country's internal development priorities continue to emphasize non-coastal, rural development. Increased agriculture efficiency is also a major priority with future plans to unify all regional agricultural projects.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	22	25	Volunteers are working in crop production, large animal husbandry, and beekeeping.
Youth Development	33	22	A growing number of volunteers are working in the youth development program in special education, urban development and sports education.
Education	5	13	Peace Corps Tunisia re-entered the education sector with a small program where volunteers are teaching English for technical purposes.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In the Youth Development and Special Education Program, volunteers and their Tunisian counterparts jointly established centers for the deaf and mentally handicapped. In 1989, Peace Corps Tunisia and The Very Special Arts Foundation jointly sponsored a workshop for special education volunteers and their counterparts, introducing art as a means of self-expression and development for the handicapped populations.

Outlook: Peace Corps Tunisia will strengthen programs in urban development, youth development and sports education in the 1990s. Peace Corps Tunisia's northwest integrated rural development project addresses the Government's priority to further non-coastal, rural development. A new rural, youth development project may be expanded to address social concerns of the youth in urban areas in Tunisia.

TUVALU

Population: 8,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $450
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 10

Peace Corps Country History: The Peace Corps program in Tuvalu began in 1980, providing assistance to government agencies and to island communities. The program was developed through direct collaboration with Save the Children Foundation (SAVE). The program continued with volunteers working as Island Community Developers until 1982, when that portion of the program was cancelled due to the termination of air service to the outer-islands. Due to the unique geography and political requirements of Tuvalu, Peace Corps' policy has been to respond to individual needs through individual placements.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	0	2	2
Volunteer Years	1	2	3
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	14	51	77
Host Country Contributions	3	9	9

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: At the request of the Government of Tuvalu, Peace Corps recruits skilled volunteers to meet a specific need through individual placements. Each placement has a long-term emphasis on training and transfer of skills to local counterparts. Our most recent placement has been an architect.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input FY 1990	Trainee Input FY 1991	Description
Environment	2	2	An energy planner is responsible for continuing to formulate the energy planning policy for the country. An architect is responsible for the design of buildings and structures as well as to provide contract drawings, prepare tender documents for contracts, carry out site surveys and prepare site plans. A marine fisheries advisor will establish procedures to collect data on bottomfish catches through research/survey cruises and commercial fishing operations. The work will include designing

data collection forms in the Tuvalu and English languages.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps will provide a marine biology advisor to the Government of Tuvalu to assist in the establishment of research programs and administrative procedures to conserve and manage marine resources, especially the deep bottom fish resources. Another volunteer will be assigned to work within the Ministry of Works and Communications. These positions reflect important placements within the Government and come with a great deal of responsibility.

Outlook: Close communication with Tuvalu Government officials continues on a regular basis to determine the need for volunteers in new project areas. Future placements will be examined on a case by case basis to ensure that they meet Peace Corps Tuvalu placement criteria. Volunteers have been very well received; they provide a major presence which has enhanced American goodwill and friendship in Tuvalu.

THE REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

Population: 151,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $820
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 0

Peace Corps Country History: Vanuatu is our newest country entry in the Pacific and will be initially administered from our Peace Corps office in Honiara, Solomon Islands. Three volunteers began their assignments in January 1990. The Government of Vanuatu (GOV) has requested that this initial entry focus on education projects.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	0	3	3
Volunteer Years	0	2	4
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	0	60	91
Host Country Contributions	0	0	0

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives:

The Republic of Vanuatu is experiencing a shortage of teachers in various subject areas. Shortages in the areas of math and science are particularly acute and it is in these areas that the GOV has requested that Peace Corps direct its efforts.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

	Trainee Input		
Sector	FY 1990	FY 1991	Description
Education	3	3	Volunteers are engaged in the teaching of math and science in the secondary schools of Vanuatu. In 1991, vocational education will be added as a program area to be addressed.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: The first group of volunteers were sworn-in January 19, 1990.

Outlook: Peace Corps will continue to work with the GOV to explore new areas of need.

WESTERN SAMOA

Population: 168,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $580
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 23

Peace Corps Country History: The first group of volunteers arrived in 1967. Programs focused on agriculture extension, rural sanitation and a few specialized positions. During the 1970's, a large percentage of volunteers were assigned to work in education. Since 1980, vocational and agriculture education have been emphasized. Peace Corps' technical training and education placements have shifted to senior secondary schools and highly-skilled technical positions.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	41	23	23
Volunteer Years	53	48	47
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	1,315	1,162	1,157
Host Country Contributions	61	68	68

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: Western Samoa has been selected by the Peace Corps Director as a country in which to expand the Agency's programming efforts in small business development. The Economic Development Department and Western Samoan Development Bank are in full support of the five additional volunteers who will be working in this area.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input FY 1990	Trainee Input FY 1991	Description
Agriculture	1	1	A volunteer has been assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries to work in a new forestry extension program designed to promote agroforestry, production of firewood, building materials and diversified crops through intensive inter-cropping at the village level.
Small Business Development	3	5	Volunteers are teaching basic economics, business practices, and accounting in secondary schools. A

			volunteer is serving as a teacher trainer of business studies/management at the Teachers College.
Education	9	11	Volunteers are teaching at rural junior and senior secondary schools. In addition to teaching science and accounting, they assist in curriculum development.
Youth Development	5	0	Volunteers are working in the Youth Development Program at the Boys Brigade. They teach manual arts, which include: technical drawing, designing and implementation of projects, construction with wood, basic metal work and appropriate technology. Older students are offered marketing skills training. A volunteer is teaching basic motor mechanics and bicycle repair.
Health	5	6	Volunteers are working with organizations under the auspices of the Ministry of Health. A volunteer has been assigned to the Health Planning and Information Office to conduct long range program planning. Another volunteer is working with the Health Department to evaluate the resource management system and make recommendations to improve operations.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: In November 1989, Peace Corps carried out an assessment of its programs. This was done in collaboration with the Government of Western Samoa and Samoan non-governmental organizations. The goal was to develop a three to five year programming strategy which would enable Peace Corps to work more effectively with Government departments and non-government organizations to meet the human development needs of the country. This not only is an accomplishment, but also shows Peace Corps' commitment to working closely with host country agencies.

Outlook: Volunteers will continue to work in existing areas as requests from the Samoan Government reiterate the need for such programs in their development strategies.

YEMEN

Population: 8,742,000
Annual Per Capita Income: $650
Number of years Peace Corps in Country: 17

Peace Corps Country History: Peace Corps began its work in the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) in 1973, only two years after the ten-year civil war ended. Initially, Peace Corps' programs focused largely on the health. Over the years, volunteers have also worked in education, earthquake reconstruction, agriculture and rural water supply projects.

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	32	25	25
Volunteer Years	54	48	43
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	1,408	1,329	1,388
Host Country Contributions	16	18	19

Host Country/Peace Corps FY 1991 Initiatives: The Third Five Year Plan (1987-1991) of the Yemen Arab Republic is committed to a strategy of self-reliance. High priority was given to private sector investments, the production sectors (agriculture, fishing, mining and energy) and human resource development. The Third Five Year Plan also calls for the establishment of foreign exchange resources in order to achieve a comprehensive development plan.

Peace Corps Program by Sector:

Sector	Trainee Input FY 1990	Trainee Input FY 1991	Description
Education	20	15	Education and enhancing English language capabilities is a priority for the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic which faces an acute shortage of English teachers. Volunteers are teaching English in the secondary schools, at the Yemen Arab Language Institute, the National Institute of Public Administration, and Sanaa University.

Health	5	10	In 1988, Peace Corps re-entered the health sector, with volunteers working as nurse educators and medical laboratory technicians at clinics in rural sites throughout the country.

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Peace Corps Yemen is making major contributions in English Education in the Yemen Arab Republic. The Secondary English Education Program is now in its second year. Volunteers are assigned to the Ministry of Education working with Yemeni colleagues to improve classroom methods in the teaching of English.

Outlook: Peace Corps Yemen will evaluate its Health Program in 1990 in order to significantly enhance existing projects while exploring new project possibilities in primary health care. Peace Corps Yemen will continue to increase the collaborative dialogue developed over the past few years with the Ministry of Education.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

Number of years Peace Corps in Program: 19

Resources:

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimate	FY 1991 Estimate
Program			
Trainee Input	18	25	25
Volunteer Years	29	35	39
Funding ($000)			
Appropriated	338	404	400

Program Highlights & Accomplishments: Since 1971, Peace Corps has recruited both returned Peace Corps volunteers and other individuals with the experience and highly specialized and technical skills requested by the countries participating in the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) program. Currently, our largest group of volunteers in any one country is located in China.

Peace Corps recruits, evaluates candidates, provides medical clearances, international transportation to and from site, and readjustment allowances for those candidates selected by the UNV headquarters in Geneva.

Peace Corps also provides the United States Government's annual contribution to the UNV Special Voluntary Fund. The purpose of this fund is to pay international travel and post-service resettlement costs for volunteers from developing countries that have no sponsoring organizations of their own. Such volunteers made up 86 percent of all UNVs at the close of 1989. Peace Corps provided a grant of $72,600 for this fund in 1989.

FY 90 Volunteers by Country:

Country			
Botswana	1	Burkina Faso	1
Burundi	1	China	11
Fiji	1	Ghana	1
Hong Kong	2	Indonesia	1
Jamaica	2	Kiribati	2
Lesotho	1	Malaysia	1
Mauritania	1	Morocco	1
Namibia	1	Nepal	1
Papua New Guinea	2	Sierra Leone	1
Sudan	3	Thailand	1
Tokelau	1	Vanuatu	1

U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
Washington, D.C. 20523

February 20, 1990

To the United States Congress:

I am pleased to transmit the Congressional Presentation of the United States Trade and Development Program (TDP), an independent federal agency within the International Development Cooperation Agency, for Fiscal Year 1991.

This agency is administered under the authority of Section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988.

The agency plays a unique role in implementing foreign policy objectives by promoting U.S. trade in international development. The cultivation of free market principles in emerging economies is a U.S. Government priority. This is the heart of the TDP program.

Priscilla Rabb-Ayres
Director
U.S. Trade and Development Program

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Administration requests a budget of $30 million for the U.S. Trade and Development Program (TDP) for FY 1991. Twenty-eight million dollars will support both operating expenses and program activities, and two million dollars of the six million dollars authorized in the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 will be allocated for projects in Poland and Hungary.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

FY 1991 Budget Request
($ in Thousands)

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
Total TDP Budget	$25,000	$32,000*	$30,000

*Post Sequester Appropriation is $31,499.

TDP has an exclusive mandate to promote U.S. exports for major development projects in middle-income and developing countries. The 1990s promise to be a decade of significant economic and political change, and TDP will respond quickly and effectively to U.S. Government initiatives and priorities in emerging democracies and developing economies.

The process of democratization and the development of market-based economies in Eastern Europe will present a vast range of opportunities for U.S. business. TDP will facilitate U.S. commercial access to these markets and will assist in the development of private enterprise in this region. TDP is currently active in Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia, and will initiate programs in other Eastern European countries as U.S. policy allows.

TDP funds feasibility studies, reverse trade missions, training programs, conferences, and other project planning services related to major projects in middle-income and developing countries where there is a potential for exporting U.S. technology, goods and services. Contracts funded by TDP grants must be awarded to U.S. companies. In addition, TDP is authorized to administer a program of tied aid credits for U.S. exports in cooperation with the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

TDP supports priority projects in host country development plans. The host governments play an active role in developing the scope of work, selecting the U.S. company to carry out the study, and monitoring the progress of the endeavor. TDP's emphasis on host government participation combined with the high degree of professionalism, skill, and objectivity of U.S. companies ensures a satisfactory and useful product. This cooperation also engenders trust between the host country, TDP, and the U.S. business community that often extends to future projects.

TDP-funded projects provide a generous return to the U.S. economy. At the end of FY 1989, over $2.8 billion of U.S. exports had been associated with TDP funded projects, and an additional $20 billion in U.S. exports will result from those projects over the next ten years. To date, over 400 companies in 40 states and the District of Columbia have benefited from activities supported by TDP. U.S. business representatives who have participated in TDP-funded activities support them as important and practical ways to improve their marketing, exposure and networking for future business activities.

II. BUDGET REQUEST

For FY 1991, the Administration requests $30 million for TDP. Twenty-eight million dollars will support operating expenses and program activities, and two million dollars of the six million dollars authorized in the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 will be allocated for projects in Poland and Hungary.* Table I presents TDP's appropriations from FY 1986 through FY 1990, and the FY 1991 budget request.

TABLE I

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM APPROPRIATIONS FY 1986-FY 1991

(millions of dollars)

	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90*	'91**
Appropriation	18.1	20.0	25.0	25.0	32.0	30.0

* Post Sequester Appropriation is 31.5
**Proposed

Historically, operating expenses have represented approximately ten percent of TDP's appropriated funds. This proportion is expected to remain relatively constant. Table II is a breakdown of TDP's appropriations for FY 1989 and FY 1990, and the FY 1991 request.

*The SEED Act authorizes to be appropriated $6,000,000 for TDP over the three-year period beginning October 1, 1989. The two million dollars appropriated hereunder for FY 1990 will remain available until expended.

TABLE II

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

FY 1991 BUDGET REQUEST
(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
TOTAL TDP (Appropriations)	25,000	32,000*	30,000
(Obligations)**	25,326	32,555	30,000
PROGRAM FUNDS	22,780	29,755	27,150
OPERATING EXPENSES	2,546	2,800	2,850
Personnel Services	1,282	1,415	1,465
Travel	133	195	195
Rent, Commun.,Utilities	153	134	139
Printing & Reprod.	11	15	20
Other Services***	883	1,007	991
Supplies & Materials	10	8	10
Equipment	74	26	30

* *Post Sequester Appropriation is $31,499*

** *Includes obligation of no-year monies from FY 1982-FY 1984*

*** *Reimbursable support to A.I.D. and State included*

TDP has an exclusive mandate to promote U.S. exports for major development projects in middle-income and developing countries. In the 1990s, TDP will be operating in a dynamic international market and will respond to U.S. Government initiatives and priorities in emerging democracies and developing economies.

In FY 1991, TDP will continue to fund those activities that promise a generous return to the U.S. economy and to promote the participation of U.S. businesses in the development process. In addition to funding feasibility studies and other project planning activities, TDP will fund a variety of complementary activities such as trade-related education and training programs, reverse trade missions, and conferences designed to stimulate the export of U.S. technology, goods and services. TDP will also pursue effective use of its tied aid authority. Under Section 607(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, TDP will serve as the coordinating and authorizing agency for the provision of U.S. technical assistance to friendly countries.

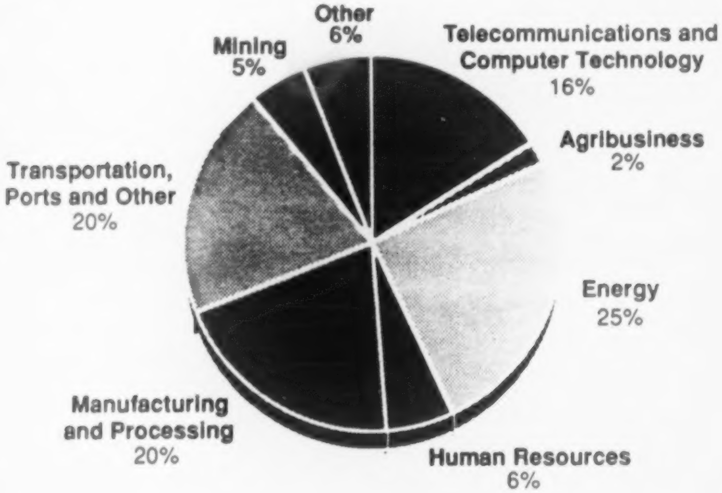
TDP will consider proposals in all industry sectors where U.S. companies are competitive in world markets, but intends to focus on those sectors in which the United States has a particular strategic interest and/or technical competitive edge. Such sectors include telecommunications, energy, transportation, waste management, trade-related training, water and air pollution, and other environmental concerns.

TDP will remain flexible and responsive to maximize the impact of its resources on U.S. exports.

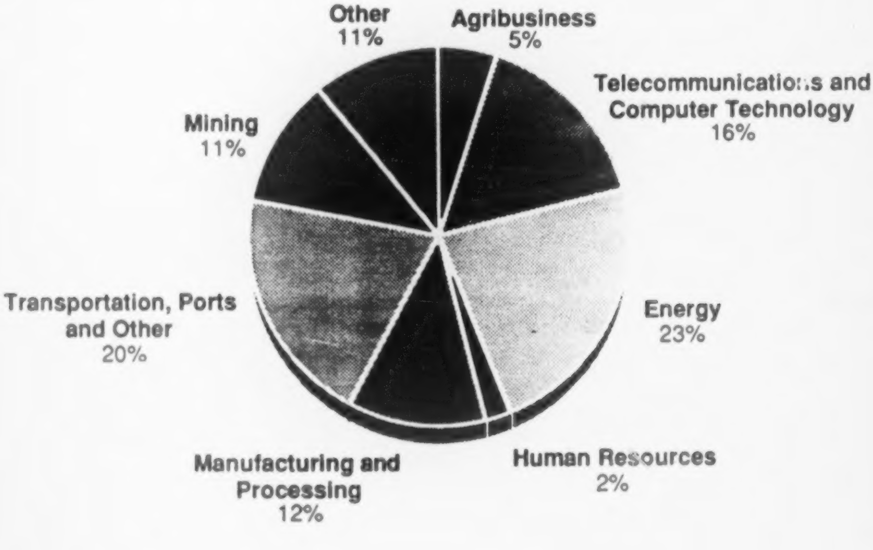
Sector concentration in FY 1988 and FY 1989 is shown in Chart I.

TDP Sector Concentration by Obligated Dollars FY 1988 & 1989

FY 1988



FY 1989



III. OVERVIEW

The U.S. Trade and Development Program (TDP) was established in 1980 as a component organization of the International Development Cooperation Agency (IDCA). The Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 confirmed TDP's status as an independent federal agency within IDCA.

TDP plays a unique role in implementing U.S. foreign policy objectives by promoting U.S. trade in international development. TDP funds U.S. technical assistance in the planning stages of projects that are important to the development of the recipient countries and also represent significant U.S. export opportunities.

Feasibility studies funded by TDP increase the likelihood that U.S. goods and services will be procured in project implementation. Other activities, such as sponsorship of international conferences and funding of trade-related training and reverse trade missions, complement the feasibility study support. All TDP-supported activities are conducted by U.S. firms. Essentially, TDP serves as a catalyst to open markets to U.S. firms and to encourage U.S. private sector involvement in infrastructure development.

Although TDP grants are untied to procurement for project execution, projects for which TDP provided planning services have led to over $2.8 billion in exports from U.S. companies. The full measure of exports to these projects is not yet clear because typically project implementation takes many years. It is estimated that over the next decade, the projects related to TDP activities financed to date are likely to receive an additional $20 billion in exports.

Table III sets forth the growth of exports associated with TDP-sponsored projects funded through FY 1989. Cumulative exports have increased almost fourfold between 1986 and 1989.

TABLE III

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Export Growth (Direct and Indirect)
December 1986 to November 1989
(millions of dollars)

Region	Actual Cumulative Exports as of 12/86	11/89	% Change 12/86-11/89
Africa	$101	$174.6	73%
Asia	333	2067.3	521
Latin America	79	362.2	358
Middle East & Europe	80	129.4	62
Non Region-Specific	-	17.4	-
Total	563	2750.9	389

Appendix A shows the actual and anticipated exports by project, as of November 1989.

In addition to direct exports, there are significant indirect benefits that are not as easily quantifiable. U.S. companies that participate in TDP-funded feasibility studies are given the opportunity to demonstrate their skills and abilities to foreign officials in-country, and as a result win additional business. The business community has supplied TDP with numerous letters documenting such spin-off benefits. For example, as a direct result of a major U.S. engineering firm's work on a TDP-sponsored activity in Africa, a subsidiary of the firm won a $10 million management contract at a power plant.

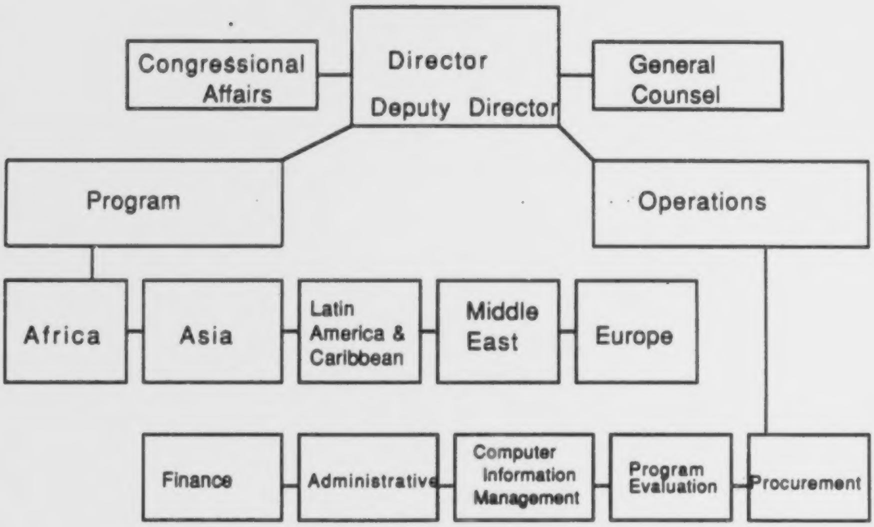
TDP is successful as a result of its unique characteristics and strengths. U.S. firms are actively encouraged to participate in sectors and markets that are new to them or otherwise difficult to penetrate without U.S. Government support. TDP's project selection criteria help ensure that projects are of sufficient priority to be implemented. The relationships established by TDP with foreign governments and multilateral development banks enable the U.S. private sector to become involved in the early stages of key development projects that promise substantial short- and long-term market opportunities for U.S. goods and services. Moreover, TDP is able to put into practice the importance placed by the U.S. Government on free market, private sector involvement in the implementation of development projects.

IV. ADMINISTRATION

TDP's program is carried out by a Washington-based staff of 26 professionals and support personnel. Regional officers are responsible for project identification, appraisal, execution, oversight and follow-up. A support staff handles contracting matters and monitors the evaluation and analysis of the program operations. Chart II shows the organizational structure of TDP.

CHART II
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Organizational Chart


Congressional Affairs
Director
Deputy Director
General Counsel
Program
Operations
Africa
Asia
Latin America & Caribbean
Middle East
Europe
Finance
Administrative
Computer Information Management
Program Evaluation
Procurement

TDP activities are conducted in close coordination with the Departments of State and Commerce, the Export-Import Bank, the Agency for International Development, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and the Department of the Treasury, as well as other specialized government agencies such as the Transportation Department and the Environmental Protection Agency. The Department of Commerce's

Foreign Commercial Service and the State Department's Economic Officers at U.S. embassies provide critical local support for TDP's program.

TDP also maintains close contact with multilateral and regional development lending institutions, such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Asian and African Development Banks. This affords an exchange of important project information and keeps TDP apprised of critical opportunities for U.S. companies.

V. PROGRAM

In its ten successful years of existence, TDP has established its role as the U.S. foreign assistance agency uniquely able to stimulate foreign economic development and exports of U.S. goods and services in a manner consistent with U.S. foreign policy goals and objectives. TDP's efficient response to urgent assistance requirements in the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe demonstrates the value of TDP in carrying out U.S. foreign policy initiatives.

TDP is a small and streamlined agency that responds vigorously to the highly competitive demands of the international marketplace. In the 1990s, TDP is prepared to meet sophisticated new challenges.

Project Planning Activities

TDP's involvement in project planning is intended to underscore the responsiveness of the United States to the host country's development needs; enhance the position of U.S. suppliers in international competition for follow-on procurement; encourage untied procurement policies in developing countries; and demonstrate U.S. Government support for private sector involvement in development projects.

Project planning activities include:

Definitional Missions: Once a promising project is identified, TDP usually hires an assessment team made up of U.S. experts to conduct a definitional mission (DM). The purpose of the DM is to compile information for TDP critical to its internal selection process. This information includes: (1) the nature of the project; (2) the priority of the project to the host government; (3) the likely cost of the total project; (4) the nature of the likely financing of the project; (5) the need for a feasibility study and the requirements for such a study; and (6) the U.S. export potential and identification of U.S. sectors and companies which could compete for goods and services on the project. Based on the recommendation of the DM team, the advice of the U.S. Embassy in the country, and TDP budget capabilities, TDP determines whether to offer a grant for the feasibility study. Most DM studies are performed by small or 8(a) businesses.

Feasibility Studies: TDP finances studies to determine the technical, economic and financial feasibility of projects. Feasibility studies provide detailed data which support decisions on whether and how to proceed with project implementation. These studies provide sufficient engineering analysis upon which to base a reasonable firm cost estimate. Feasibility studies may include calculations of cost-benefit, market and cash flow assessments, plans for processing raw materials, plant operations analysis, marketing of final products and structure and sources of financing. TDP may also fund master plans which lay out the broad parameters for subsequent project development in a particular sector.

Technical Symposia: TDP has sponsored a variety of technical symposia geared to the needs of specific export industries of the United States. Symposia are generally conducted in cooperation with, and co-funded by, industry and/or other U.S. Government agencies. These symposia are intended to familiarize foreign governments with U.S. goods and services as well as to encourage U.S. companies to export to the developing and middle-income world.

Orientation Visits: TDP funds reverse trade missions to the United States for high level foreign officials to familiarize them with U. S. goods and services. Typically these visits are associated with a particular project or sector and the officials selected are those responsible for procurement in areas where the United States is highly competitive. These activities are usually co-sponsored by U.S. industry.

Trade-Related Training: U.S. training has the potential to influence the attitudes of foreign buyers toward U.S. goods and services. Management and equipment training is often an integral component of a project and significantly enhances the competitiveness of U.S. companies.

Investor Assistance Program: The program provides cost-sharing for feasibility studies with U.S. investors to encourage investment in overseas projects which involve U.S. exports. In FY 1989, three loans were made under the Investor Assistance Program to private U.S. businesses for overseas projects totalling approximately $200,000. One study assessed the possibilities for the production of high quality seed for crops in Nigeria; a second studied a potential beef production operation in Pakistan; and a third study looked at a computer software, consulting, and repair facility for U.S. computer equipment in Portugal. The company involved with the computer software study has already exported $400,000 of U.S. manufactured microcomputers to Portugal in FY 1989, and the company expects to export another $15 million of computers by the end of calendar year 1992.

TDP plans to concentrate the IAP program in regions with an urgent need for private sector development, such as Eastern Europe.

TDP intends to promote more state participation in program activities. TDP has identified a number of activities such as reverse trade missions and technology seminars and conferences where state participation can enhance TDP's efforts and at the same time benefit state exports. For example, in FY 1989, TDP funded a symposium on petroleum refinery and petrochemical opportunities in Asia. This symposium was organized by the State of Texas, the East-West Center in Hawaii, and the University of

Houston's Small Business Development Center and provided significant planning information to U.S. exporters. TDP will also work closely with state development agencies as a prime mechanism to disseminate information on export opportunities to U.S. firms .

A broad indication of the impact of TDP activities on exports from individual states can be seen in Appendix C which provides a list of known suppliers that have exported goods or services to TDP-sponsored activities.

TDP is increasing its efforts to fund follow-on activities to feasibility studies in order to maximize the opportunities for U.S. firms and enhance the U.S. export return. For example, once a feasibility study has been completed, TDP will follow the progress of that project and, if appropriate, may fund a briefing or conference for U.S. exporters to familiarize them with the export opportunities related to the project. In one instance, TDP funded a feasibility study of a proposed transmission and substation project in Thailand. Following the study, TDP sponsored a business opportunities briefing to increase the awareness of U.S. manufacturers. Approximately $12 million of U.S. exports have already been generated from this project, and market opportunities exist for an additional $100 million.

In some cases it may be appropriate to fund the visit of host government officials to the United States to acquaint them with U.S. technology and equipment and give them an opportunity to meet with U.S. firms. Conferences and technology seminars serve to inform U.S. companies about export opportunities in a particular sector or region and/or to familiarize foreign officials with state-of-the-art U.S. technology. Appendix B is a listing of TDP project activities funded in FY 1989.

Selection Criteria:

Factors ranging from U.S. foreign policy objectives to overall budget limitations are considered in project selection. All TDP projects, however, must meet the following specific criteria:

Development Priority: TDP projects must be development priorities of the host country and likely to be implemented. TDP must receive a formal request from the host government, and the U.S. Embassy must endorse TDP's involvement in the proposed project.

U.S. Export Potential: Projects must present an opportunity for substantial sales of U.S. goods or services.

Untied Funding Availability: There must be assurance that untied funding for project implementation will be available and procurement will be open to U.S. firms.

VI. REGIONAL CONCENTRATION

TDP considers each proposal on its merits and does not allocate resources by region. The funds obligated to projects in any region tend to reflect the demand generated from that region, U.S. foreign policy priorities, and TDP budget limitations. Thus, regional concentration can be expected to shift from year to year.

Table IV sets forth the ten countries that have received the largest amount of TDP funds from FY 1981 through FY 1988, and the related number of projects. The actual and expected exports associated with TDP-funded projects by region are shown in Appendix D.

TABLE IV

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Top Ten Countries Funded
and Number of Projects
FY 1981-FY 1989

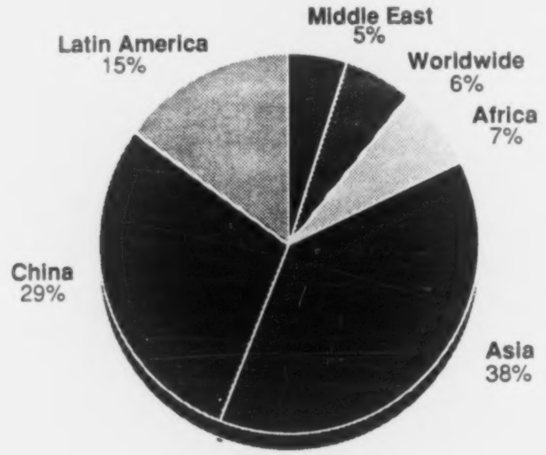
COUNTRY	OBLIGATED DOLLARS	NUMBER OF PROJECTS
China	$23,840,133	79
Thailand	12,174,576	40
Philippines	5,912,151	25
Indonesia	5,292,342	18
India	5,139,199	17
Colombia	4,517,562	10
Turkey	4,680,496	20
Zimbabwe	3,589,578	5
Boliva	3,500,103	4
Tunisa	2,464,344	14

Note: Table does not include definitional missions.

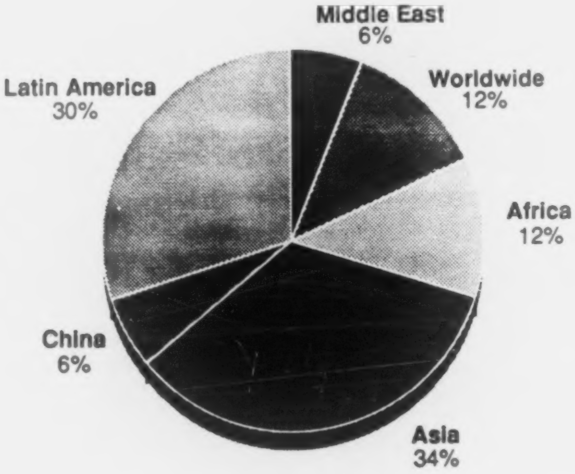
Funding by region for FY 1988 and FY 1989 is illustrated on a percentage basis in Chart III. Chart IV shows U.S. company exports associated with TDP-funded projects by region. Chart V highlights the twenty countries where the most projects have been funded.

TDP Regional Concentration by Obligated Dollars FY 1988 & 1989

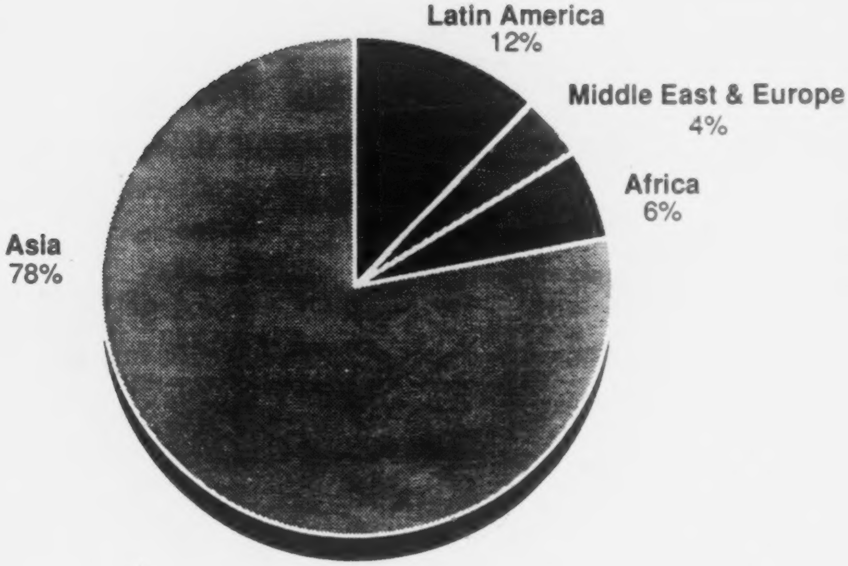
FY 1988

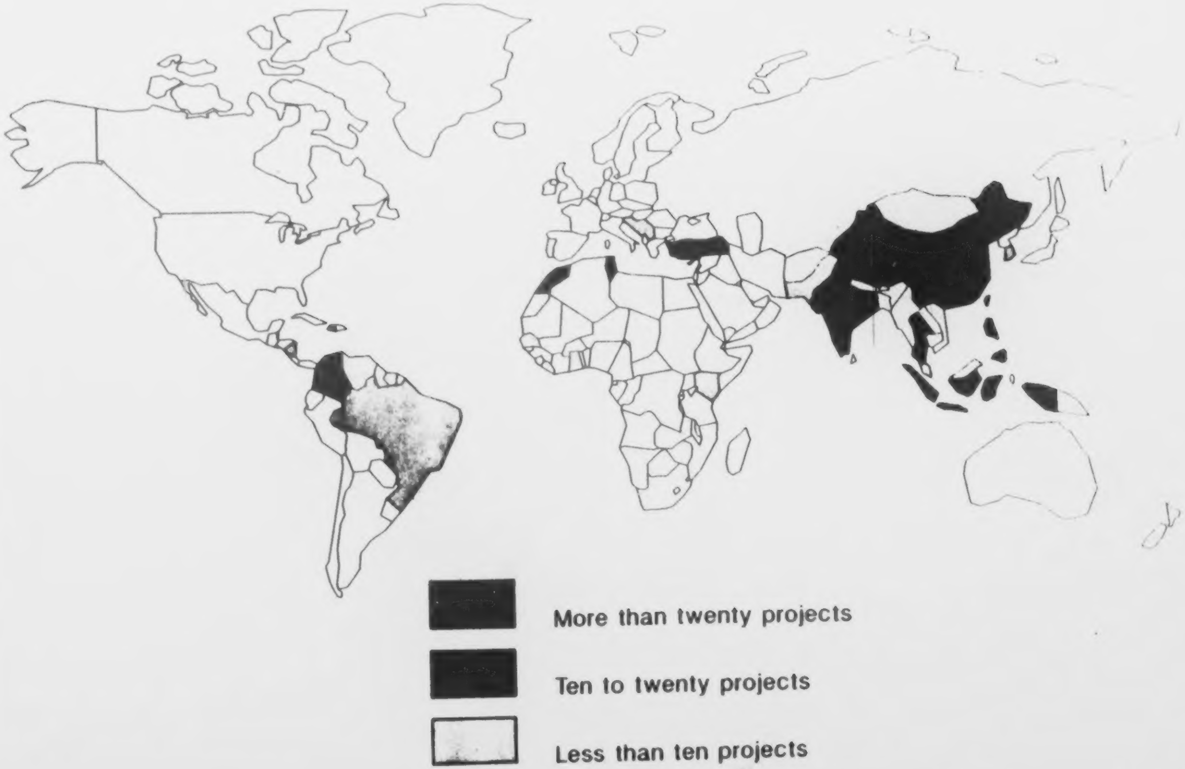


FY 1989



Exports Associated with TDP Funded Projects, by Region
FY 1981-1989





Top Twenty TDP Countries by Number of Projects
FY 1981-1989

▇ More than twenty projects
▇ Ten to twenty projects
☐ Less than ten projects

In FY 1989, the countries receiving the largest amount of TDP funds were Bolivia, Venezuela, India, and Thailand. Obligations increased substantially in Latin America and Africa from FY 1988 to FY 1989 because of TDP's concentrated effort in these regions. In response to President Bush's initiatives in Poland and Hungary, TDP obligated $500,000 in Hungary in FY 1989, and is active in both countries. TDP participation in Eastern Europe is expected to expand significantly in FY 1990. Following is a summary of significant regional activities planned.

Asia:

TDP will continue to focus on the increasingly important industrial/economic sectors in Asia, such as telecommunications, energy, pollution control, and hazardous waste management. In FY 1989, approximately $8 million in grants were obligated in Asia. TDP is currently reviewing over $22 million of proposed projects for FY 1990 in this region.

TDP's program in Thailand has been and will continue to remain strong, especially as projects being presented to TDP for funding increase in size and complexity.

Because of the recent events in China, TDP has suspended all new obligations in that country since June 1989. TDP activities in China have opened new long-term markets to U.S. firms and introduced U.S. technology and products to China. There has always been strong support from the business community for the China program and the commercial benefits it provides.

As of November 1989, $2.1 billion in exports from U.S. companies had gone to projects in the Asia region for which TDP provided planning activity funding. TDP projects an additional $13.4 billion in exports to those projects, for a total of $15.5 billion. Projects in five countries, China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Taiwan, have received 95 percent of the U.S. company exports to this region.

Eastern Europe:

TDP's primary focus for FY 1990 and FY 1991 will be on Eastern Europe. TDP is actively pursuing opportunities in Poland and Hungary in response to the U.S. Government's initiative and the strong U.S. business interest in market opportunities in these countries. Six million dollars was authorized in the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 for projects in Poland and Hungary for fiscal years 1990-1992. TDP will provide funding for a minimum of $2 million each fiscal year for project planning activities in the following sectors: telecommunications, environmental protection, energy, transportation and industrial and financial development. Eastern European officials have expressed a strong desire for U.S. goods and services. TDP anticipates incremental export returns well in excess of $200 million to result from this funding.

In July 1989, TDP funded a $750,000 project in Hungary, $250,000 of which was contributed by the Government of Hungary, to study the downsizing of the metallurgy industry in Borsod County and the economic revitalization of that region, with emphasis on attracting foreign investment. The study was signed during President Bush's visit to Budapest in July 1989.

TDP has identified a number of promising projects in Poland, the most urgent of which is a telecommunications master plan. These activities have been favorably endorsed by the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw and by Polish officials.

It is expected that additional Eastern European countries will become strong candidates for TDP assistance and TDP will respond when appropriate.

Latin and Central America:

Latin America is a critical hemispheric neighbor and offers vast potential markets for U.S. goods and services as economic growth returns to the region. Therefore, TDP is giving increased attention to the Latin American region. This is reflected in the growth of TDP project funding from $1.7 million in FY 1987 to over $5 million in FY 1989. TDP anticipates spending approximately $8 million of projects that will be eligible for funding in this region. TDP expects to focus on several Latin American countries such as Venezuela, Chile and Mexico during FY 1991.

To date, TDP's activities in Central America have been limited. In 1990, TDP will begin to place particular emphasis on Panama in coordination with the overall U.S. Government's efforts there. TDP expects to be active in both public sector infrastructure projects, as well as in promoting private sector investment in this country.

TDP projects that $2.3 billion of exports from U.S. companies will occur as a result of projects receiving initial funding from TDP in this region. The level of exports associated with TDP-funded projects will increase further as TDP activity in the region increases.

Africa:

The various African economies are difficult for U.S. companies to penetrate for economic and political reasons, but African countries are likely to yield significant future opportunities for U.S. exporters and investors. Thus, TDP support is important from a long-term strategic point of view.

TDP anticipates FY 1990 obligations in Africa of approximately $4.1 million, up from $2.5 million in FY 1989. TDP estimates that approximately $1.6

billion of U.S. exports will result in the long term from projects associated with TDP planning activities financed through FY 1989 in this region.

During the next few years, TDP will focus its efforts on those African countries making significant progress in structural adjustment and economic reform. Such countries will provide more stable markets for U.S. companies. They are also the most likely to have multilateral funding for major development projects. While individual country development priorities are diverse, TDP anticipates an emphasis on agro-industrial development, telecommunications, mineral development, energy and transport.

TDP will actively pursue projects in Francophone Africa. These countries have made overtures in recent years which indicate a new interest in U.S. business relationships that TDP hopes to encourage.

Middle East and Europe:

TDP's activities in this region have included a variety of the major technological sectors including power, mineral development, telecommunications, agribusiness, transportation and educational technology. TDP anticipates that environmental technology will be a growing area in this region in coming years.

TDP estimates that approximately $2.3 billion in exports will be generated by projects associated with TDP-funded planning activities to date in this region.

VII. SUCCESS STORIES

The level of U.S. exports generated is the best measure of TDP's success. In addition to the dollar value of exports generated, TDP's success is reflected in its impact on development, on helping U.S. firms to penetrate new markets, and on building diplomatic and trade relations. The following examples illustrate TDP's success in these areas.

CTC SATELLITE GROUND STATIONS - CHILE:

In FY 1989, the Chilean Telephone Company (CTC) announced an award of a $29 million contract to the U.S. firm Scientific Atlanta (SA) for the first phase of a $700 million project. The project involves the construction of forty-three earth satellite stations slated for completion within three years. Scientific Atlanta fought strong competition from NEC of Japan and Alcatel of France. Scientific Atlanta's success is attributable to the company's efforts to meet the demands of CTC, as well as to U.S. Government support and coordination. In May 1989, TDP's Regional Director for Latin America became aware of the project during a visit to Chile. Within two weeks, TDP was able to offer a $750,000 grant to CTC to make SA's offer more competitive. This grant, in conjunction with conventional Export-Import Bank financing and the U.S. Ambassador's support, resulted in SA being awarded the largest single international contract in the history of the company. In a letter to TDP's Director, the CEO stated that "TDP played a major role in neutralizing the support of the French and Japanese governments and allowed Scientific Atlanta to win the project on the technical merits of our equipment."

MANGALORE REFINERY PLANT - INDIA:

In FY 1988, the BIRLA group of India requested consultancy bids for the billion dollar Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Project in India. The contract award could influence the source of some $350 million in exports. Lummus Crest of the U.S. ranked first on the short list on technical grounds, and a French company ranked second. The French augmented their bid with a $1.5 million offer for a feasibility study. At this point, Lummus Crest and the U.S. Embassy in India requested U.S. government assistance. TDP provided $900,000 and A.I.D. contributed an $300,000, to bring the U.S. assistance up to $1.2 million. This provided a 35% grant element for the U.S. offer and thus cleared the way for full United States Government approval of a concessional U.S. financing package. As a result of this effort substantial exports have been won by the U.S. By the end of 1989, $10 million of high-tech equipment have been procured from companies in New Jersey and Illinois. An additional $120 million of U.S. exports is expected in the next five years.

NZOIA SUGAR MILL - KENYA:

In FY 1986, TDP provided a grant of $55,000 to support the bid of Arkel International of Louisiana to conduct a feasibility study for the rehabilitation, modernization and expansion of the Nzoia Sugar Mill in Kenya. The Mill was operating at 50% capacity and as Kenya was not meeting its internal sugar demand it had to import 10% of its sugar. Arkel had been short listed in a competitive bidding procedure established by the Government of Kenya. Due to TDP's participation, Arkel was awarded the contract over several competitors. The feasibility study results were positive, and Arkel subsequently won the prime contract for the rehabilitation and expansion of the Nzoia Sugar Factory. As of December 1989, $24 million in U.S. goods and services have been exported from 10 different states for this project. A second phase expansion is under discussion, which would entail an additional $50 million of exports. A loan from the Export-Import Bank assisted in the financing of the U.S. exports for this project.

KAOHSIUNG/TAIPEI RAPID TRANSIT - TAIWAN:

TDP has provided a series of grants totalling $1.2 million to different contractors for these two projects. The consortium, American Transit Consultants (ATC) which consisted of Kaiser Engineers, Bechtel and Parsons Brinckerhoff, conducted the feasibility study for the Kaohsiung Rapid Transit.

The ATC consortium subsequently won two $50 million management contracts for Taipei as well as $30 million of other follow-on activities. Approximately $200 million of subway cars, built in Yonkers, New York, will be exported from the United States to this project and there are hundreds of millions of exports that are still pending.

Another U.S. consortium, lead by Louis Berger International of New Jersey, won a $3.2 million contract for a related feasibility study which puts them in a favorable position to win a contract for the general engineering work for the $2-3 billion mass rapid transit system.

BANG PAKONG POWER PLANT - THAILAND

In FY 1987, TDP provided a grant of $350,000 to the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) for a power plant study in Bang Pakong. Black & Veatch International of Missouri was selected to conduct the study during FY 1988. As a result of the excellent working relationship developed with EGAT during the study, Black & Veatch Engineering signed a follow-on engineering services contracts with EGAT worth $30 million. In addition, because the Black & Veatch study ultimately set procurement specifications which strongly favored U.S. generator and gas turbine technologies, General Electric (G.E.) won the tender for two 300 MW gas turbine combined-cycle power plants valued at $64.6 million. This put G.E. in a favorable position to supply a similar project in Rayong at Thailand's on-going Eastern Seaboard project.

Total exports from this project to date are valued at $162 million. G.E's subcontractors represent numerous suppliers at 35 facilities from 28 different companies located in 23 states. In addition, a potential of $180 million in indirect exports is expected in the future from this project.

APPENDIX A

Page No. 1

Project-by-Project Assessment
of Actual Exports Generated & Possible Export Generation,
Showing Direct & Indirect, Short- & Long-run Exports
Related to Projects Supported by the U.S. Trade & Development Program
November 1989

Country	TDP No.	Project	Actual Direct Exports Genrtd	Poss. Exports Short Term	Poss. Exports Long Term	Actual Indirect Exports	Poss. Indirect Exports	Total Exports
					($ Millions)			
Africa								
Congo	86024	Hydropower RGA	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
Congo	85009	NRECA/Utility Pole RGA	3.1	7.5	22.5	0.0	0.0	33.1
Congo	83004	Phosphates (UNDP) FS	0.4	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.4
Gabon	83005	Minerals Port FS	35.0	7.5	22.5	0.0	0.0	65.0
Gabon	85007	Strategic Minerals DM	0.0	57.4	0.0	0.0	90.0	147.4
Ivory Coast	86001	Satellite Telecommunications FS	3.2	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.2
Kenya	86022	Fonville/Agricultural RGA	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5
Kenya	83015	Geothermal Power Assessment Trade Mission	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	81004	Mombassa Port Development FS	0.0	85.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.0
Kenya	86021	Nzoia Sugar Factory FS	23.9	62.5	37.5	0.0	0.0	123.9
Madagascar	87008	Ferrochrome MineRehabilitation FS	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3
Malawi	83001	Kapachira Falls Hydro FS	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	60.0
Mozambique	88011	Maputo Water Supply DM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mozambique	87007	Strategic Minerals DM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mozambique	86026	TMI/Fisheries RGA	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	18.0
Mozambique	86014	Tenneco-Incomati IrrigationRGA	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5
Nigeria	88018	Ag. Resources/Hybrid Seed IAP	0.0	3.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	9.0
Nigeria	No #	Agribusiness Development	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.5
Nigeria	00280	Immigration Training	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Nigeria	86012	Labor Training OT	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Nigeria	87006	Power Authority MIS (WB) DM	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Nigeria	00178	Rural Development	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Nigeria	No #	Tuna Fisheries	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Region-Africa	86007	African Dev Bank FS Fund	0.0	350.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	350.0
Region-Africa	86016	WB-AFDB and Orientation OV	0.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0
Senegal	87002	Minerals: Titanium DM	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Sierra Leone	87004	Sierra Rutile/Agribus. RGA	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1
Togo	88001	Strategic Minerals DM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Togo	88017	Telecommunication OV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zimbabwe	82005	Chisumbanje Sugar/Ethanol FS	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0
Zimbabwe	86011	Hwange Power 7 & 8 FS	10.0	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	310.0
Zimbabwe	87003	Power System Survey FS	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
Subtotal			174.6	1196.8	158.0	0.0	91.0	1620.4

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Asia								
Bangladesh	No #	Minerals Exploration	2.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8
China	86334	Ansai Oil Field FS	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.0	5.0
China	87312	Baoshan Steel Mgmt Info Syst.FS	0.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0
China	87375	Beilun Terminal	0.6	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.6
China	88360	Bohai Offshore Oil FS	0.0	263.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	263.0
China	00484	Coal Ministry Delegation OV	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
China	88359	E. China Sea Gas FS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
China	84336	Everbright/Investor FS	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
China	86310	G.M./Automotive RGA	25.0	400.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	425.0
China	88409	Hainan Air Traffic Control FS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
China	85308	Huangling No. 1 Coal Mine FS	12.1	250.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	762.1
China	82313	Hydropower ACEC Visit OT	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
China	87368	Jiangnan Cement Plant FS	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
China	88302	Johnson & Johnson/Tylenol RGA	0.0	50.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	300.0
China	86333	Liu Hu Oil Field FS	34.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.1
China	86306	Metallurgical EnergyConservat. FS	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
China	87366	Phosphate Ammonia Plant Trng. FS	6.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0
China	87377	Qinghai Geophysical Analysis FS	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
China	88339	Regional Switching Training OT	4.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2
China	00380	RiverDevel/Hydro Pro Engi.	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
China	87376	Shandong Jinan-Qindao Highway FS	0.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0
China	87378	Shanghai Chemical Reagent Works FS	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5
China	87379	Shanghai Medical Instruments FS	0.0	17.5	37.5	0.0	0.0	55.0
China	No #	Shanghai Metro	38.0	160.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	198.0
China	87304	Shanghai Transportation Planning FS	1.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8
China	84312	Shanjiasi Heavy Oil Reservoir FS	5.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1
China	85314	Shenzhen Airport FS	0.0	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0
China	88313	Shidongkou Power OT	143.6	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	145.9
China	88301	Sichuan Chengdu-ChongqingRoad FS	3.5	30.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	39.5
China	84322	Silicon Material Plant FS	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0
China	86352	Thysson/Building Systems RGA	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	18.0
China	87325	Tianjin Economic DevelopmentPlan FS	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
China	82314	Tien Sheng Qiao Hydropower OT	21.9	5.0	0.0	15.0	50.0	91.9
China	85328	Wujing Trigeneration FS	0.0	175.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	175.0
China	86305	Xinhua Information Processing FS	11.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0
China	87311	Zhongyuan Pharmaceutical FS	7.8	50.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	95.3
India	87308	Coal Transport/Coastal Power Plant FS	0.0	1600.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1600.0
India	89337	Engineering Plastics DM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	89311	Inland Waterway Development DM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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India	83311	Kaiser Power (Orissa) RGA	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5
India	86320	Luz International/Solar RGA	0.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0
India	89335	Mangalore Downstream Products FS	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.0
India	88310	Mangalore Refinery FS	10.0	117.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	127.0
India	86317	SymbioticTechnologies/Photovolt.RGA	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
India	87305	TCIL Data Communications FS	0.8	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3
India	88341	WB Industry Standards DM	0.0	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.5
India	88332	Waste Water Automation FS	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
Indonesia	88325	Alpha Omega/Food IrradiationRGA	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0
Indonesia	88363	BLK Manpower Training Center	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Indonesia	85330	Energy Assessment FS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	83317	Investment Survey (OPIC) OT	39.5	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0
Indonesia	88357	Jakarta Waste Management FS	0.0	1600.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1600.0
Indonesia	83316	Krakatau Steel Mill FS	20.0	410.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	430.3
Indonesia	87339	Manpower Orientation OV	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Indonesia	83315	Nuclear Reactor Lab OT	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1
Indonesia	88351	Paiton Power Plant Boiler Tenders OT	210.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	210.0
Indonesia	88305	Scott/Paper RGA	2.2	225.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	227.2
Indonesia	88311	Surabaya Waste Management FS	0.0	65.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0
Indonesia	87334	Telecommunications Market Survey OT	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Indonesia	85311	West Java Coal Transport FS	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0
Korea	88403	Northwest Univ. Market Access OT	0.3	339.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	339.8
Malaysia	88408	MHA Highway Telecommunications DM & OV	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2
Malaysia	No #	Mini Hydro	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0
Malaysia	no #	Railway Training	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Malaysia	86313	Terengganu Petrochemical Plan FS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	216.0	216.0
Malaysia	85351	Toxic Waste FS	0.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0
Malaysia	88328	Urban/Elevator RGA	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Malaysia	86330	Vocational Training OV	0.5	73.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.0
Micronesia	85305	Timber and Wood Products FS	0.0	14.1	63.0	0.0	17.5	94.6
Nepal	86308	Arun 6 Hydropower FS	3.0	125.0	0.0	26.0	500.0	654.0
Pakistan	84309	Airport Projects Management FS	6.5	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.5
Pakistan	87321	Pyropower/Plant RGA	0.0	155.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	155.0
Pakistan	86326	WB Photovoltaic Study FS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	81306	Airports/Airways Development FS	0.4	125.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.4
Philippines	83322	Chromite DM	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
Philippines	87310	EMCON/Vegetable RGA	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Philippines	83325	Himalian Coal FS	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
Philippines	No #	Illigan Steel	290.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	290.0
Philippines	87347	Investment Promotion OT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	No #	Mactan Airport	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7

Project-by-Project Assessment
of Actual Exports Generated & Possible Export Generation,
Showing Direct & Indirect, Short- & Long-run Exports
Related to Projects Supported by the U.S. Trade & Development Program

November 1989

Country	TDP No.	Project	Actual Direct Exports Genrtd	Poss. Exports Short Term	Poss. Exports Long Term	Actual Indirect Exports	Poss. Indirect Exports	Total Exports
Philippines	87322	Manila International Airport FS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	88343	Mariwasa Cogeneration Plant FS	0.0	30.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	30.7
Philippines	87384	NEDA Laguna Lake Toxic Waste FS	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Philippines	87383	NEDA Manila Port Bulk Handling FS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	87343	NEDA Manila Solid Waste Management	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5
Philippines	83321	Telecommunications FS	1.7	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.7
Philippines	83326	Youth Training OV	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Region-Asia	88318	Aquaculture Conf Travel Funds TS	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Region-Asia	88388	Aviation Trade MissionMA/VA/CA OV	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Region-Asia	88402	Canal-Lining Training OT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Region-Asia	88330	Deep Ocean Resources Recovery FS	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5
Region-Asia	86302	Pacif. Rim Telecommunicats. Conf.	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1
Region-Asia	86346	Pacific Basin Housing Conference TS	3.8	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8
Singapore	83330	CAD/CAM OT	17.7	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	217.7
Sri Lanka	No #	Irrigation Systems	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Taiwan	86343	AIT Environmental OT	11.9	1650.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1663.5
Taiwan	85332	Rapid Transit (85332 and 86311)	365.1	600.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	1215.1
Thailand	81324	Ao Phai Coal-Fired Power Plant FS	0.2	625.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	625.2
Thailand	87363	Bang Pakong Power Plant FS	132.0	7.9	153.5	30.0	24.8	348.2
Thailand	85338	Bangkok Solid Waste & Power	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0
Thailand	84329	Don Muang/Bangkok Airport FS	17.8	12.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	31.5
Thailand	83334	EGAT Computer Requirements FS	11.6	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4
Thailand	84316	EGAT Flood Control Plan FS	0.0	55.0	85.0	0.0	0.0	140.0
Thailand	84338	EGAT Mines and Equipment OV	225.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	235.0
Thailand	83337	Fluidized Bed Combustion (Krabi) FS	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Thailand	86322	Frequency Modulation FS	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	10.4
Thailand	No #	Lignite Exploration	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Thailand	83333	Loei-Upper Pasak Hydro FS	0.0	9.6	12.0	0.0	0.0	21.6
Thailand	87330	Mae Moh Lignite Mine Conveyor Sys. FS	2.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.4
Thailand	No #	Mae Moh Transmission	35.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.2
Thailand	87364	Mass Transit	0.0	10.0	52.5	0.0	0.0	62.5
Thailand	87317	N. Bangkok Power Plant FS	0.0	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.5
Thailand	No #	Offshore Natural Gas Pipeline	120.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	120.0
Thailand	No #	Potash Exploration	0.0	478.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	478.5
Thailand	87314	Provincial Electric Supply FS	12.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	112.0
Thailand	87315	SRT Computer Master Plan FS	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
Thailand	83332	Seaboard Fertilizer Plant FS	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Thailand	88335	Telecomm Trade Show OV	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Subtotal			1987.7	11139.3	1441.0	79.6	829.0	15476.6

Project-by-Project Assessment of Actual Exports Generated & Possible Export Generation, Showing Direct & Indirect, Short- & Long-run Exports Related to Projects Supported by the U.S. Trade & Development Program

November 1989

Country	TDP No.	Project	Actual Direct Exports Genrtd	Poss. Exports Short Term	Poss. Exports Long Term	Actual Indirect Exports	Poss. Indirect Exports	Total Exports
Latin America								
Belize	82501	Electric Transmission FS	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
Bolivia	88510	Laurel/Antimony Mining RGA	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Chile		Scientific Atlantic	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0
Chile	84515	Telecommunications FS	3.5	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5
Colombia	85520	Airports and Airspace Systems Devt.	0.0	100.0	120.0	1.0	3.0	224.0
Colombia	84526	Eldorado Radar System FS	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Colombia	84521	Telecom./Cellular Phone FS	134.0	27.5	60.0	0.0	0.0	221.5
Costa Rica	84518	Sealife Automation/SeafoodInv. RGA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Costa Rica	00585	Strawberry	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Costa Rica	85531	Western Ag/Investor RGA	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Dom. Republic	No #	Kelly Harrison Orchids	0.0	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	3.2
Dom. Republic	85518	Rosario Dominicana Mining FS	21.0	165.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	186.0
Dom. Republic	85506	Lockwood/Irrigation RGA	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	6.7
Ecuador	87514	Tracker/Fishmeal RGA	0.0	16.8	45.0	0.0	0.0	61.8
Guatemala	89326	Chixoy Medio Hydro FS	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Guatemala	83504	Electric Load Center FS	0.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0
Haiti	86512	CBC/Winter Vegetables RGA	0.0	2.5	13.5	0.0	0.0	16.0
Honduras	85514	Hydroelec.Project(ElNaranjito) FS	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0
Honduras	86515	Tegucigalpa Water FS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Jamaica	No #	Agribusiness DevelopmentDM/OV	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Jamaica	85509	Bechtel/Renewable Agricl.FuelRGA	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
Jamaica	82503	I.S. Joseph Co/SoybeansProduc.RGA	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Jamaica	82511	Taylor-Cross/Rice ProductionRGA	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
N Antilles	85510	Tourism & Ind. Expansion PFS	0.0	74.0	0.0	1.1	3.0	78.1
Peru	82504	Cusco New Airport FS	2.2	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5
Peru	81512	Port Renovation FS	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Region-L.A.	00681	Carribbean Renewable Energy Exhibit	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Region-L.A.	84528	COCESNA Air Navigation (FAA) FS	3.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
Region-L.A.	84514	Inter-American Housing Conference TS	49.1	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	64.8
Region-L.A.	86519	OAS Telecommunications	0.0	1129.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1129.0
St. Lucia	83517	Geothermal FS	6.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0
Trinidad/Tobago	00780	Medical Complex	57.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.0
Uruguay	00880	Biomass to Ethenol	0.0*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uruguay	88514	UTU Technical Educ. FS	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
Uruguay	87506	World Tuna RGA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Venezuela	No #	Bauxite Mining	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Venezuela	No #	Solid Waste Mgt.	37.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.2
Subtotal			356.4	1687.6	261.4	5.8	6.0	2317.2

* Actual exports equal $40,000.

Project-by-Project Assessment
of Actual Exports Generated & Possible Export Generation,
Showing Direct & Indirect, Short- & Long-run Exports
Related to Projects Supported by the U.S. Trade & Development Program
November 1989

Country	TDP No.	Project	Actual Direct Exports Genrtd	Poss. Exports Short Term	Poss. Exports Long Term	Actual Indirect Exports	Poss. Indirect Exports	Total Exports
Middle East & Europe								
Algeria	85719	SIDER Refractory Production FS	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0
Algeria	85718	Western Agri-Mgmt/CenterPivot RGA	34.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.0
Greece	89706	Computer Training Software OT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	88701	Central/Lumber RGA	0.0	45.8	128.7	0.0	0.0	174.5
Morocco	81718	Civil Aviation Design FS	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0
Morocco	86709	Forbes/Fishing RGA	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
Morocco	No #	Oil Shale Symposium	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	20.6
Oman	85712	Manah Power Plant FS	0.0	47.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	47.3
Portugal	89709	TEAM Tech/Systems Integration IAP	0.4	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	300.4
Tunisia	83711	Djellabia Phosphate FS	1.3	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.3
Tunisia	00979	Groundwater	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Tunisia	82711	Land O'Lakes/STUSID Marja Dairy RGA	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Tunisia	83710	SRA Ouertane Phosphate Mine FS	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8
Turkey	82712	Agribusiness Sales Investment OT	21.5	25.0	146.5	0.0	0.0	193.0
Turkey	87706	Bechtel Civil/Free Trade Zone RGA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkey	84717	Bechtel/Coal Plant RGA	0.0	350.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	350.0
Turkey	87710	Frequency Monitoring & Sys.FS	0.0	68.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.0
Turkey	No #	Highway Improvement	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
Turkey	86707	Istanbul Water FS	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5
Turkey	86702	TEK Power OV	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Turkey	84716	Tube Tunnel - Metro	5.5	510.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	515.5
Turkey	84711	Vocational Training and OV	28.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	198.0
Un.ArabEmirates	88712	Dubai Toxic & Hazardous Waste FS	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
Yemen	88710	MINEXPO Visitors OV	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0
Yugoslavia	88705	Kosovo Power Plant DM	0.3	52.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.8
Yugoslavia	86715	Sisak Coke Plant FS	0.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.4
Yugoslavia	87707	TTL Power Rehabilitation FS	1.3	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3
Subtotal			129.1	1819.8	275.2	0.3	77.5	2301.9
Worldwide								
Worldwide	88903	ASACI DM's/MarketingOT (&85901,85904)	7.9	43.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.2
Worldwide	87901	Iowa Food Processing Trade Fair	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Worldwide	88907	Minerals Opportunity Study OT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Worldwide	89902	Oklahoma Export Database (ST) OT	2.3	187.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	189.5
Worldwide	88909	Renewable Energy Trade Missions (CA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Worldwide	87905	U.S. Committee on Large Dams Sem.	6.5	400.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	406.5
Worldwide	86902	Vocational Educ. Market Survey	0.5	47.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.0
Subtotal			17.4	678.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	696.2
Total			2665.2	16522.3	2135.6	85.7	1003.5	22412.3

APPENDIX B

TDP Projects Obligated

FOR FY 1989

The following is the key to abbreviations used in the table below in identifying the types of projects TDP has funded.

WS = Workshop (seminars, technical symposia, etc.)

RGA = Reimbursable Grant Agreement (TDP shares cost with U.S. investor)

DM = Definitional Mission (i.e. analysis undertaken on a project prior to TDP financing a feasibility study)

FS = Feasibility study (study of a proposed project to assess feasibility)

OV = Orientation Visit (trips to the U.S. by foreign officials interested in buying U.S. technololgy)

TR = Training grants

OT = Other Activities

TS = Technical Symposia

IAP = Investment Assistance Program

***Region:* AFRICA**

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	DOLLAR AMOUNT
Congo	Urea Fertilizer Plant (DM)	19,090
	Total for Congo	19,090
Gabon	Gabon Ports (DM)	15,706
	Total for Gabon	15,706
Ghana	Dove Agriplex Soybeans (DM)	18,097
	Total for Ghana	8,097
Ivory Coast	Hotel Rehabilitation (DM)	22,424
	Total for Ivory Coast	22,424
Kenya	Kisumu Molasses Plant (FS)	240,000
Kenya	Sugar Mill Waste Biofertilizer (FS)	360,000
Kenya	Solar Pump (DM)	15,950
Kenya	Sugar Industry (Siaya & Nzoia) (FS)	225,000
	Total for Kenya	840,950
Madagascar	Chrome Refinery (Phase II)(FS)	500,000
	Total for Madagascar	500,000
Mozambique	Maputo Water Supply (FS)	75,000
	Total for Mozambique	75,000
Nigeria	Aircraft Management Facility (DM))	25,000
	Total for Nigeria	25,000
Regional	Trust Fund for US W. Bank Consult. (OT)	750,000
Regional	African Training Conference (TS)	125,000
Regional	Africa Reg. (Consultation)(OT)	15,928
	Total for Regional	890,928
Uganda	Kinyala Factory Rehab. (FS)	210,000
	Total for Uganda	210,000
Zimbabwe	Minerals Mining & Milling (DM)	1,900
	Total for Zimbabwe	1,900
	Total for Africa	2,619,095

Region: ASIA

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	DOLLAR AMOUNT
Bangladesh	Inlands Waterways Transport (FS)	695,000
Bangladesh	Civil Aviation Study (DM)	15,000
	Total for Bangladesh	710,000
China	Shanghai Transport Plng. Phase 2(a)(FS)	500,000
China	Computerize PICC (DM)	22,652
China	Computerize PICC (FS)	432,520
China	Aluminum Production Plant (DM)	24,992
China	Lua Shan River Clean-up (DM)	7,949
China	MOFERT Computer Training (TR)	220,000
China	Yellow River Modeling Seminar (TS)	36,700
China	Coal Utilization Consult. (FS)	71,000
China	Research Computer Study (FS)	18,500
	Total for China	1,334,313
India	Railroad Computers (FS)	415,000
India	Telecommun. Training (USTTI) (TR)	27,800
India	Coal Gasification (FS)	125,000
India	Coal Gas Power Gen. (Guijarat) (DM)	15,386
India	Inland Waterway Development (DM)	15,000
India	Mangalore Downstream (FS)	150,000
India	Engineering Plastics (DM)	21,872
India	Maharashtra Indus. Waste (FS)	32,027
India	Air Cargo Handling Modernization (DM)	16,611
India	Coal Mining Modernization (DM)	16,151
India	Iron Ore Slurry Pipeline (DM)	1,000
India	Iron Ore Slurry Pipeline (FS)	100,000
India	Rourkela & Vizag Steel MIS (FS)	850,000
India	Tata Jamshedpur Process (FS)	375,000
	Total for India	2,160,847
Indonesia	BLK Manpower Training Center (FS)	225,000
Indonesia	Institute of Gas Technology (OT)	300,000
	Total for Indonesia	525,000

Region:* *ASIA

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	DOLLAR AMOUNT
Malaysia	Thermal Import/Export Sys. (FS)	390,000
Malaysia	Highway Officials (OV)	23,873
Malaysia	Information Tech. Market Study (DM)	6,295
Malaysia	Privatization Development (OV)	22,844
	Total for Malaysia	443,012
Marshall Isls.	Majuro Airport Expansion (FS)	11,250
Marshall Isls.	Majuro Airport Expansion (DM)	117,250
	Total for Marshall Islands	128,938
Pakistan	RBR/Beef Production (IAP)	42,450
	Total for Pakistan	42,450
Philippines	Geo-therm. Power Site Assessment (FS)	400,000
Philippines	Provinc. Rd. Rehab. & Maint. (DM)	12,300
Philippines	Rice Husks Pwr. Generation (FS)	27,000
Philippines	Power Plant Rehabilitation (DM)	14,754
Philippines	Power Plant Rehabilitation (FS)	450,000
Philippines	Roller-Compacted Consv. Dams (DM)	24,209
Philippines	Geothermal Gas Abatement (DM)	15,617
	Total for Philippines	943,886
Regional	Pacific Refining Industry (FS)	244,530
Regional	Shrimp Farm Study (FS)	210,000
Regional	Pac. Basin Hazard. Waste (TS)	27,800
Regional	Inland Waterway Trng. Course (OT)	200,000
Regional	Pac. Rim Steel Industry Assessment (DM)	24,429
	Total for Regional	706,759
Singapore	Biotechnology (DM)	25,000
	Total for Singapore	25,000
Taiwan	Kaohsiung MTS (DM)	4,500
Taiwan	Kaohsiung MTS (OV)	30,000
Taiwan	Electric Arc Furnace Dust (OT)	1,000
Taiwan	US/ROC Economic Council Conf. (OT)	1,000
	Total for Taiwan	36,500

Region:* *ASIA

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	DOLLAR AMOUNT
Thailand	E.Seaboard Fertilizer Plant (DM)	1,184
Thailand	Evaluate Flood Control (DM)	24,680
Thailand	Bangkok Solid Waste & Power (OT)	14,700
Thailand	P.E.A. Bus. Opportunity (WS)	50,000
Thailand	Sam Sen Metro Water (FS)	375,000
Thailand	So. Thai Lignite Mine (DM)	20,999
Thailand	Petroleum Prod. Pipeline (FS)	123,000
Thailand	U-TAPAO Airport (FS)	450,000
Thailand	Satellite Telecom. (DM)	19,000
Thailand	Vehicle Registration Study (DM)	900
Thailand	OPIC Investment Conference (OV)	9,000
Thailand	Fluidized Bed Tech. (OV)	14,536
Thailand	J-Seam Lignite Tech. (EGAT) (FS)	500,000
Thailand	TV Broadcasting (DM)	17,795
Thailand	PTT-Offshore Gas Processing (DM)	1,000
Thailand	So. Thai. Port/Land Bridge (DM)	15,377
Thailand	P.E.A. U-2 (FS)	350,000
Thailand	EGAT Mining (OV)	36,592
Thailand	Eastern Seaboard Hi-Speed Rail (DM)	21,494
	Total for Thailand	2,045,257
	Total for Asia	9,101,956

Region:* *LATIN AMERICA

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	DOLLAR AMOUNT
Bolivia	Oil Refinery Rehabilitation (DM)	20,032
Bolivia	Oil Refinery Rehabilitation (FS)	275,000
Bolivia	Boomerang Hills Oil & Gas (DM)	21,701
Bolivia	Oil & Gas Production (FS)	1,100,000
Bolivia	Minerals Assessment (FS)	2,000,000
	Total for Bolivia	3,416,733

Region: LATIN AMERICA

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	DOLLAR AMOUNT
Chile	Water Treatment (DM)	11,540
Chile	Mining Reverse Trade Mission (OV)	29,860
Chile	Roll-on Roll Off (DM)	7,854
	Total for Chile	49,254
Colombia	Cellular Phones (OV)	12,000
	Total for Colombia	12,000
Guatemala	Cellular Telephone (DM)	15,000
Guatemala	Telecomm. Projects (DM)	10,543
Guatemala	Chixoy Medio Hydroelectric (FS)	75,000
	Total for Guatemala	100,543
Mexico	Photovoltaic Assembly Plant (DM)	5,566
Mexico	Locomotive Rehabilitation (DM)	14,850
	Total for Mexico	20,416
Regional	Pan Am Telecomm. Forum (OT)	1,625
Regional	South LA Communications Satellite (DM)	46,000
Regional	Renewable Energy Conference (OT)	650
Regional	Aviation Trade & Tech. (TS)	13,900
Regional	Water Proj. Mgmt. Tng. (OT)	10,000
	Total for Regional	72,175
Trinidad-Tobago	Cellular Radio (FS)	240,000
Trinidad-Tobago	Piarco Airport (FS)	475,000
	Total for Trinidad and Tobago	715,000
Uruguay	ITU Telecommunications (DM)	25,805
Uruguay	Water Projects (DM)	15,434
	Total for Uruguay	41,239
Venezuela	Aluminum Smelter (DM)	6,352
Venezuela	Power Plant Rehabilitation (DM)	16,418
Venezuela	Water Resources (DM)	21,737
Venezuela	Vexxal Aluminum Smelter (FS)	360,000
Venezuela	Alisa Aluminum Smelter (FS)	360,000
Venezuela	Water Resources (Hueque) (FS)	200,000

Region: LATIIN AMERICA

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	DOLLAR AMOUNT
Venezuela	Cadafe Boiler Rehabilitation (FS)	150,000
Venezuela	Enelven Boiler Rehab. (FS)	350,000
Venezuela	Las Mayas (FS)	600,000
Venezuela	Strategic Study (FS)	200,000
Venezuela	Elecar Boiler Rehabilitation (FS)	250,000
	Total for Venezuela	2,514,507
	Total for Latin America	6,941,867

Region: MIDDLE EAST & EUROPE

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	DOLLAR AMOUNT
Cyprus	Paphos Sewerage (FS)	250,000
	Total for Cyprus	250,000
Greece	Computer.Software Trng. (TR)	60,000
	Total for Greece	60,000
Hungary	Borsod Steel Restructuring (FS)	500,000
	Total for Hungary	500,000
Malta	Energy Officials Visit (OV)	17,000
Malta	Education Minister Visit (OV)	28,133
	Total for Malta	45,433
Portugal	Petrogal (DM)	5,000
Portugal	Petrogal (IAP)	350,000
Portugal	Team Tech./Systems (IAP)	70,000
	Total for Portugal	425,000
Qatar	Remote Sensing Center (OT)	5,400
	Total for Qatar	5,400

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	DOLLAR AMOUNT
Turkey	ISKI Training Center (OV)	48,700
Turkey	Istanbul Waste Disposal (DM)	9,935
Turkey	Computer-aided Education (DM)	24,698
	Total for Turkey	83,333
	Total for Mid-East & Europe	1,369,166

Region: WORLDWIDE

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	DOLLAR AMOUNT
Worldwide	Vocational Educational Follow-up (OT)	1,000
Worldwide	Pilot State Info. Dissem. (OT)	14,960
Worldwide	Minerals Conference (OV)	12,700
Worldwide	Pacific Rim Summit (TS)	225,000
Worldwide	Oklahoma Export Database (FS)	297,609
Worldwide	Wisconsin Integrated Database (OT)	12,940
Worldwide	Metal Structures Design (OT)	90,423
Worldwide	WB Environ. Consul. (OT)	500,000
Worldwide	Goodwill Games (OT)	250,000
Worldwide	NASDA State Network (FS)	99,716
Worldwide	89 IFC Technical Assistance (OT)	675,000
Worldwide	Indiana Training (OT)	424,000
Worldwide	State Export Program (OT)	1,000
Worldwide	APA Wood Products (FS)	144,000
	Total for Worldwide	2,748,348

APPENDIX C

List of Companies That Have Supplied Products and Services To TDP-Sponsored Projects As of November 1989

State	City	Company
AL		Altec
AL	Leeds	Anderson
AL	Birmingham	Combustion Engineering
AL	Birmingham	Harbert International
AL	Huntsville	Intergraph
AR	Texarkana	Rockwell International
CA	Compton	Allied Indl. Distributors
CA	SanFrancisco	Bechtel
CA	Los Angeles	Century Spring
CA	Palo Alto	Combustion Engineering
CA		Comsat
CA	Sunnyvale	Dionex Corporation
CA		Fluor
CA	Fremont	Gemini Research
CA	Bakersfield	General Electric
CA	Palo Alto	Geometrics
CA	Gilroy	Gilroy Foods, Inc.
CA	San Carlos	Harris Corp.
CA	Chula Vista	Hyspan Precision
CA	Santa Teresa	IBM
CA	Sunnyvale	ILC Technologies
CA	SanFrancisco	Kaiser
CA	Redwood City	Kentex International,Inc.
CA		M.K. Ferguson
CA	Winters	Mariani Nut Co.
CA	SanFrancisco	Morrison-Knudsen
CA	Bakersfield	PATRIC, Inc.
CA		Pacific Arepco
CA		Pacific Telesis
CA	Montebello	Peerless
CA	Palo Alto	Raychen
CA	Torrance	Semiconductor Matls. Inc.
CA	Menlo Park	Silicon International Inc
CA	San Jose	Silicon Valley Grp Intl
CA	Los Angeles	Southwestern Engr.
CA	Mtn. View	Tencor Instruments
CA	Anaheim	VERTEQ, INC.
CO		Bateman
CO	Golden	Coors
CO		Hydrotriad
CT		Combustion Engineering
CT	Stamford	Dorr-Oliver
CT	Berlin	Dwight Foote, Inc.
CT	Norwalk	Nash Engineering
CT	Oxford	Plastic Tooling
CT	Greenwich	Skaarup
CT	Portland	Skotch Inc.
CT	Enfield	Springborn Labs

List of Companies
That Have Supplied Products and Services
To TDP-Sponsored Projects
As of November 1989

State	City	Company
DC	Washington	Coopers & Lyprand
DC	Washington	Natl. Rural Electric
DC	Washington	Pannel, Kerr, & Forrester
DC	Washington	Teleconsult
DE	Georgetown	Delaware Tech.
FL	Miami	Flying Tigers Air
FL	Miami	Inter-Am.Transp.Eqpt.Co.
FL	Miami	Leventhal & Howath
FL	W.Palm Beach	Mepco
FL	Miami	Southern Rainbow
FL	FtLauderdale	Unaflex Rubber Corp.
FL		dairy farmers
GA	Atlanta	Bell South, Ltd.
GA		Comsat
GA		General Electric
GA	Conely	Koppers
GA	Sandersville	Lapp Insulator Co.
GA	Toccoa	Patterson Pump Company
GA		dairy farmers
HI	Honolulu	Film Services of Hawaii
IA	Davenport	Cartridge Pack
IA		Funk Seeds International
IA		Lewis Rich
IA	Cedar Rapids	Midimar
IA	Des Moines	Pioneer Hi-Bred Intl.
IA		Seed and Grain Co.
IA	Des Moines	Tones
ID	Boise	Morrison-Knudsen Engs.
IL	Lisle	AT&T
IL	Elgin	BW/IP Intl., Inc.
IL	Rockford	Cancer
IL		Caterpillar
IL	Glendale Hgt	Chicago Blower
IL		D.C. Associates
IL		DeKalb Agresearch
IL	Franklin Pk	Delta-Unibus Corp.
IL	Franklin Pk	Dresser Industries
IL	Rockford	Elco Ind.
IL		Essex Supply
IL	Batavia	Furnas Elec.
IL	Naperville	Goulds Pumps
IL	Chicago	Harza Engineering
IL	Aurora	Henry Pratt
IL	Chicago	Howe Corp.
IL		Interst.Producers Livesto
IL		John Deere
IL	RollingMeadw	Martin Tool Works
IL	Springfield	Noverico

List of Companies That Have Supplied Products and Services To TDP-Sponsored Projects As of November 1989

State	City	Company
IL	Granville	S&K/AirPowerTool&SupplyCo
IL		S.A. Healey
IL	Chicago	Sargent & Lundy
IL	Skokie	Sargent-Welch
IL	Chicago	UOP
IL	Elmhurst	Val-Matic Valve&Mfg.Corp.
IL	Chicago	Westinghouse
IL	Skokie	Wm. Nugent & Company
IL	Wiles	X-L Engr.
IN	Valpariso	IG Tech.
IN	Lafayette	Richard Liu (Purdue Univ)
IN	Connersville	Roots-Dresser
IN		Whirlpool
KS	Lenexa	Aviation Sys. Inc.
KS	Abilene	Combustion Engineering
KS	Wichita	KochEngineeringCompanyInc
KS	Kansas City	Peerless Conveyors
KS	Olathe	Suburbia System
LA	Baton Rouge	C.F. Steel Co.
LA	Thibodaux	Cameco/Honiron
LA	FauquierCity	Effort
LA	Baton Rouge	Electrical Wholesalers
LA	New Orleans	Factory Sales & Eng.
LA	Baton Rouge	Goulds Pumps
LA	Baton Rouge	Means Industries
LA	Plaquemine	Nadler
LA	Baton Rouge	Rapco Associates
LA	Baton Rouge	Reiley Electric Supply
LA	Lafayette	Strat-A-Graph
LA	Geismar	Tubes, Inc.
MA	Newton	ADE Corporation
MA	New Bedford	Alberox
MA	Boston	Apollo
MA	Cambridge	Arthur D. Little
MA	N.Attleboro	AtlanticStainlessCo.,Inc.
MA	Holyoke	Atlas Copco
MA	Salem	Atwood & Morril Co.
MA	Canton	BLH Electronics
MA		Belico
MA	Cambridge	Bio-Rad Semiconductor
MA		Deck
MA	Maynard	Digital Equipment
MA	Agawam	ED Tech Corp.
MA	Plymouth	Pixley Richards
MA		WANG
MD	Baltimore	Eastern Stainless SteelCo
MD	Baltimore	Mach. Craft
MD		NUS

List of Companies
That Have Supplied Products and Services
To TDP-Sponsored Projects
As of November 1989

State	City	Company
MD	Timonium	Teledyne E. Systems
MI		Asgrow Seed
MI	Richland	Calvert
MI	Flint	General Motors
MI	Durand	Gruendler
MI	Grandville	Harlo Control
MI	Winn	Morbark
MI	Temperance	Rolled Alloys, Inc.
MI		U.S. Equipment
MN	Minneapolis	Brownie Tank Mfg.Co.
MN	Sartell	DeZurik Corp.
MN	Minneapolis	Donaldson
MN	Minneapolis	Hurt Mfg.
MN	Minneapolis	Land O'Lakes
MN		Northrup King Co.
MN	St. Paul	Progress Foundries
MN	Minneapolis	Snyder General Corp.
MN		dairy farmers
MO		A.B. Chance
MO	Kansas City	Black & Veatch
MO	Massillon	Controlled Power Corp
MO	St. Louis	Fulton Iron Works
MO	O'Fallon	Hitchner Mfg.
MO	St. Louis	ITT Blackburn
MO	St. Louis	Lemco (Ralph Young)
MO	St. Louis	McDonald Douglas Autom.Co
MO	St. Louis	Monsanto
MO		Natl.Indl.Servs.Inc.
MO	St. Louis	Westinghouse
MS	Meridien	Miner
NC	Wilkesboro	Meadow Mills
NC	Lumberton	Muesco-MuellerSteamSpeclt
NC	Gastonia	Red Valve
NC	Fayetteville	Westinghouse
NH		General Electric
NH	Laconia	Lisega USA, Inc.
NH	Portsmouth	Simplex Wire & Cable
NJ		AT&T
NJ	Fairfield	AW Dragni
NJ	Union	American Products
NJ	Cedar Knolls	Art Wire/Daco
NJ	Clifton	Atlas Industrial Mfg.Co.
NJ	Lodi	Bergen Cable Tech.
NJ	E. Hanover	Bronner Mfg. & Tool
NJ	Fairfield	CE Connover
NJ	Mahwah	E. Fagan
NJ	Kenilworth	El Ewertsen
NJ	Belleville	Ewol Mfg.

List of Companies That Have Supplied Products and Services To TDP-Sponsored Projects As of November 1989

State	City	Company
NJ	Irvington	Foam Pack
NJ	S.Hackensack	General Rubber
NJ	Union	Graver Co.
NJ	Boonton	Helicoflex
NJ	W.New York	Hillcross
NJ	Newark	Hudson Tool
NJ	E.Rutherford	Insulfab Plastics
NJ	Mt. Laurel	Johnson & Towers
NJ	Fairfield	Koch Engineering Co, Inc.
NJ	Newark	L&H Screw
NJ		Lab Volt.
NJ	Union	Lehigh Prec.
NJ	Kenilworth	Lincoln Die
NJ	LittleFerry	Magna Flux
NJ	Newark	Martin Ind.
NJ	NewBrunswick	McMaster-Carr Supply Co.
NJ	E.Rutherford	Morris Abrams
NJ	Farmingdale	Part Makers
NJ	Wayne	Passaic Rubber
NJ	Linden	Platronics
NJ	Hillside	Rolex
NJ	Linden	Short Run Stamping
NJ	Oakland	Silicon Technology Co.
NJ	Totowa	Star Stainless Screw
NJ	Fairfield	Titanium Industries
NJ	Cedar Grove	Unicorn
NJ	Hackensack	Union Carbide
NJ	Port Murray	Zeroflex Corp.
NM	Corrales	Analytec Corporation
NV	Las Vegas	CER
NY	Olean	AVX
NY	Westbury	Brinkman Instruments
NY	Buffalo	Buffalo Forge Co.
NY	New York	Chemtex Fibers, Inc.
NY	Wellesville	Combustion Engineering
NY	Hudson	Craftech Ind.
NY	New York	Dravo
NY	Wellsville	Dresser Rand
NY	Amsterdam	Electrometrics
NY	Schenectady	General Electric
NY	Tonawanda	General Motors
NY		IBM
NY		Intl Sys Servs Corp
NY	Rochester	Kayex, of Genl.Signal
NY	LeRoy	Lapp Insulator Co.
NY	New York	Pan American
NY	New York	Parsons Brinckerhoff
NY	Bayshore	Plastic Assoc.

List of Companies That Have Supplied Products and Services To TDP-Sponsored Projects As of November 1989

State	City	Company
NY	Schenectedy	Power Technologies, Inc.
NY	N.Hyde Park	RG Precision
NY	Woodside	Schnoor Noise Disc
NY	Binghamton	Special Products
NY	Plainview	Veeco Instruments Inc.
NY	Rouses Pt.	Westinghouse
OH		Amatrol
OH	Lancaster	Arvin/Diamond Electronics
OH	Barberton	Babcock & Wilcox
OH	Cleveland	Brush Wellman
OH	Marietta	Connex Pipe Sys. Inc.
OH	Canton	ControlledPowerLmtdPrtnsh
OH	Mentor	Cyberex, Inc.
OH	Cleveland	Derrick Co.
OH	Lancaster	Diamond Power
OH	Cincinnati	Dover Corp./OPW Division
OH	Massilon	Ecodyne
OH	Geneva	Geneva Rubber
OH	Hilliard	HDR Power Systems
OH	Bentonville	Midco/Van Leeuwen
OH	Colombus	Ohio State University
OH	Cleveland	Ore Sorters
OH	Cincinnati	REGO Company
OH	Cleveland	RalstonEngineeringSalesCo
OH	Twinsburg	Robert-James Sales, Inc.
OH	Worthington	SEI Engineers, Inc.
OH	ChagrinFalls	Stock Equipment
OH	Sandusky	The Mack Iron Works, Co.
OH	Cleveland	W.W.Sly
OH	Cincinnati	Weldco, Inc.
OH	Hamilton	Western States
OH	Orville	Westinghouse/CCD
OK	Tulsa	Big Chief
OK	Tulsa	Braden Steel
OK	OklahomaCity	Corken InternationalCorp.
OK	Tulsa	Weamco
OK	Tulsa	Yuba Corp.
OR	Portland	Coe, Inc.
OR	Portland	ESCO
OR	Portland	FNW Valve Company
OR	Portland	Turco
PA	York	A.C. Valve
PA	Pittsburgh	ADSCO Manufacturing
PA	Pittsburgh	Acme Scale and Supply Co.
PA	Easton	Acopian
PA	Pittsburgh	AlleghenyPipe&SupplyCo.
PA	Williamsport	Anchor/Darling Valve Co.
PA	Sewickley	Atlas Industrial Mfg. Co.

List of Companies
That Have Supplied Products and Services
To TDP-Sponsored Projects
As of November 1989

State	City	Company
PA	Kulpsville	BBL Co.
PA	Coraopolis	BakerProcessEquip.Co.Inc.
PA	Pittsburgh	Blaw-Knox
PA	Carnegie	Brooks Instrument Divisn
PA	Lake City	Copes-Vulcan
PA	Pittsburgh	Crosby Valve
PA	Bethlehem	Damper Design
PA	Pittsburgh	Dezurik Corporation
PA	Pittsburgh	Dravo Wellman
PA	Pittsburgh	EG&G Flow Technology
PA	Reading	Exide
PA	Pittsburgh	F.R. Magill Company
PA	Coraopolis	Fab-Tec Industries, Inc.
PA	Carnegie	Face, Inc.
PA	York	Fuller Pump
PA	Shoemkersvil	GP Fasteners
PA	Malvern	General Electric
PA	Philadelphia	General Electric
PA	Pittsburgh	Goulds Pumps, Inc.
PA	Pittsburgh	Graybar Electrical Co.
PA	Pittsburgh	H. H. Robertson Company
PA	Boalsburg	HVP Intl. Ltd.
PA		Hill Manufacturing
PA	Pittsburgh	IndustrialValves&Fittings
PA	Phillipsburg	Ingersoll-Rand
PA	Pittsburgh	Jerguson Gage and ValveCo
PA	Bala Cynwyd	Johnson March
PA	Pittsburgh	Jos.T.Ryerson & Son, Inc.
PA	Pittsburgh	Leslie
PA	Pittsburgh	MS Jacobs and Assoc.,Inc.
PA	Pittsburgh	MSA
PA	Pittsburgh	Masonellan
PA		McGraw Edison
PA	Pittsburgh	Meriam Instruments
PA	Pittsburgh	Moody-Tottrup Intl., Inc.
PA	Reading	NGK Metals
PA	Pittsburgh	O'Brian Corporation
PA	Carlisle	P.R.Hoffman MachineProds.
PA	Pittsburgh	PetroliteEquip&Instr.Grp.
PA	Philadelphia	Philadelphia Gear
PA	Imperial	ProcessDevt&Control,Inc.
PA	Pittsburgh	Pulsafeed Pumps, Inc.
PA	Pittsburgh	RAM
PA	Lawrence	Spence Engineering Co.
PA	Greensburg	Telemechanique, Inc.
PA	Monroeville	The Foxboro Company
PA	Carnegie	Transmation, Inc.
PA	Jeanette	Tubing Specialists, Inc.

List of Companies
That Have Supplied Products and Services
To TDP-Sponsored Projects
As of November 1989

State	City	Company
PA	Pittsburgh	USX Engineers and Conslts
PA	Pittsburgh	Wemco
PA	Pittsburgh	WestinghouseElecSupplyCo
PA	Montgomeryvi	Xnatech
PA	Monroeville	Yale Industrial Trucks
RI	Cranston	Grinnell Corp.
SC	Laurens	B.F. Shaw
SC	Greenville	General Electric
SC	N.Charleston	RM Engineered Prods.,Inc.
SC	Greenville	Westinghouse
SC	Colombia	Wilbur Smith
TN	Chattanooga	Combustion Engineering
TN	Chattanooga	Corley
TN	Greenville	Kaydon Corp
TX	Houston	A&F International
TX	Austin	ASOMA
TX	Houston	Brown and Root
TX	Houston	Browning Ferris Intntl.
TX	Amarillo	Clymer Labs
TX	Houston	Crystal Chemical
TX	Deer Park	Flexitalic Gasket Co.
TX	Houston	Houston Manuf. Syss.
TX	Longview	Industrial Filter Co.
TX	Houston	Kranco, Inc.
TX	Austin	Lacoste & Romberg
TX	Houston	Marlin Valve Co.
TX	Dallas	Peerless
TX	Houston	Port-a-Camp
TX	Austin	Radian
UT	Salt Lake C.	Jetway
UT		Logan Manufacturing
VA	Arlington	Airways Engineering Co.
VA	Merrifield	Comsat
VA		Equatorial
VA	Salem	General Electric
VA	Bristol	Ingersoll-Rand
VA		URS
VT	Williston	Velan Valve Corp.
WA		Freightliner
WA	Seattle	Racon
WA	Seattle	Robbins
WI		A.O. Smith
WI	Milwaukee	Boliden-Allis
WI	Milwaukee	Cleverbrooks
WI	Cudahy	Crane Manuf & Service
WI	Milwaukee	Deister
WI	Waukesha	Envirex
WI	Milwaukee	Great Lakes Instruments

List of Companies
That Have Supplied Products and Services
To TDP-Sponsored Projects
As of November 1989

State	City	Company
WI	Racine	J.I. Case
WI	Milwaukee	Shadbolt & Bolt Company
WI	Madison	Warman International
WV	Wheeling	WheelingRubberProds.,Inc.

APPENDIX D

Summary of Actual and Expected U.S. Exports Related to Trade & Development Activities by Country November 1989 (millions of dollars)

Country	Actual Exports	Poss. Exports	Total Exports
Africa			
Congo	3.5	55.0	58.5
Gabon	35.0	177.4	212.4
Ivory Coast	3.2	75.0	78.2
Kenya	23.9	190.5	214.4
Madagascar	0.0	6.3	6.3
Malawi	0.0	60.0	60.0
Mozambique	0.0	31.5	31.5
Nigeria	99.0	84.0	183.0
Region-Africa	0.0	395.0	395.0
Senegal	0.0	20.0	20.0
Sierra Leone	0.0	6.1	6.1
Togo	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zimbabwe	10.0	345.0	355.0
Subtotal	174.6	1445.8	1620.4
Asia			
Bangladesh	2.8	3.0	5.8
China	358.8	2650.5	3009.3
India	10.8	1964.5	1975.3
Indonesia	318.4	2334.5	2652.9
Korea	0.3	339.5	339.8
Malaysia	26.6	332.2	358.8
Micronesia	0.0	94.6	94.6
Nepal	29.0	625.0	654.0
Pakistan	6.5	175.0	181.5
Philippines	296.6	366.2	662.8
Region-Asia	31.1	27.5	58.6
Singapore	17.7	200.0	217.7
Sri Lanka	0.4	0.0	0.4
Taiwan	378.6	2500.0	2878.6
Thailand	589.7	1796.8	2386.5
Subtotal	2067.3	13409.3	15476.6

Summary of Actual and Expected U.S. Exports
Related to Trade & Development Activities by Country
November 1989 (millions of dollars)

Country	Actual Exports	Poss. Exports	Total Exports
Latin America			
Belize	4.6	0.0	4.6
Bolivia	0.0	1.8	1.8
Chile	32.5	13.0	45.5
Colombia	135.0	360.5	495.5
Costa Rica	1.0	2.5	3.5
Dom. Republic	24.2	171.7	195.7
Ecuador	0.0	61.8	61.8
Guatemala	3.0	35.0	38.0
Haiti	0.0	16.0	16.0
Honduras	0.5	19.0	19.5
Jamaica	3.9	10.0	13.9
N Antilles	1.1	77.0	78.1
Peru	2.2	18.3	20.5
Region-L.A.	52.6	1149.7	1202.3
St. Lucia	6.0	15.0	21.0
Trinidad/Tobago	57.0	0.0	57.0
Uruguay	0.0	3.7	3.7
Venezuela	38.6	0.0	38.6
Subtotal	362.2	1955.0	2317.2
Middle East & Europe			
Algeria	34.0	80.0	114.0
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	0.0	174.5	174.5
Morocco	13.1	52.5	65.6
Oman	0.3	47.0	47.3
Portugal	0.4	300.0	300.4
Tunisia	19.0	45.0	64.0
Turkey	60.6	1280.0	1340.6
United Arab Emirates	0.0	15.0	15.0
Yemen	0.0	11.0	11.0
Yugoslavia	2.0	167.5	169.5
Subtotal	129.4	2172.5	2301.9
Worldwide			
Worldwide	17.4	678.8	696.2
Total	2750.9	19661.4	22412.3

ACRONYMS

A.I.D. - Agency for International Development
DM - Definitional Mission
EGAT - Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand
FS - Feasibility Study
IAP - Investor Assistance Program
IDCA - International Development Cooperation Agency
LDC - Less Developed Country
OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OV - Orientation Visit
RGA - Reimbursable Grant Agreement
TDP - Trade and Development Program
TR - Training Grant
WS - Workshop